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**Friday, May 10, 1974
Vaisakha 20, 1896 (Saka)**

LOK SABHA DEBATES

**Tenth Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)**



LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Friday, May 10, 1974|Vaisakha 20,
1896 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.

[MR. SPPAKFR in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Loan from World Bank for Industrial Imports

*1016. SHRI PURUSHOTTAM
KAKODKAR:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank was approached by India for industrial imports loan;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) whether World Bank has recently extended a credit of 150 million Dollars to India through IDA for industrial imports; and

(d) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). Negotiations have been concluded with the International Development Association for an Industrial Imports Credit for meeting the raw material components and spares requirements of industrial units in certain priority sectors. Subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of the International Development Association, a credit of not less than \$ 150 million (Rs. 112.50 Crores) would be

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available during the Bank's current fiscal year.

(d) The Credit would carry a service charge of 3/4th of 1 per cent and would be repayable over a period of 50 years including a grace period of 10 years.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: May I know from the hon. Minister whether a meeting of the working parties, of the 13 donor nations of Aid India Consortium is scheduled to be held in Paris in Mid-June to examine some of the recommendations made by the World Bank and, if so, what are the recommendations, whether we were consulted or the recommendations were prepared in consultation with us, and whether they include or they make any reference to future industrial import credit?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I think, these two things are quite different. The discussions that are held in the Aid India Consortium is one different proposition and the industrial import loan credit which is with the World Bank is out of the IDA credit facilities. These two are different propositions.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAKODKAR: I want to know whether these 150 million dollars are only a temporary credit or they have anything to do with the credit for Five-Year Plan. What is the total amount for the Five-Year Plan estimated or proposed or expected by us and also what is the amount for the first year?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Regarding the credit given to us, the term of credit has been made for 50 years, including the grace period of

ten years. Naturally we have to make use of that according to our Plan requirements. That is a different matter. So far as the World Bank or the IDA, etc., are concerned, they give on credit basis like first credit, second credit, third credit and so on. So far they have given eight credits. This should be the ninth credit if we get it.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: The hon. Minister has stated that the World Bank has agreed to give us 150 million dollars as credit for the purposes of importing industrial raw materials. I would like to know from him whether there is any stipulation, apart from the interest rate which you have mentioned in the answer, stating that we should choose any particular country for the export of industrial raw materials while we utilise the 150 million dollars.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Not any particular country.

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय . अध्यक्ष महोदय,
माननीय मन्त्री जी ने अभी प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि 8 क्विंटे मिल चुकी है और नौवीं मिलने वाली है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह कितने की होगी कितने रुपये होंगे, और 50 साल में इस रकम को देना होगा तो उसका कितना व्याज देना पड़ेगा इसका आपने हिसाब लगाया है ?

माय हो यह जो ऋण हम ले रहे हैं श्रीबो-
गिव: मामान के लिये, यह जो मामान आयात
होने वाला है यह पिछड़े वर्गों में लगेगा ऐसा
कोई निश्चय किया है ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण . टोटल से लिया
जाता है, कितने दिन हमारे पास रहेगा, इस
लिये व्याज भिन्नानता खार्वा ग्रियमटिक की
बात है क्योंकि गेट आफ़ डंटरेस्ट दिया हुआ
है।

जहाँ तक आप का दूसरा प्रश्न है यह
एरियाव ईज नहीं है बल्कि इण्डस्ट्रीवाइज
है, इंडस्ट्रियल परपोजेज के लिये लोन होगा।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : यह ऋण की
रकम पिछड़े वर्गों में लगेगी क्या ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण पिछड़े एरियाज
में भी लग सकती है।

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: There are two types of loans which are granted by the World Bank; certain loans are free and certain loans are tied. If the loans are tied, then naturally the money is earmarked for a particular project and we are obliged to spend on that and the interest is to be paid in foreign exchange. May I know how many tied loans are pending which have not been used and they are paying interest in foreign exchange?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This is rather a very comprehensive question for which I will have to ask for notice.

Firms given rejection covers for export of frog legs

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*1017. **SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI:**
SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names of the firms to whom General Insurance Corporation has given rejection covers for the export of frog legs to U.S.A. and the amount accepted as rejection covering and the amount paid to these firms due to rejection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement
(In Lakhs of Rupees)

S. No.	Name of Exporters granted rejection cover	Amount of insurance cover granted against rejection risks.	Amount of rejection claims intimated so far
1.	Rallis . . .	261	139
2.	Indian Tobacco	150	85
3.	Raunaq International	80	3
4.	Britannia . .	4	1
5.	New India Fisheries.	3	—
TOTAL		498	228

The rejection claims intimated so far relate to the consignments of Rs. 274 lakhs examined so far by the Food and Drug Administration of U.S.A. The value of the consignments which are still to be examined is Rs. 224 lakhs.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: I would like to know from the hon. Minister when the rejection cover was given, whether it is a fact that it was given after fully knowing that it would be rejected in the USA and also whether it is not a fact that earlier the USA had already rejected before the shipments had been made.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: About the first part of the question, I can say that the rejection cover was given in late 1973 and early 1974. About the third part of the question, there has never been any rejection before this. I could not follow his second question, which I would like him to repeat.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Whether it is a fact that some other Indian Companies have requested for the rejection cover but that was rejected. Which are the

companies that had asked for cover which have been rejected already.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: As no Indian company had applied for such a cover, the question of rejection does not arise.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: From the statement it will be seen that the Rallis, Indian Tobacco and Britannia are the foreign companies who were allowed rejection cover worth Rs. 148 million. The basic and fundamental question is that there is a market where these Indian companies had approached. The hon. Minister just now said that none of the companies had approached for the rejection cover and so the question did not arise.

The Commerce Ministry answered that in the last year 1973, there was a question about an American company for processing. They started rejecting our frog legs. This had led to our export worth Rs. 274 lakhs being examined again. I want to know whether one consignment was shipped to other countries. If so, why were they allowed to process this though it had rejected the cover.

*** SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI:** A number of consignments started coming from 1973—earlier to 1974. Out of them, as the hon. Member pointed out, only a part of the consignments worth Rs. 274 lakhs had been examined. They are still to be examined. I would like to reiterate that no other company had applied for the rejection cover.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It appears from the statement that out of the total quantity sold, rejection amounts to about Rs. 228 lakhs. If nearly 60 per cent of these claims are allowed, then that money will only go out of this country to the foreign concerns. May I know whether it is dependent only on the Food and Drug Administration of U.S.A. to process this? Is there any check on the part of the Government, so far as claims are

concerned, to find out whether they are genuine claims because large sums of money are going out of this country in the process.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Out of this amount of Rs. 498 lakhs mentioned by me, Rs 274 lakhs have been examined; out of that total amount of Rs. 498 lakhs, 274 lakhs worth of claims have been rejected because of want of rejection cover. So far, from 1966 onwards, the sample was tested and the entire process has been tested unilaterally by the American Company. Their pattern of sampling was to be changed but they did not take Indian Government into consideration as they did it unilaterally. After that, we have taken certain steps and have not left it to the representative of Food & Drug Administration of USA. As a matter of fact, there was a feeling after the discussions that the entire thing should be re-processed. This re-processing has been started in America. Naturally, they are satisfied with the process. And automatically, the rejections would also go down. Apart from that, some senior officers were sent to see whether the sampling process was all right. At the same time, the Commerce Ministry was also supposed to have sent some of their senior officer yesterday to go into this. Above all, the entire process of rejection cover has been stopped immediately. Still export is going on.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, there was a question on the floor of this House regarding the export of shrimps and their processing which get into the American market. There is some charge that as a part of their game, they are taking retaliatory measures towards Indian trade and they are demoralising our commerce thereby. A huge amount of money in foreign exchange is being lost by us. When they are taking retaliatory measures, I want to know whether the Government of India would make a thorough inquiry into the whole affair. What are the reasons behind this and whether

they would subject this to an inquiry committee.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I agree with the earlier part of the hon. Member's query that there is a racket going on. As regards the other part of his question, we are going into it in details. The matter is being investigated into.

SHR. AMRIT NAHATA: Certain foreign companies in India are allowed to export the frogs. U.S.A. imports these but in their market they have rejected these frogs. Our General Insurance Companies have two claims on those foreign importers. But the whole thing is cooked up and so I want to know whether the Government of India will, in future, take care to see that such deals are not allowed thereby defrauding our Government. There is loss in foreign exchange earning. Such things should stop.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: We have taken note of it.

Waiving Restrictions on Handloom Goods

***1018. SHRI SHRIKISHAN MODI-
SHRI P. GANGADEB:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.K. Government was approached by the Indian Government recently for waiving restrictions on handloom goods; and

(b) whether U.K. had offered to India to raise the duty free quota of silk handloom goods and cotton?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The question of trading arrangement for the export of Indian handloom cotton goods to U.K. is under negotiation.

In so far as handloom silk goods are concerned, an agreement was concluded with the U.K. last year under which

a duty-free annual quota of one lakh sq. yds. was established. Duty free entry was, however, permitted by the U.K. Government in excess of this quota level also in 1973.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाह रहा हूँ कि ब्रिटेन और भारत के बीच यह वार्तालाप कब से चल रहा है और क्यों रुका है और इसके रुकने का कारण क्या है और आप इसे जल्दी कराने की व्यवस्था क्यों नहीं करते ताकि निर्यात को बढ़ावा मिले ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, negotiations were started from 1972. Before that there was no problem of restrictions at all. In the year 1971 it was duty free. Thereafter some restriction was imposed—15 per cent restriction on fabrics and 17 per cent on made-up cotton goods. Now, we have approached the U.K. Government. They raised the quota. Proposal stands at 8 million square yards. The only thing is that they do not allow this quota limit. Of the handloom cotton goods, for bed-sheet and towel also to come in. Because of the quality of handloom goods, they take it as good quality goods and they are at par with the mill products.

श्री श्रीकिशन मोदी : हमारे देश के हथकरघों का कपड़ा विदेशों के अन्दर कितने परसेंट पसन्द किया जा रहा है और राजस्थान के पाली के हथकरघों का कितना कपड़ा आप निर्यात कर रहे हैं तथा इसको क्या बढ़ावा दे रहे हैं ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: It is very difficult for me to answer the specific question under the general cover.

MR. SPEAKER: You give due notice.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: As the question relates to handloom cotton goods as well as handloom silk goods, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what is the export quota to

UK for handloom goods *vis-a-vis* other countries which have also been allotted quota of handlooms? Also what is the significance of increase in the duty-free quota without increasing the overall quota?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The quota of silk goods export to UK stands now at 2 lakh square yards.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह बात सही है कि पिछले दो तीन वर्षों में रेशमी तथा सूती धागे की कमी के कारण बुनकरों को वह ठीक मात्रा में नहीं मिल रहा है तथा इस कारण से माल तैयार करने में काफी विलम्ब हो रहा है, और इसके कारण विदेशों को जो हमारा माल जाता है उसमें काफी कमी आ गई है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह आपने इसमें कैसे जोड़ लिया ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : हैंडलूम का कपड़ा काफी कम मात्रा में तैयार हुआ है इस लिये इस का जो कोटा बना हुआ है उसमें काफी कमी हुई है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसी और प्रश्न पर आप सवाल पूछ लीजिएगा। यह सिर्फ यू० के० को एक्सपोर्ट के बारे में सवाल है, इसमें धागे का सवाल कहां से आ गया ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मेरा निवेदन यह है कि हैंडलूम का काम करने वाले जो कारीगर हैं उन्हें पर्याप्त मात्रा में काम नहीं मिलता और इस कारण से जो माल विदेशों को भेजा जाता है वह नहीं जा पा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बहुत अच्छा सोचते हैं लेकिन वह इस सवाल में नहीं आता।

Investment of L.I.C. Funds in Backward Areas of Maharashtra

*1019. **SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation of India has earmarked some funds for investment in backward areas;

(b) if so, the amounts it has invested in the backward areas of Maharashtra during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(c) what amount does it propose to invest in these areas during 1974-75 and on which specific projects?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The bulk of LIC's investment in the States, including Maharashtra, are made through the medium of various state and district level agencies, which alone can decide as to how much of the funds made available to them by LIC should be spent in backward areas. The information in quantitative terms about the amount utilised by the various state level agencies in the backward areas of Maharashtra State during the financial years 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 is not available.

(c) It is also not possible to indicate the amount out of the funds made available by L.I.C. which is likely to be spent in the backward areas during 1974-75.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: I can understand if the Finance Ministry or LIC do not have the amounts in respect of particular projects. But the LIC must know how much amount was given in any particular year and how much they want to give in the coming year.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: It is given through State agencies. It

is also done through municipal agencies. Hon. Member wants to know how much of that has gone to backward areas. That is a little difficult we can only give the total of LIC investments. In Maharashtra for the year 1971-72 it was Rs. 2974.64 lakhs; for 1972-73 it was Rs. 3423.03 lakhs and in the 1973-74, it was 2945.78 lakhs.

SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: When the amount was given, was any condition laid down that the amount should be spent in backward areas?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: There was no such condition. It is given to the State agencies. It is up to them to use it in backward areas. In the case of municipalities and zila parishads, it is for drinking water and it is easier to find out whether it is a backward area or not.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Whenever there was discussion on the role of the public sector institutions like the LIC, we are told that such public sector institutions are always beneficial to the development of backward areas. Therefore, when the hon. Member asked a specific question from the perspective of the development of the backward areas, we should be told about the quantum of LIC funds made available to backward areas. In Konkan and Marathwada an agitation is going on. I am surprised to find how even in co-operation with the Maharashtra Government you are not able to tell us what funds were made available for backward areas.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: As regards the latter part of the question, I should like to say that 138 municipal committees including those situated in the backward districts of Maharashtra availed of loans amounting to Rs. 1458 lakhs upto March 1973 for water supply and sewage schemes.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): This is an unfair question. You can-

not expect the LIC or any other financial institution to have information about how the money is being used in the State concerned. For example, the LIC takes the debentures of the State land mortgage banks. It also gives loan to State industrial finance corporations. The money is used by them and the LIC is not a party to say whether money should be given to this party or that party. It is the function of some other bodies. The main point for the LIC is to see that they do not go and invest in the private sector.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: In spite of the fact that we are talking about regional imbalances there has been a common complaint voiced from different sections here that in respect of public financial institutions, particularly banks and the LIC, the deposit and credit ratio in the backward areas compares very unfavourably with advanced areas. It leads to further regional imbalances. What steps are the Government taking to see that the investments of the public financial institutions are more in the backward regions than in the advanced regions?

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: Sir, as for the question, what are the acceptable tenets of the LIC for bringing about equitable distribution and for bringing about development, especially, of the backward areas as the hon Finance Minister said, the initiative here will largely depend on the initiative of the State Governments and the presence of these financial institutions to absorb the finance from the LIC. The initiative is not with the LIC, but, with the other agencies and the State Governments concerned.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Sir, Assam, my own State, is well known for its industrial backwardness. I would like to know from the hon Minister whether the Life Insurance Corporation has earmarked money for the industrial development of this backward

State of Assam. If so, how much has been earmarked for our State?

MR. SPEAKER: I am afraid, no state-wise details have been asked for, except for Maharashtra.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: This is covered by (a).

MR. SPEAKER: But, it is not....

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: Sir, I would like to know, whether the Minister can enlighten us on this.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not come in. If she has got the information, I have no objection.

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI: I have the information. Though Assam is a backward State, it is a picturesque State. But, at the same time, LIC has been going there. We have the figures for the last three years.

Financial Assistance to U.P

*1020 **SHRI RAM PRAKASH:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. State Government has sought Central financial assistance of Rs. 100 crores to save the State from financial bankruptcy; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Government of Uttar Pradesh had requested for Central assistance to meet its anticipated budgetary gap during 1973-74. It was not found possible to accede to the request of the State Government.

श्री राम प्रकाश उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने
सौ करोड़ की इमदाद की मांग की थी। आप
उमको सौ करोड़ नहीं दे सकते हैं। मैं जानना
चाहता हूँ कि अब आप और कौन से उपाय
कर रहे हैं ताकि उत्तर प्रदेश को फाइनेंशियल
वैकल्पों में बचाया जा सके उसकी फाइनेंशियल
हालत बेहतर हो सके? किस कारण से आपने
यह गति देने से मना किया?

MR. SPEAKER: He is from Haryana. He is very much concerned with Uttar Pradesh also.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: It is good that people are taking interest outside their States. The point is, we found that the budgetary deficit or gap was not of that order.

श्री सरजू पांडे अखबारा में इस प्रकार की सूचना प्रकाशित हुई है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का फाइनेंशियल बर्डन बहुत बढ़ गया है, बैंको ने उसको पैसा देने से इन्कार कर दिया है। उत्तर प्रदेश के स्पेशल सर्कमस्टान्स को देखते हुए वित्त मन्त्री उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार का जा उसने मी करोड़ रुपया मांगा है, देने पर विचार करेंगे ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: They did ask for hundred crores of rupees, not only hundred crores, but more than hundred crores, because they thought that was going to be the budgetary deficit or gap. But, ultimately, it was found that the gap was not of that order. But, even then, we could not do that because it was not possible for us to do that also.

श्री सरजू पांडे उत्तर प्रदेश का काम कैसे चलेगा। वह तो मर जायगा। यह गिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है। कुछ तो उसके लिए प्राप व्यवस्था करिये। कोई बैंक लान भी देने के लिए उसको नैयार नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER: If you say 'Yes' to him he will have a stronger case.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: इस बात का ध्यान में रखते हुए कि उत्तर प्रदेश में चुनाव के और चुनावों के कारण वहां की सरकार का बहन सा पैसा खर्चा करना पड़ा है। साथ-साथ था, मैं जानता चाहता हूँ कि क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के मामले पर एक स्पेशल कमिटी तैयार कर केन्द्र में विचार दिया जाएगा और जनमंड्या की दृष्टि में देश का सबसे बड़ा

प्रदेश होने के कारण वह क्या केन्द्र से बोझ और सहायता प्राप्त करने में सफल होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो बहुत दूर तक पहुँच गए हैं।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: I do not know whether he is really pleading for UP or he is trying to attack the ruling party.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: My bona fides should not be doubted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: All that he said about UP, except about the elections, are true. Naturally, the requirements of every State is taken into consideration. At the same time, the Central Government has to take the entire condition of the national economy into consideration. Balancing the two things, everything possible would be done.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: May I know from the Government whether the Prime Minister has made it clear in all the speeches that the Government of India would, to the extent possible, help to remove the backwardness of UP?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: As far as I have understood it, I think the Prime Minister has referred not only to UP but to all backward areas in the country.

होटल उद्योग के विकास में होटल विकास ऋण निधि योजना की सफलता

* 1022. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा कार्यक्रम की गई होटल विकास निधि योजना होटल उद्योग का विकास करने में सफल रही है, और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The Hotel Development Loan Scheme, which was set up by the Department of Tourism in 1968, has proved very successful in encouraging the establishment of hotels for tourists as will be seen from the statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7435/74]. Showing the amount of loans disbursed and approved under the scheme. In view of the need to augment the availability of institutional funds for the hotel industry and to avoid expenditure on the additional staff required for the operation of the scheme during the Fifth Plan period, the responsibility for the Scheme has been transferred to the Industrial Finance Corporation from January, 1974.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : वित्त मन्त्री जी भी माज्द है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ होटल डिवेलप-मेंट लॉज स्कीम के अन्तर्गत देने की आपकी नीति क्या है ? किसी को आप एक करोड़, किसी को 75 लाख और किसी को 60 लाख देते हैं। किस आधार पर ये लोन दिए जाते हैं ? किन को दिए जाते हैं ? क्या मालदारों को ही दिए जाते हैं ? आपने एक एक करोड़ कईयों को दिया और एक होटल वाले को दो दो बार भी लोन आपने दिया। जयपुर में, लखनऊ में आपने केवल 50 लाख ऋण के रूप में दिया। लोन देने का आधार क्या है ? समाजवादी नीति कौनसी आपने अपनाई है ? कैसे लोन आप देते हैं और लोन देने का आधार क्या है ? पांच करोड़ आपने किस आधार पर दिया है ? वही मैं अपनी इस नीति के अनुसार जो मालदार हैं वे और ज्यादा मालदार नहीं हो रहे हैं ?

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI: The number of tourists coming into our country is increasing year by year. The number of tourists coming to India this year has gone up to 4,60,000.

As a result, the number of rooms required by way of accommodation of also greater. The estimate is that tourist influx by 1978 may go up to 10 lakhs. As a result, the number of additional rooms required may go up to 20,000. From this point of view, the Department of Tourism thought that it has to build the additional accommodation necessary in the private sector as well as in the public sector. As a result, the Department of Tourism started giving loans in the private sector for the construction of hotels. There are regular terms, regular conditions, that have been laid down for giving loans. 75 per cent of the loan of the fixed assets to a person who comes with an approved scheme can be given or 66 per cent of the total cost and, therefore, the person who wants to construct a hotel has also got to invest to the tune of 33 per cent of the overall cost. The people who cannot invest in that and who have not got the capital or who do not come through these regular procedures cannot be given the loans.

There were not less than 79 applications which were there in the earlier period of the Fourth Plan. But all of them could not be given any consideration or grant of loan on account of the fact that they could not invest and the procedure that they had followed was also not correct.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैंने पूछा है कि लोन का डिस्ट्रिब्यूट क्या है। क्या एक एक कम्पनी को तीन तीन बार लोन दिया जाता है ?

डा० सरोजिनी महिषी : पहले वह 6½ परसेंट था। धीरे धीरे वह बढ़ता गया है और अब वह 7½ परसेंट है। आर्टि० एफ० सी० 8½ परसेंट चार्ज करती है जिससे डिफरेंस और टर्निंग। परसेंट सबमिटाइज करता है। एक ही कम्पनी है, जो अलग अलग प्रान्तों में काम करती है।

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : होटल में लगभग 5 करोड़ रुपये इन्वेस्ट किया गया है। इन

होटलों में कारेन ट्रिस्टस और इण्डियन ट्रिस्टस कितने कितने डहरते हैं ?

डा० सरोजिनी माहिशी : ग्राम तौर पर 60 क्रीसदो विदेश रहते हैं ।

MR. SPEAKER: I am sorry, this is much beyond the point here. You are just harassing the lady!

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: From the tourist point of view, Kashmir is the most important tourist place. May I know from the hon. Minister, firstly, as to how many persons applied from Jammu and Kashmir for this loan and how many persons were given this loan and, secondly, whether it is not a fact that in Bombay the maximum number of persons who have applied for loans and who have got these loans are the famous smugglers who, after having got the loans, are converting their black money into white money because they have taken loans to the tune of Rs. 2 crores and more.

How is it that before loans were granted, no scrutiny was made as to who is applying for the loan and who is not? The Hotels, like, Hotel Horizon and Hotel Sun N' Sand, belong to smugglers.

MR. SPEAKER: Better consult him before granting loan.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Jammu and Kashmir is a very beautiful and picturesque State for tourists. The State Government has invested quite a lot on the promotion of tourism in the State. In the public sector, we have built quite a lot of accommodation in Jammu, Srinagar and Gulmarg. The hon. Member may be knowing it.

As far as the private sector is concerned, we have given loan to the Broadway Enterprises Ltd., Srinagar, to the tune of Rs. 36 lakhs. Of course, he has asked for more. This is the amount that has been given. As regards the second part of his question....

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM: It belongs to an M.P. Only one influential person who has some high connections has been able to get it. What about other people? How many applications were received? You were able to give only to one man?

MR. SPEAKER: This Question was of a very general nature.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: I replied earlier that the Department had received in all 79 applications out of which only 37 were accepted because in the case of other applications, the procedure was not completed. Out of 37 applications, 7 applications were rejected because they could not invest money, as they were required to do. From amongst 30 applications also, all were not selected. Only 14 were selected. Out of 14, this is the one which was given. One or two others must have been received. Probably, they did not follow the complete procedure.

As regards the second part of his question, the information received by the hon. Member is not authentic and is not correct. All these documents have been scrutinised once, twice and, after a lot of scrutiny, the decision has been taken.

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR: It has been stated that the scheme has been successful, and these hotels are meant to promote tourism. Has the Government examined that the foreign exchange earned through these hotels is commensurate with the money invested in them?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: Yes. That is always kept in mind. Now it is compulsory; that the foreign tourists are required to make their payments to the hotels for their board and lodging only in foreign exchange.

श्री अश्वत्थ महोदय : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि आगरा में होटल इण्डस्ट्री के लिए कितना रुपया दिया गया है ?

अश्वत्थ महोदय : वहाँ तो बहुत अच्छा होटल बना हुआ है ।

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: The ITDC is building a hotel in Agra; the construction will start in a month or two.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : पारमौर में गुलमर्ग और उत्तर प्रदेश में लखनऊ आदि बड़े, बड़े जगहों में होटल खोलने के लिए विशेष मुवि-धायें दी गई हैं । क्या यह मन्त्रालय गोरखपुर, बलिया, मारनाथ मण्डा और बोधगया में श्रीलंका, बर्मा और जापान में बौद्ध धर्म के अनुयायी आने के लिये इन स्थानों पर होटल की मुविधायें न होने के कारण उन लोगों को बड़ा कष्ट होता है और उन्होंने इस बारे में शिकायतें भी की हैं ? मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब इन स्थानों के लोगों ने होटल खोलने के बारे में दख्खवास्ते भी दाह, तो वहाँ की उद्देश्य क्या की जा रही है । क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई योजना है कि इस बैकवर्ड एरिया में उन स्थानों पर, जो पर्यटन-स्थल होने के साथ साथ बौद्ध धर्मावलम्बियों के तीर्थ स्थान भी हैं, पब्लिक सेंक्टर या निजी सेंक्टर में होटल खोलने की व्यवस्था की जाये ?

अश्वत्थ महोदय : यह मैंने क्वेश्चन से सम्बन्ध नहीं रखता है । आपने जो बातें कही हैं, मिनिस्टर साहब उनको नोट कर लेंगे ।

DR. RANEN SEN: From the list of hotels in the statement it is quite evident that most of the hotels are either 5-star or 4-star hotels. There are tourists in India and also foreign tourists who cannot afford to pay for 5-star and 4-star hotels. May I know whether, in this hotel development loan

fund scheme, there is any scheme for provision of hotels for the poorer sections of foreign as well as Indian tourists and if so, what is the actual amount paid from that?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: There is provision for loan for construction of hotels under the Hotel Development Loan Scheme. Out of 19 hotels which have received aid from the Hotel Development Fund, seven are in the 3-star category, nine are in the 4-star category and three are in the 5-star category. The seven hotels that are in the 3-star category are the Carlton Hotel in Lucknow, Broadway in Srinagar, East-West in Bangalore, Rutt Deen in Calcutta, Nagarjuna and Park Hotel in Hyderabad/Secunderabad and Guru Prasad in Bangalore.

DR. RANEN SEN: Is Rutt Deen Hotel in Calcutta a three-star one?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: It is not for the hon Member to place it in a particular category. The classification Committee categorises it.

SHRI BASUMATARI: May I know whether it is a fact that the Minister of State herself laid the foundation stone for a hotel in Gauhati and if so, what type is it—is it 3-star or 4-star or 5-star? And what is the position now in regard to construction of that hotel? I do not think anything has been done after she laid the foundation stone.

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI: It is not a hotel; it is a tourist home. It is coming up very nicely. It has come up to ceiling.

‘बाइका इण्डस्ट्रीज एसोसियेशन’ बिहार द्वारा जापान पेश किया जाना

*1023. श्री शंकर बहाल सिंह : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ समय पहले 'माइका इन्डस्ट्रीज एसोसियेशन, बिहार' ने माइका उद्योग के बारे में सरकार को कोई ज्ञापन दिया था; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और इन बारे में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
(a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The Association suggested continuation of canalisation policy in regard to export of processed mica and to increase the share of small processors and mine-owners in export trade of mica.

There is no proposal for decanalisation of export of processed mica. As regards the share of small processors their interest is kept in view with the objective of maximising exports of mica.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, देश में जो माइका का उत्पादन होता है, उसका 90 प्रतिशत निर्यात हो जाता है और देश के कुल उत्पादन का 82 प्रतिशत माइका बिहार के गिरीडीह, कोडरमा, झुमरी, तिलैया क्षेत्रों में पैदा होता है। जनवरी, 1972 में एम० एम० टी० सी० ने माइका क्षेत्र में प्रवेश किया, जब से उसकी स्थिति में सुधार हो रहा है। लेकिन वहां के लोगों की यह शिकायत है कि सरकार उस क्षेत्र पर ध्यान नहीं दे रही है। इसी मन्दर्भ में मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि माइका इण्डस्ट्रीज एसोसियेशन ने पहले भी सरकार का ध्यान तीन बातों की ओर दिलाया था—

- (1) The complete nationalisation of mica export may kindly be implemented without delay;

(2) There should be an autonomous board consisting of experts drafted from officials and non-officials having experience in mica and possessing sound knowledge of the international mica market;

(3) In order to give immediate relief to the smaller sections of the trade, it is earnestly requested that Government should start purchase of exportable mica from them without undue delay.

मैं इसके सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया जानना चाहूंगा ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: As I have already said, one of the main objectives of canalisation of mica trade is to see that the interests of the weaker mica mine owners are protected. So, now the suggestions in that context are relevant. The steps we have already taken are consistent with the suggestions. That is why I can say that the Mica Trading Corporation is being formed to give more operational freedom and also to take into account suggestions made in the memorandum referred to by him as also to give concrete shape to the suggestions made by the hon. member.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह : मान्यवर, क्या यह बात सही है कि कुछ दिन पहले तक दुनिया में माइका का जो उत्पादन होता है, उसका 82 प्रतिशत भारत में पैदा होता था, लेकिन वह घटते घटते अब 50 प्रतिशत हो गया है? क्या यह बात भी सही है कि बिहार में जो झुमरी, तिलैया अथर्वख क्षेत्र में है वहां से बार बार मन्त्री महोदय को लिखा गया है कि वे एक बार यहां आकर वहां की अवस्था को देखें, डीलरों से मिलें और जो माइका की सिक-माइन्ग बन्द पड़ी है उनका निरीक्षण करके सरकार शीघ्र से शीघ्र उन को ले ले? मैं जानना चाहूंगा—क्या मन्त्री महोदय वहां

जाकर निरीक्षण करने की कोई योजना बनायेंगे जिससे सिक माइन्ड को लिया जा सके ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I am aware of the difficulties of the Mica trade and mica owners because substitutes to mica have been found and they are being used. Also a huge quantity of mica has been released by the US Government from their stores. These are some of the reasons why mica export has not been as it should be. We are aware of the difficulties. If I could myself visit the area, I shall be glad to do so. I am looking forward to the opportunity.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: I understand that some importing countries object to buying mica through the State agency in this canalisation process. Is it a fact or not? What is the reason thereof? Secondly, what is the percentage of total production of mica which is canalised through the State agency?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: 30 per cent is canalised through the State agency; the rest is done through private traders in association with MMTC.

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Is it a fact that some importing countries object to importing mica through MMTC?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Not to our knowledge... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: The Minister says he has no information. There are some countries which say so.

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: This question was raised on the floor of the House sometime back also. On enquiry I found it was not so. I have communicated it before and I am therefore repeating: not to our knowledge.

श्री दामोदर पांडे : मंत्री महोदय ने अभी कैनलाइजेशन की बात कही है—क्या इनको पता है कि इन की तरफ हाफ-हार्टेड नीति की वजह से, अधूरे-मन से कैनलाइजेशन की नीति को अपनाने की वजह से, जो अपेक्षा की गई थी कि इस उद्योग का सुधार होगा, वहां काम करने वाले मजदूरों और जो इस उद्योग में लगे हुए छोटे छोटे व्यवसाई हैं, उनको फायदा होगा। लेकिन इसके बजाय कुछ विजनस हाउसेज का प्रिप टनना मजबूत हो गया है कि कुछ मुट्ठें भर लोगों के हाथ में गारा उद्योग सिमट कर रह गया है और जो वहां काम करने वाले लोग हैं ये आज भी दर्दनाक स्थिति में रहते हैं, उनको 2-3 रुपये रोज तनख्वाह मिलती है। इस तरह में उनकी दर्दनाक हालत बढ़ती जा रही है। क्या आप उनके सुधार की दिशा में कोई निश्चित वदम उठाते जा रहे हैं ?

मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह है कि जो हालत आज उनका हो गई, वह तो हाई गई, लेकिन अब प्रगती पंचवर्षीय योजना में इनके लिये आप का क्या विचार है—और अधिक लोग इस उद्योग में लगाये जायें और जो पहले से लगे हुए हैं उनका व्यवस्था में सुधार हो—इन बातों के बारे में आपका क्या ख्याल है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The difficulties referred to by the hon. Member have already been touched upon. I have said that some of the reasons of the decline of our mica export are: discovery and use of substitute, release of huge quantity by the United States. We are taking some steps to meet this situation. One of them is the formation of the Mica Trading Corporation and strengthening of the operations of weaker mines and giving Government assistance. We are aware of the difficulties of the mine owners in the poorer category. I am assure the hon. Member that whatever is possible will be done by us.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: I asked whether the grip of the big owners

has increased and the smaller sections suffer more?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I have said that it had been canalised. The purpose of canalisation is to ensure the interest of the relatively weaker sections of the industry.

Special probe of rags consignment at Bombay Port

***1024. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:
SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:**

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had ordered a special probe about the rags consignment detained at Bombay port to find out if garments have again come in as rags;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to black list certain foreign firms who are indulging in this deal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). Some consignments containing rags have been detained by Customs in the Bombay port because on random inspection it was found that some of the bales did not contain 100 per cent mutilated rags. According to the import licence condition and the terms of the contract entered into by S.T.C. with the foreign suppliers, cent per cent mutilation shall be effected and a certificate to this effect obtained from M/s General Superintendence who are an international inspection agency. The condition about 100 per cent mutilation, as well as definition of the term "rags" introduced in order to prevent malpractices of the type which had occurred in the past. According to this definition, the waste woollen cloth should not exceed 24 sq. inches (154. 84 sq. centimeters) in area, if it is "new" rags (i.e., tailor cuttings) and

if it is old rags, then these should be mutilated in such a way as to render them unserviceable.

Since inspection at Bombay port has revealed that these standards have not been fully met, it is proposed to have them fully mutilated and rendered unserviceable before release of the consignments to the consignees, who are manufacturers of shoddy woollen products.

While no special probe as such has been ordered, instructions have been issued to verify the extent to which garments remained unmutilated and to ask the inspection agency to explain why there has been default in carrying out 100 per cent mutilation. It is understood as a result of the test check that has been carried out by STC and the inspecting agency that some of the bales were not fully mutilated and that in other bales the wool content is found to be less than the prescribed limit of 80 per cent.

It is understood that one of the reasons for cent per cent mutilation not having affected, is that mutilation as carried out abroad does not go to the extent of the mutilation prescribed by us. Even a mutilated garment may not, therefore, fully satisfy the requirements laid down to the definition of "rags" that is in force. However, in order not to give any scope whatsoever for malpractices, it has been proposed that the consignments should be released only after effecting 100 per cent mutilation according to our standards under the supervision of officers of textile Commissioner and Chief Controller of Imports and Exports and subject to overall Customs surveillance.

(c) STC has already blacklisted 24 firms in connection with previous consignments. The question of blacklisting any other firms in connection with the consignments referred to in answer to parts (a) and (b) of this question, will be considered if they are found to have contravened the terms of the licence and contract.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो कई दफा हाउस में आ चुका है, घूम-फिर कर फिर आ जाता है।

श्री शशि भूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आधुनिक व्यापार को बड़ी विडम्बना है मंगते कुछ हैं और आता कुछ है। मैं मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ—इस बारे में एस० टी० सी० ने जो सामान बाहर से मंगाया है उसमें कितना गलत किसम का सामान आ गया है जिस की यहां जरूरत नहीं थी, जो जांच आपने कराई है उसमें कितनी कम्पनियां हैं जिनको आपने ब्लैक लिस्ट किया है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, the STC imported precisely the sort of things required. But, it is true that specifications have not been fulfilled because of the ambiguity regarding the definition of rags, and also Sir, because of non-fulfilment, consignments have not been released. Twenty-four firms have been black-listed.

श्री शशि भूषण : जो 25 कम्पनियां आपने ब्लैक लिस्ट की हैं उसमें विदेशी कितनी हैं और देशी कितनी हैं और पिछले तीन सालों में कितने रुपए के रंग्र आपने मगाये हैं, हर साल कितने मगाये हैं तथा कौन इसको इम्पोर्ट कर रहा है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, the value of the imported rags, if he is referred to the consignments now impounded, is Rs. 65 lakhs.

श्री शशि भूषण : कौन इम्पोर्ट कर रहा है ?

PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, as I said, the whole thing is channelised through STC.

श्री शशि भूषण : जो 25 कम्पनीज हैं की हैं उनमें कितनी विदेशी हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आधे मिनट की वजह से आपको मौका दे दिया था लेकिन अब तो क्वेश्चन आवर खतम हो गया है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Activating Tea Trading Corporation as a Major Force in Marketing

*1021. **SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHA-RIEF:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to activate the Tea Trading Corporation of India as a major force in marketing; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Tea Trading Corporation of India has obtained orders for supply of tea to Defence Services and West Bengal Jail Hospital. They have been appointed buying agents by the Government of Iraq Tea Purchasing Board. Two public tea warehouses have been acquired at Calcutta and Pathini Tea Estate is proposed to be taken over during the current financial year. While an upto date tea tasting room has started functioning, it is proposed to set up a tea packaging factory also.

Acute Yarn shortage in Handloom Industry of West Bengal

*1025. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH:**

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Handloom Industry in West Bengal has been facing acute yarn shortage; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any special effort to supply yarn to West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Availability of cotton yarn in West Bengal has been satisfactory so far and no complaints regarding acute shortage have been received by Government. However, a constant watch over the situation is being maintained in respect of prices as well as supply. Prices of cotton yarn are under price discipline and the Indian Cotton Mills Federation is ensuring that they are maintained at the level of prices prevailing on the 28th March, 1974. Arrangements have also been made for supply of yarn directly from mills to nominees of State Governments sponsored through Textile Commissioner. Depots for supply of yarn in concentrations of handlooms will also be opened by mills for maintaining supplies.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिये सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों के मुख्य अधिकारियों की सफाई

*1026. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों के मुख्य उद्देश्यों की स्पष्ट रूप से व्याख्या करने वाले श्वेत-पत्र को समूह के अनुमोदन के लिए प्रस्तुत किया जाएगा,

(ख) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों के कार्यकरण में सुधार करने के लिए इन उपकरणों के मुख्य अधिकारियों और जन सम्पर्क अधिकारियों ने कुछ सफाई की थी, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गयेत) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) सितम्बर, 1973 में सरकारी उद्यमों के मुख्य कार्यकारी अधिकारियों और जन-सम्पर्क अधिकारियों का जो सम्मेलन नई दिल्ली में हुआ था उसके द्वारा की गयी नयी सफाई में वे एक सफाई यह थी कि सरकार को चाहिए कि वह एक श्वेत-पत्र तैयार करे जिसमें समूह सरकारी क्षेत्र के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों का स्पष्टीकरण किया गया हो और उसे समद मजूर कराए। इस सफाई का मूल आधार यह था कि ऐसा करने से प्रबन्धकों को पहले से निर्धारित किये गये उद्देश्यों पर अपना ध्यान केन्द्रित करने में और इन उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक-कोई की कार्य क्षमता बढ़ाने में सहायता मिलेगी। इससे वे अपने जन-सम्पर्क सम्बन्धी उद्देश्यों की व्याख्या भी कर सकेंगे।

(ग) सरकारी उद्यम कार्यालय में भारतीय प्रशासनिक स्टाफ कालेज, हैदराबाद की सहायता में सरकारी क्षेत्र के उद्देश्यों और जिम्मेदारियों के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण तैयार करने का काम हाथ में लिया गया है।

Discontinuance of Cash Aid to Textile Exporters

*1027. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to discontinue cash aid to textile exporters; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). There is no scheme of cash assistance by Government on cotton textile exports. However, Government contribute 5 per cent f.o.b. value of exports of cotton textiles to compensate for certain non-refundable internal taxes borne by the exported textile goods. This is being continued for the present.

Funds for Improvement of Monuments of Archaeological and Tourist Interest

*1028. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have earmarked any funds for the Improvement of monuments of archaeological and tourist interest during the current year; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The improvement of archaeological monuments is the responsibility of the Archaeological Survey of India. The Department of Tourism on the other hand is concerned with the improvement and provision of facilities for tourists in the areas outside the archaeological enclosures.

A provision of Rs. 2 lakhs has been made in the current year's budget of the Department of Tourism for the of selected Buddhist centres in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar included for development under the cultural tourism programme. The schemes including environmental control, accommodation and transportation facilities, water and electric supply will be taken up after the master plans have been prepared, and responsibilities have been assigned among the various agencies concerned with the development of these centres.

Agreement with Iran for Supply of Sulphur

*1029. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for the supply of sulphur has been concluded with Iran; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The MMTC has concluded a contract with Iran for import of 1 lakh metric tonnes of sulphur for shipment during the period April to July, 1974, on f.o.b. basis.

Linking Export with Import of Concentrates by Messrs. Pure Drinks

*1030 SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Messrs. Pure Drinks are required to link their export with import of concentrates,

(b) whether the Company is required to export Coca-Cola itself and not items like tea and cashewnuts, and

(c) how much they have exported against their imports during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No, Sir. M/s. Pure Drinks is a purely bottling company and it does not import concentrates.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

बिहार से ग्रामों का निर्वासन

*1031. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या बाणेश्वर मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार के ग्रामों का प्रतिवर्ष भारी मात्रा में निर्वासन किया जाता है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने ग्रामों का उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए कोई योजना बनाई है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है?

वाणिज्य मंत्री (प्रो० डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) जी हां। तथापि राज्यवार, निर्यात आंकड़े नहीं रखे जाते।

(ख) श्रीर (ग). जी हां : आमों की निर्यात योग्य किस्मों के सम्बन्ध में एक पैकेज कार्यक्रम के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित योजना तैयार की गई है, जिसे पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान आरम्भ किया जायेगा।

Trade with Tanzania

*1032. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether our trade with Tanzania in 1973-74 has gone up as compared to previous years; and

(b) if so, the traditional items of our export and import from that country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main items of exports from India to Tanzania are jute manufactures, cotton manufactures, manufactures of metal, transport equipment, medicinal and pharmaceutical products, paper and paper board and developed cinematographic films

The main items of imports into India from Tanzania are raw cashew nuts, sisal fibre, wattle extract.

Import of Steel Billets by MMTC during 1973-74

*1033. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEYA:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has not utilised even a single pie from the

allocation of rupees five crores made by the Government of India for import of steel billets from rupees payment areas in 1973-74;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) its effect on steel re-rolling mills in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE (PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The supply position of billets in the international market has been difficult in view of high prices;

(c) The requirements of steel re-rolling mills have been met to the extent possible from indigenous sources.

Banning Exports of Certain Items

*1034. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Finance and Commerce Ministries have discussed proposals for banning export of certain items unless the exporters satisfy Government about payment they received against goods exported as required under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act; and

(b) if so, the salient features of such discussions and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Proposal to Introduce Tourism by Offering "Arabian Sea Cruise on Board"

*1035. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to

state:

(a) whether Air India is considering any proposal with cooperation of Shipping Corporation of India to introduce a novel system of tourism offering "Arabian Sea cruises on board";

(b) if so, whether Air India has chartered a ship from Greece;

(c) the expected number of tourists to be attracted to visit India as a result of introduction of the new pattern and the expected foreign exchange to be earned; and

(d) the broad features of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). A proposal to introduce cruises for tourists in the Arabian sea has been accepted in principle by Government. Details are being worked out in consultation with the Shipping Corporation of India.

(c) and (d). It is expected that about 3000 tourists would take these cruises in the coming winter season. It would be possible to estimate the earnings only after complete details of fares, off-shore excursions, etc. have been worked out.

Planning Commission decision to freeze the capacity of Textile Industry

9828. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the reasons for the Planning Commission's decision to freeze the capacity of textile industry (organised sector) when the production has woefully gone down and population increases at the rate of one million a month;

(b) whether this factor has not contributed to inadequate availability

and consequent black-marketing of cloth; and

(c) if so, the reasons for denying this labour-intensive industry the privilege of renovation and modernisation, especially when this year industry has earned about Rs. 154 crores from exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No such decision has been taken. On the other hand during the Fourth Plan period expansion in the Cotton Textile Industry has been authorised both in regard to spindleage as well as loomage to the extent of over 2.5 million spindles and 16,000 looms. There will be further expansion in the Industry during the Fifth Plan period also.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Public Sector Undertakings in Andhra Pradesh

9829. SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the names, location and other particulars of the public sector undertakings being set up by the Centre in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESHI): The information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT/7035/74]

Sharp increase in Price of Cotton Yarn

9830 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the price of cotton yarn has shot up after the lifting of the control on it by Government; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the steps taken to prevent this and the arrangements made to distribute the cotton yarn at reasonable prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Two statements (I & II) showing comparative market prices of cotton yarn of counts upto 80s immediately before removal of price control over such yarn and in the last week of April, 1974, are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7036/74]. A statement (III) detailing the steps taken to arrest the price rise, etc. is also laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7036/74].

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में काम कर रहे हरिजन

9831. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जनवरी, 1973 तक चौदह राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों, रिजर्व बैंक आफ इंडिया और अन्य सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थानों में काम कर रहे हरिजनों की प्रतिशत कितनी है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

सामान्यतः बैंक और वित्तीय संस्थाएँ इस प्रकार के आकड़े अपने लेखा वर्ष के अन्त की स्थिति के सम्बन्ध में रखते हैं। 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और अन्य सरकारी वित्तीय संस्थाओं में कार्य कर रहे अनुसूचित जातियों के कर्मचारियों (हरिजनों) का प्रतिशत नीचे दिया गया है—

बैंक/वित्तीय संस्था का नाम	प्रतिशत	निम्नलिखित तारीख को
1	2	
1. भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक और उसकी सहायक संस्थाएँ	7.7	31-12-72
2. स्टेट बैंक समूह	5.1	"
3. 14 राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक	2.5	"

1	2	
4. भारतीय औद्योगिक वित्त निगम	5.1	31-12-72
5. भारतीय औद्योगिक पुन-निर्माण निगम	5.3	30-6-73
6. भारतीय जीवन बीमा निगम	3.29	31-3-73
*7. सामान्य बीमा निगम	1.2	1-1-73

सूती धागे के निर्यात में कमी

9832. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में बिजली की कटौती के परिणामस्वरूप उत्पादन में हुई कमी के कारण सूती धागे के निर्यात में कमी हुई है; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो पाचवी योजना में सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का है?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में बैंकिंग की बीबी प्रगति

9833. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग 70,000 व्यक्तियों के लिए एक बैंक की व्यवस्था है,

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो मध्य प्रदेश में बैंकिंग की इतनी घीमी प्रगति के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उम राज्य में एक बैंक कितने प्रतिशत जनसंख्या की आवश्यकता पूर्ण करता है?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग) राष्ट्रीयकरण के समय बैंकिंग प्रणाली में क्षेत्रीय विषमता बहुत अधिक थी। राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद इन विषमताओं को दूर करने के वाद का निर्णय पर जोर दिया गया है। पिछले पांच वर्षों में कम बैंक वाले राज्यों में बैंकों की शाखाएँ खोलने की दर, अपेक्षाकृत अधिक बैंक वाले राज्यों या सारे देश के बहुत अधिक रही है। मध्य-प्रदेश में बैंकों की शाखाओं की संख्या जून 1969 के अन्त में 343 से बढ़ कर दिसम्बर 1973 के अन्त तक 800 हो गयी है। इस अवधि में प्रांत बैंक निर्यात जनसंख्या 1,16,000 में घटकर 52,00 हो गयी है। लेकिन अन्तरराष्ट्रीय विषमता जैसी विकृति जो पहले में ही चली आ रहा है और अनेक जटिल तथ्यों का परिणाम है, इसे धाड़े में समय में दूर नहीं किया जा सकता है।

मध्य प्रदेश से कोसा कपड़े का निर्यात

9834. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1972-73 में मध्य प्रदेश से जितना कोसा कपड़ा निर्यात हुआ उसकी तुलना में इस वर्ष निर्यात अधिक हो गया कम और निर्यात में कमी होने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) वर्ष 1972-73 की अपेक्षा 1973-74 में किस किस के कोसा कपड़े का निर्यात कम हुआ है, और

(ग) कितना कम निर्यात हुआ तथा उसके क्या कारण हैं।

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) राज्य-वार निर्यात के पृथक् आकड़े नहीं रखे जाते। 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान कोसा कपड़े के कुल निर्यातों में दिये जाने हैं :

लाख रु० में

1972-73 . 147.73

1973-74 . 197.68

(ख) कोसा कपड़े का निर्यात ड्रेस माल तथा सज्जा-सामग्री के रूप में किया जाता है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

बीड़ियों का निर्यात

9835. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1972-73 में बीड़ियों के निर्यात से सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमायी; और

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश की प्रत्येक निर्यातकर्ता फर्म ने गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष कितनी मात्रा में बीड़ियों का निर्यात किया?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) 14.01 लाख रुपये।

(ख) निर्यात व्यापार आकड़े पूरे देश के लिये रखे जाते हैं, फर्मवार या राज्य-वार नहीं।

Visit by Trade Teams to S.E. Asia and Australia

9836. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Trade teams were recently sent to South East Asia and Australia to explore the possibilities of increasing exports of Indian goods to those markets; and

(b) if so, the extent to which the objective is likely to be achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). During 1974, a Delegation from the Ministry of Heavy Industry led by its Secretary visited Malaysia and Singapore and reported good prospects for the export of Indian Engineering equipment, turnkey projects and consultancy services as well as for setting up of joint ventures in Malaysia and Singapore. Specific possibilities were identified in the fields of Hydro Electric Projects including transmission towards, switch-gear and power transformers, thermal power units, sponge iron plants and oranes for shipyards and cement plants. To pursue these possibilities further, a team of experts was sponsored by the Ministry of Heavy Industry to Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. The report of the Team is awaited.

In 1974, the Federation of Indian Export Organisations sponsored two Delegations, one to Japan, South Korea and Thailand and the other to Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Philippines. Their Reports are also awaited.

Expansion of trade between India and Mauritius

9837. SHRI SUKHDEO PRASAD VERMA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Commerce Minister of Mauritius has recently discussed with him the scope for expanding trade between Mauritius and India; and

(b) if so, what are the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both the sides reiterated their desire to strengthen mutual trade and commercial relations and that all possible efforts in this direction should be made by the two Governments.

Imports from U.S.A.

9838. SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the estimated value in the Indian currency of the articles proposed to be imported from USA during the current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): It is not possible at the stage to estimate the value of our imports from U.S.A. during the current financial year.

Nationalisation of Coir Export Trade

9839. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Coir Corporation has to complete with the private traders in its export trade, who can influence the

foreigners by way of allowing commissions and other kinds of concessions;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to save the Corporation from this disadvantage; and

(c) whether Government propose to nationalize the Coir export trade?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Export of Coir products can be made by registered exporters including state trading agencies e.g. Kerala State Coir Corporation after obtaining an export licence from Coir Board. With a view to have healthy competition among the exporters, export licence is issued only when the contract is at minimum floor price fixed by the Coir Board or at higher price.

(c) There is no such proposal at present.

भारत द्वारा चीजों का आयात

9840. श्री चन्दूलाल चन्द्राकर: क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा जो चीजें भारत ने इस वर्ष आयात की हैं उन पर अलग अलग कितना बढ़ाकर दाम देना पड़ेगा;

(ख) इस वर्ष भारत से जिन वस्तुओं का निर्यात होगा उन पर अलग अलग कितना मूल्य बढ़ा कर बेचा जाएगा;

(ग) इससे निर्यात विदेशी मुद्रा का अन्तर रहेगा; और

(घ) इस विदेशी मुद्रा की पूर्ति किस प्रकार की जाएगी?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (घ). यद्यपि हमारे निर्यात और आयात दोनों प्रकार के

उत्पादों की कीमतों में सामान्यतः विश्व-व्यापी हो रही है लेकिन तेल की कीमतों में असाधारण वृद्धि से और अन्य आवश्यक आयातों की कीमतों में उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि होने से वर्ष 1974-75 के दौरान गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा भारत के विदेश व्यापार का घाटा और बढ़ जाने की संभावना है ।

विश्व बाजार में व्यापारिक स्थिति अधिकाधिक अनिश्चित होती जा रही है । फिर भी व्यापार के घाटे को यथासंभव कम करने के लिए सभी देशों के लिए, जिन में खाड़ी क्षेत्र के तेल उत्पादक देश शामिल हैं निर्यात का क़ैश प्रोग्राम रखा है ।

कार्यक्रम की प्रधान बात निम्नलिखित हैं :—

(क) निकटतम भविष्य में अधिकतम निर्यात संभाव्यता वाले उत्पादों का पता लगाना ।

(ख) ऐसे गन्तव्य स्थलों का पता लगाना जहां इन उत्पादों के निर्यातों से अधिक इकाई मूल्य प्राप्त हो सकेगा; और

(ग) ऐसे उपाय ढूंढना जिनसे स्वदेशी उत्पादन आधार संबंधित होगा और इन उत्पादों के निर्यात के लिए अतिरिक्त देशी निर्यात माल जुटाया जायेगा ।

क़ैश प्रोग्राम के परिणामस्वरूप ऐसी आशा है कि पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में 7.6% की जो दर रखी गई है उसके मुकाबले में चालू वित्तीय वर्ष से निर्यात काफी अधिक होंगे । तेल उत्पादक देशों को, जिनमें फारस की खाड़ी का क्षेत्र भी सम्मिलित है, जो निर्यात होंगे उनके बारे में ऐसी संभावना है कि वे 1974-75 में 1972-73 के स्तर की तुलना में दुगने से भी अधिक होंगे ।

खनिज लोहे का निर्यात

9841. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्ष की अपेक्षा इस वर्ष की खनिज लोहे का निर्यात बढ़ाना अभी निश्चित हो गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस वर्ष जो उर्वरक भारत आयात कर रहा है उसकी कीमत विश्व बाजार में बहुत बढ़ गई है और इस कारण भारत को भी अधिक रकम देनी होगी ;

(ग) क्या खनिज लोहे का निर्यात भारत ऊँची दर पर करने पर विचार कर रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) : जी हाँ ।

(ग) और (घ) : लौह अयस्क की निर्यात कीमतों में पर्याप्त वृद्धि की गई है जो ग्रेड तथा गन्तव्य स्थलों पर निर्भर करते हुए 16 प्रतिशत से 63 प्रतिशत तक है ।

Export of Explosives

9842. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to boost exports of explosives and announce a cash assistance scheme in respect of certain items; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Gov-

ernment do not have any special proposal under consideration either to boost exports of explosives or for the grant of cash compensatory allowance. However, on individual commodities, after scrutiny of cost data, etc. the Government may grant cash compensatory allowance from time to time.

फ्रांस से औद्योगिक विकास के लिए ऋण

9843. श्री हुकूम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत को फ्रांस से औद्योगिक विकास के लिए 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 में कितना कितना अनुदान और ऋण प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ख) उस पर अदा किए जाने वाले व्याज की दर और भुगतान की सामान्य शर्तें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) 'क' जिसमें 1971-72, 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान फ्रांस से औद्योगिक विकास के लिए प्राप्त अनुदानों और ऋणों की रकमें दी गयी हैं। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या एल० टी०—7037/74) ।

(ख) फ्रांस से प्राप्त सहायता में, भारतीय अर्थ-व्यवस्था के विकास के लिए सामान्य ऋण, परमाणु ऊर्जा और अन्तरिक्ष विज्ञान के विकास के लिए विशेष ऋण और ऋण पुनर्निर्धारण संबंधी सहायता शामिल है पहले दो ऋणों के दो भाग हैं, फ्रांस के राज-कोष से ऋण और फ्रांस के राष्ट्रीय बैंकों से ऋण । जैसा कि सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण 'ख' में बताया गया है, व्याज की दरें तथा वापसी अदायगी की सामान्य शर्तें, भिन्न-भिन्न भागों तथा भिन्न-भिन्न प्रकार के ऋणों के मामलों में भिन्न भिन्न हैं। (ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए संख्या LT-7037/74]

पंजाब में बरामद का ना ज्ञ

9844. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पंजाब में गत दो वर्षों में कितना काला धन बरामद किया गया,

(ख) इस संबंध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई, और

(ग) इस अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों पर मुकदमें चलाए गए और कितनों को बंड मिला ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) वर्ष 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान पटियाला तथा अमृतसर से आयकर आयुक्तों के अधिकार क्षेत्रों में आय कर विभाग द्वारा ली गई तलाशियों के समय पकड़ी गई परिमर्पान्तियों का मूल्य निम्नानुसार है :

1972-73	1973-74
रु०	रु०
3,24,725/-	10,35,131/-

(ख) जिन 15 मामलों में मृत्यवान परिसम्पत्तिया पकड़ी गई थी, उनमें से 14 मामलों में आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 132 (5) के अधीन संक्षिप्त आदेश पास किया गया है। यह बताया गया है कि सभी मामलों में नियमित कर-नगरीण अनिर्णीत पड़े हैं।

(ग) पटियाला और अमृतसर में आयु के अधिकार-क्षेत्रों में 1972-73 और 1973-74 के दौरान जिन व्यक्तियों के खिलाफ इस्तगासे की कार्यवाही की गई

तथा जिन्हें अपराधी ठहराया गया है, उनकी संख्या नीचे दिये अनुसार है :—

1972-73 73-74

इस्तगासे की कार्यवाही की गई	2	14
अपराधी ठहराया गया	1	1

रूप को किया गया निर्यात

9845. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) रूस को देशी वस्तुओं के निर्यात के सम्बन्ध में सरकार की भावी योजना और नीति क्या है; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1974-75 के अनुमानित कितने रुपये की वस्तुओं का निर्यात किया जायेगा ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) सोवियत मंत्र को भारतीय वस्तु निर्यात करने के लिए दोनों देशों के बीच वार्षिक व्यापार मलेखों में व्यवस्था की जाती है। ये मलेख 1971-75 के लिये द्वािषावधि योजना की रूपरेखा के अन्तर्गत तैयार किये जाते हैं। दोनों देशों के बीच व्यापार द्विपक्षीय तथा सन्तुलित आधार पर किया जाता है। वाणिज्यिक तथा गैर-वाणिज्यिक स्वरूप के सभी भुगतान अपरिवर्तनीय भारतीय रुपयों में किये जाते हैं। नीति का उद्देश्य दोनों के बीच व्यापार बढ़ाना तथा उसे विविध रूपा बनाना है। इसका तात्पर्य सोवियत संघ को भारतीय वस्तुओं, विशेषत गैर परम्परागत वस्तुओं के निर्यात की मात्रा बढ़ाना है।

(ख) यह अनुमान है कि फलेण्डर वर्ष 1974 के दौरान सोवियत संघ को 315 करोड़ रु० मूल्य का मान निर्यात किया जाएगा।

Measures Resorted to by State Governments to Circumvent Financial Discipline Imposed by Centre

9846. SHRI B. V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the various measures resorted to by the State Governments to circumvent the financial discipline imposed by the Centre; and

(b) the steps taken by the Central Government to counter them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Government of India is not aware of any deliberate measure adopted by the State Governments in order to circumvent the scheme for preventing them from using overdrafts as a budgetary resource.

नाइलोन के कर्तियों द्वारा क्रिम्पिंग मशीनों का लगाया जाना

9847. श्री राजा कुलकर्णी : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नाइलोन कर्तियों तथा बुनकरों सहित 'नान्-स्चिनर-क्रिम्पर्स' ने कितनी क्रिम्पिंग मशीनें लगायी हैं ;

(ख) देश में क्रिम्पिंग की कुल वार्षिक क्षमता कितनी है ;

(ग) वर्ष 1973 में 30 से 115 डेनिमर्स (दोनों सम्मिलित) से नाइलोन के बहु-तन्तु धागे का कुल कितना उत्पादन हुआ ; और

(घ) वर्ष 1973 में डेनिमर्स 30 से 110 तक (दोनों सम्मिलित) के नाइलोन धागे का कुल कितना आयात किया गया ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) बताया जाता है कि नाइलोन कर्तियों के पास 18 और गैर-कर्तियों के पास 57 क्रिम्पिंग मशीनें हैं।

(ख) देश की कुल क्रिम्पिंग क्षमता 75 क्रिम्पिंग मशीनें हैं।

(ग) वस्त्र आयुक्त के अनुसार वर्ष 1973 के दौरान देश में नाइलोन बहु-फिलामेंट धागे—30 से 115 डेनियर तक—का कुल उत्पादन निम्नलिखित रहा :

डेनियर	मे० टन
30	174
32	160
40	2324
76	155
90	4
100	110
101	372
105	397
योग	3696

(घ) वस्त्र आयुक्त के अनुसार 1973 के दौरान देश में किया गया 30 से 110 डेनियर के नाइलोन धागे का कुल आयात निम्नलिखित है :

डेनियर	कि ग्रा०
30	7,993
40	77,772
60	2,490
70	88,918
90	123
योग	1,77,296

Grant of Pension to Persons Retired in Pakistan

9848. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons who retired in Pakistan and are now getting ad hoc pensions from Government of India in lieu of the actual pension due to them from the Government of Pakistan;

(b) whether Government are aware that these pensioners have not been able to draw their entitled actual pension so far;

(c) if so, whether Government are considering payment of arrears to those pensioners who are drawing less than Rs. 100/- in view of the high cost of living; and

(d) whether Government have any proposals to mitigate their hardships in these days of rising prices particularly when such persons would be around 80 years old and if so, what are these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

New Textile Distribution and Pricing Policy

9849. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government would shortly announce the new textile distribution and pricing policy;

(b) whether certain states hold individual opinion about this matter; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A revised policy for controlled cloth was announced in the Lok Sabha on the 29th March 1974.

(b) and (c). Consultations are being held with the State Governments to find out ways and means to ensure distribution of controlled cloth in semi-urban and rural areas.

केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों के दौरों पर उद्योग

9850. श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेयी :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या गत अगस्त माह से चलाये गये मितव्ययिता आभियान के अन्तर्गत उनके मन्त्रालय ने प्रधान मन्त्री, मन्त्रियों तथा विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों के सचिवों को एक परिपत्र जारी किया है जिसमें उनमें भाग्यपूर्ण रूप से मितव्ययिता बरतने का विवेक रूप से विवेक के दौरों के समय मितव्ययिता बरतने के लिए कहा गया है, और

(ख) गत वर्ष अगस्त माह में प्रधान मन्त्री तथा अन्य मन्त्रियों के दौरे पर पृथक्-पृथक् केन्द्र तथा राज्यों द्वारा अब तक प्रतिमास विनती धनराशि व्यय की गई है ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) (क) मनी मन्त्रालयों/विभागों का परिपत्र जारी किये गये हैं जिनकी प्रतियां प्रधान मन्त्री सचिवालय को भेजी गयी है।

(ख) मन्त्रियों के दौरों के सम्बन्ध में यात्रा/भत्ते पर केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा किये गये खर्च सम्बन्धी आवश्यक सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायगी। राज्य सरकारों केन्द्रीय मन्त्रियों के दौरों के सम्बन्ध में यात्रा/भत्ते पर कोई राशियां खर्च नहीं करती परन्तु जब मन्त्रागण दौरे पर राज्यों में जाते हैं तो राज्य सरकारों का

सुरक्षा तथा शान्ति व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिए प्रबन्ध कराना पड़ता है। इसलिए इन मर्जों पर व्यय के सम्बन्ध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

प्रतिविशिष्ट व्यक्तियों (बी० आई० पी०) द्वारा विदेशों से आग्नेयास्त्र का आयात

9851. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शास्त्री : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोई प्रतिविशिष्ट व्यक्ति (बी० आई० पी०) अपनी रक्षा के लिए विदेशों में आग्नेयास्त्र मंगा सकता है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस खुली छूट के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो वे मुख्य नियम क्या हैं जिनके अनुसार प्रतिविशिष्ट व्यक्ति इनका आयात कर सकते हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाज) : (क) और (ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) अनिष्टदूत बोर वाले आग्नेयास्त्रों के आयात हेतु सीमा-शुल्क निकासी परमिट उन व्यक्तियों को जारी किये जाते हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में कोई विदेशी मुद्रा अन्तर्ग्रहण नहीं होनी और जो ये अग्नेयस्त्र मुफ्त उपहारों के रूप में विदेशों में बसे हुए अपने निकट सम्बन्धियों में प्रेषित करते हैं। ऐसा सीमा-शुल्क निकासी परमिट जारी किये जाने में किसी प्रतिविशिष्ट व्यक्ति तथा अन्य किसी व्यक्ति के बीच कोई मनमोद नहीं किया जाता है। सीमा-शुल्क निकासी परमिट की मंजूरी के लिए आवेदक का उपहार प्रदान करने वाले अपने सम्बन्धी से प्राप्त मूल पत्र सहित एक औपचारिक अनुरोध प्रस्तुत करना होता है। आवेदक को अस्त्र अधिनियम के अधीन अस्त्र रखने का लाइसेंस भी प्रस्तुत करना होता है।

कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने वैयक्तिक मामल के रूप में कोई लाइसेंस सीमा शुल्क निकासी परमिट प्राप्त किये बिना अपने स्वयं के प्रयोग

के लिये आग्नेयास्त्र ला सकता है बशर्ते कि उसने गत दस वर्षों के दौरान विदेश निमित्त किसी आग्नेयास्त्र का आयात अथवा उसे अन्यथा प्राप्त नहीं किया हो। ऐसे आयात पब्लिक नोटिस सं० 13 आई० टी० सी० (पी० एन)/71 दिनांक 1 फरवरी, 1971 के अन्तर्गत आते हैं।

Procedure for Checking International Passengers

9852. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have detected some cases of smuggling by foreigners after they had arrived at the Bombay airport;

(b) whether Government have studied the procedure of checking the international passengers at the terminal, in the coach and in the domestic lounge; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c): Customs Intelligence Officers are posted at the airport, who maintain surveillance on coaches, international lounge, domestic lounge, e.c. During the year 1973 and January, 1974, 7 cases of attempted smuggling of goods into India by foreigners after arrival at Bombay airport had come to the notice of the Customs authorities.

Procedure for Running of Wet Canteen and Recreation Club in the Office of Controllers of Defence Accounts Patna

9853. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
SHRI BHOLA MANJHI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the procedures for Running of the Wet Canteen and Defence Accounts Recreation Club in the Office of the C.D.A. Patna and what are the sources of their income;

(b) whether there were any irregularities committed in the purchase of Refrigerators/Freezer for the Wet Canteen;

(c) whether major portion of the Fund of the Defence Accounts Recreation Club has been spent on functions only since the year 1972 to date;

(d) if so, whether election of the club is due; and

(e) if so, the reasons for not holding the election?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The Wet Canteen in the Office of Controller of Defence Accounts, Patna is run departmentally in accordance with the orders issued by the Government of India from time to time. The management of this Canteen vests in a Managing Committee comprising of 3 members from the officials side and three members from the staff side. The source of income of the Canteen is only the subsidy given by the Government to meet partly the cost of establishment etc. and the Canteen meets other expenses from its sale proceeds.

The Defence Accounts Recreation Club for the Office of C.D.A., Patna is managed by an Executive Committee. The sources of income of the Recreation Club are the monthly subscription from the Members of the Club, the annual grant-in-aid sanctioned by the Government and the share of profit given by the Canteen Stores Deptt.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

Out of a total expenditure of Rs. 5683 incurred during the year 1972-73 by the Defence Accounts Recreation Club, a sum of Rs. 2507.33 was incurred on functions including the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of Independence Day. In the year 1973-74, an expenditure of Rs. 1745.03, out of a total expenditure of Rs. 4314.33 was incurred on functions by the Recreation Club.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The elections of the Club were last held in August, 1972. The present Executive Committee of the Recreation Club has decided to hold the elections after April, 1974 and after the Annual Day Function of the Club has been celebrated.

Difficulties faced by Tobacco Exporters

9854. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether EEC tariffs are posing difficulties to the Indian exporters of unmanufactured fuel cure Virginia Tobacco as Community imports of this item are now subject to different rates of import duty depending on imports under the tariff quota of 30 million units of account in the importing country; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have proposed regarding the levy duties calculated on the basis of its own rates?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The European Economic Community has included unmanufactured FCV tobacco in its Generalised Preference Scheme for 1974 and the tariff has been suspended at 50 per cent level, subject to the Community tariff quota of 30 million units of account which has been further sub-divided among the Member States of the enlarged Community.

Despite 50 per cent tariff concession under the Generalised Preference Scheme, the tariff in U.K. on the Indian FCV tobacco has gone up following the gradual alignment of U.K.'s customs tariff with the common customs tariff of the Community commencing from 1st January, 1974.

The specific nature of duties in U.K. as well as in other Member States of the Community also operates against

the cheaper Indian tobacco vis-a-vis the costlier tobacco imported from other sources.

The solutions to the problems confronting the Indian tobacco in the enlarged Community market are being pursued.

No revision in the rate of Indian Export Duty on FCV tobacco is contemplated at present.

Manufacture and Import of mutton tallow

9855. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the quantity and price of mutton tallow that was imported and indigenously produced during 1972-73 and 1973-74;

(b) what are the priorities fixed for distribution of mutton tallow;

(c) whether any quota was given during these years to small soap manufacturers in the moffusil; and

(d) if so, the quantum thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The quantity and value of mutton tallow-imported by the S.T.C. in 1972-73 and 1973-74 were as follows:—

Year	Quantity		Value
	Metric tonnes	Lakhs of Rs.	
1972-73	63,783	915.67	
1973-74	29,950	683.39	

There is no indigenous production of tallow.

(b) The imported tallow is distributed to the organised and small scale sector in the ratio of 60 per cent; 40 per cent, respectively.

(c) and (d). The quantities of tallow distributed to the small scale sector in the moffusil has been estimated as under:—

	Metric tonnes
1972-73	27,882
1973-74	16,500

त्रिपुरा राज्य में बागानों का बन्द होना

9856. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) त्रिपुरा में इस समय ऐसे चाय बागान किन्तु हैं जो आर्थिक मंदी के कारण बन्द हो गये हैं और इन पर विभिन्न वित्तीय समस्याओं का कितना ऋण बकाया है ;

(ख) क्या इन बागानों में सरकार से भी कोई ऋण लिया हुआ है और यदि हां, तो कि. नं. और ऐसे बागानों के नाम क्या हैं; और

(ग) क्या बन्द पड़े बागान इस समय न तो किन्हीं विशेषज्ञता प्राप्त संस्था से गहयोग चाहते हैं और न ही उन्हें कोई गहयोग मिलता है और यदि हां, तो सरकार यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए क्या कदम उठायेगी कि वे ऐसा सहयोग मागे और वह उन्हें मिले ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) में (ग) ऐसी सूचना है कि त्रिपुरा में दो चाय बागान बन्द पड़े हैं एक 1962 से तथा दूसरा 1968-69 से। उनके बन्द होने के कारणों तथा बैंकों और वित्तीय संस्थानों द्वारा इन चाय बागानों को दिए गए ऋण की राशि के बारे में कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है। इन चाय बागानों ने चाय बोने से कोई ऋण नहीं लिया है।

चाय गवेषणा एसोसिएशन से उसके सदस्यों को निशुल्क तकनीकी सहायता मिलती है और सदस्य भी फीस देकर सहायता प्राप्त कर सकते हैं।

Non-payment of Taxes by Birla Concerns

9857. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) which of the Birla business concerns are in default of tax payments and for what amount;

(b) how much tax arrears are pending against the members of Birla family upto the year 1973-74; and

(c) the reasons for keeping these amounts in arrears and steps proposed to realise them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Information in respect of tax arrears outstanding against Birla business concerns as on 31st March 1974 is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible;

(b) The following demands were due from members of Birla family as on 31st March 1974:—

	Incom-tax	Wealth-tax	Gift-tax
	(Rupees in lakhs)		
Arrears of demand as on 31-3-74	4.49	2.02	0.004

(c) Demands referred to in part (b) above are outstanding because of pendency of the following actions:—

(i) Verification of pre-paid taxes;

(ii) Adjustment of refunds and pre-paid taxes;

(iii) Revisionary actions like rectifications, etc.; and

(iv) Appeals before the Appellate Assistant Commissioners of income-tax.

The concerned Commissioners of income-tax have been directed to get the pending actions finalised and appeals disposed of expeditiously.

Underhand sale of goods by J. T. C. Mills, Phagwara

9858. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. J.T.C. Mills, Phagwara, a concern of the Thapar Group, are the manufacturers of cotton yarn and cotton and silk fabrics;

(b) if so, total production of each variety of yarn and cotton and silk fabrics in the units under the control of the company, year-wise during the last three years;

(c) the company's (i) total sales, (ii) gross year-wise during the last three years;

(d) whether it has been reported to him that the Company are earning huge amount of additional profits through underhand sale of goods which are mainly being shared by one Director of the Company and the sole selling agents, M/s. Beni Prasad Krishna Gopal, who have also different firms under various names in Calcutta, Bombay, Ludhiana and Amritsar;

(e) whether Government have investigated this allegation; and

(f) if so, the findings thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) M/s. Jagatjit Cotton Textile Mills, Phagwara, is a composite unit, manufacturing cotton yarn and cotton fabrics. Information about their silk fabrics manufacturing activity, if any, is not readily available.

(b) A statement showing the production of cotton yarn (countwise) and cotton cloth (categorywise) during the last three years is attached.

(c) The figures of sales, as given in the published accounts of the company, are as follows:—

Year ending	Sales
31-1-1971	698.05
31-1-1972	87.18
31-1-1973	961.73

(d) to (f). The position is being ascertained.

STATEMENT

Statement of Production of Cotton Yarn (Countwise) and Cotton Cloth (Categorywise) by M/s. Jagatjit Cotton Textiles Mills, Phagwara

(A) PRODUCTION OF COTTON YARN (COUNTWISE)

(In. 9000 Kgs)

S. No.	Cotton Yarn count groups	1971	1972	1973
1	1—10 S	397	953	1,096
2	11—20 S	3,786	3,480	4,131
3	21—30 S	1,564	1,416	970
4	31—40 S	838	944	988
5	41—60 S	45	41	148
6	61—80 S	119	97	20
7	81—Above . . . . .	..	..	..
TOTAL		6,749	6,931	7,353

(B) PRODUCTION OF COTTON CLOTH (CATEGORYWISE).

(in '000 Metres)

S. No.	Category	1971	1972	1973
1	Coarse	10,882	12,053	13,333
2	Medium 'B'	14,983	14,078	12,872
3	Medium 'A'	10,265	10,656	9,942
4	Fine	932	1,870	1,300
5	Super Fine	394	710	376
TOTAL		37,456	39,372	37,823

Financial control in Public Sector Undertakings

Corporation and Indian Airlines Corporation; and

9859. SHRI G. P. YADAV: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a limited delegation of financial power has been made to various administrative Ministries of the Government of India, and the main Financial control has been left with the Ministry of Finance;

(b) if so, what type of financial control is operative in various Public Sector Undertakings with special reference to India Tourism Development

(c) whether there is any Government agency in the Public Sector Undertakings to check and see that the administrative and financial powers are not vested with one person or the Finance is kept independent from any administrative control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Within the framework of accountability, the financial powers in Government are delegated to the to enabling them to discharge their

responsibilities properly. Presently, the administrative Ministries are empowered to incur expenditure from out of the budgetary allocations, as voted by Parliament, in respect of creation of posts, appropriation and re-appropriation, contingent expenditure (subject to limits), to write off losses sanction grants and loans to subordinate bodies, etc. as laid down in the Delegation of Financial Power Rules, 1958. Those powers, which have not been delegated to the administrative Ministries under these Rules, vest with the Ministry of Finance. The question of enhancement of the delegated Financial powers is being examined by Government.

In the case of Public Enterprises, the annual capital budgets of the enterprises have to be approved by the Finance Ministry and the funds required from Government voted by Parliament. The administrative Ministries, can, thereafter, release funds on the basis of these approved budget provisions, except that, in the last quarter of the year, the release has to be with the approval of the Ministry of Finance. In the case of Public Enterprises, that have incurred cash losses, which have to be re-imbursed, by Government, the revenue budgets have also to be approved by Government.

(b) All financial powers of the Corporations vest with the Boards of Directors. The Boards of Directors have complete powers except the power to take major investment decisions, which is reserved by Government. In the exercise of these powers, the Board is advised by the Company's Chief Executive and its Financial Adviser. The Boards of Directors, in turn, delegate financial powers to appropriate subordinate authorities within the company. The delegation is generally done by.

(i) reserving matters which require the concurrence of the Financial Adviser;

(ii) matters where consultation with Financial Adviser is necessary; and

(iii) those on which he need not be consulted.

Control is also exercised through the Internal audit, statutory audit and audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General.

The India Tourism Development Corporation and Indian Airlines follow the general pattern of delegation of financial powers and financial control. Both the Corporations have fulfilled Finance Divisions whose chiefs assist the Boards of Directors in the exercise of the Corporation's Financial Powers. The Indian Airlines, which is governed by the Air Corporations Act, is also required to obtain Government's prior approval in certain other respects.

(c) As stated, all powers, including financial and administrative powers, vest with the Boards of Directors and not with any single person. The Boards of Directors may devise suitable delegation of powers for the proper functioning of its activities. As such, the question of vesting financial or administrative powers with any single individual or divorcing it from administrative control does not arise.

M/s. J. P. Builders, Madras

9860. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether M/s. J. P. Builders of Madras were raided and black money was seized;

(b) if so, the amount thereof; and

(c) what action was taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). A search was conducted by the Income Tax Depart-

ment at the premises of M/s. J. P. Builders, Madras on the 7th June, 1973. Incriminating documents and papers were seized in the course of the search but no cash was seized. Investigations on the basis of seized documents are in progress and action as called for under the law will be taken when the investigations are completed.

Misbehaviour of the officials of the Office of Dy Chief Controller of Imports/Exports, Ernakulam

9861 SHRI KARTIK ORAON Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have received complaints about officials working in the office of Dy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Ernakulam being drunk in the office, and

(b) if so what action Government have taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) and (b) Reports have been received that one official in the office of the Deputy Chief Controller of Imports and Exports, Cochin attends office in a drunken state. On receipt of these reports a senior officer was deputed to enquire into the matter. The Enquiry Officer, after examining the witnesses could not find corroborative evidence to establish without doubt the fact that this official comes to the office in a drunken state. However, the circumstantial evidence led to the conclusion that there could be some truth in the reports. A severe warning has therefore been administered to him.

West Bengal Government request for re-examining of Railway freight

9862 DR RANEN SEN Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether West Bengal Government has persuaded the Central Gov-

ernment to re-examine the question of Railway freight equalisation and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes Sir

(b) Government had appointed an official Committee to examine the proposal. The report of the Committee has been received and is now under consideration in consultation with the Planning Commission.

Vigilance Commission for Public Sector Undertakings

9863 SHRI KARTIK ORAON Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Vigilance Commission for the Public Undertakings with a view to closely watch the performance of the Public Undertakings and

(b) if so the steps taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K R GANESH) (a) and (b) The Public Enterprises come under the purview of the Central Vigilance Commission in all vigilance matters involving officers drawing a basic pay of Rs 1000 - p.m. and above. The Central Vigilance Commission have also initiated steps to further tighten the Vigilance Administration in the public enterprises. These include —

(1) review of the Conduct and Discipline Rules to prevent abuse of official position, to regulate acceptance of gifts and hospitality identify punishable offences, deal with possession of assets disproportionate to income, procurement of Insurance and other business Agencies private investment, lending and borrowing, submission of returns of moveable and immoveable property, etc

(ii) determine action to deal with delinquent officers even after retirement; verification of antecedents before appointment;

(iii) preparation of Vigilance Manual,

(iv) constitution of properly staffed Vigilance Units in each undertaking.

Public Sector Service Commission

9864. SHRI KARTIK ORAON: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Public Sector Service Commission for the proper selection of personnel of the Public Sector Undertakings and to ensure a uniform standard of pay scales and service conditions; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): (a) and (b). The public sector industrial and commercial enterprises have a very wide range of activities. There is therefore a vast variety in jobs and job requirements. Their activities being commercial in nature, it has been the policy to vest in them operational autonomy, under a framework of accountability for performance. Thus they have been given full authority to make appointments below the Board level, except in the case of General Managers of constituent units of a multiunit enterprise. There is therefore no proposal to constitute an agency like the Union Public Service Commission for the public enterprises. However, Government have taken steps to ensure proper selection procedures and well considered compensation policy for enterprises in each industry or region.

The enterprises have been required to frame suitable recruitment procedures to achieve objectivity in selec-

tions. In the matter of compensation, it is recognised that a uniform policy is not possible; however, they are required to rationalise the salary structure to the extent possible.

For Top Posts where Government are the appointing authority, it has been decided to set up a High Level Body consisting of eminent persons from public and private sectors familiar with to management selections. The various Top Posts have also been classified into four categories depending upon the nature and size of their responsibilities. These categories are:

(i) Schedule A	Rs. 3500—4000
(ii) Schedule B	Rs. 3000—3500
(iii) Schedule C	Rs. 2500—3000
(iv) Schedule D	Rs. 2000—2500

Their other term of appointment are similar.

Financial assistance by I.D.B.I. for coal-based industries and Agro-industries in Bihar

9865. SHRI RAM BHAGAT PASWAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Industrial Development Bank of India has agreed to provide financial assistance for coal based industries and agro-industries in Bihar; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Industrial Development Bank of India has not made any special announcement offering financial assistance for coal based industries and agro-industries in Bihar or any other State. It has, however, been following a very flexible policy in extending assistance to any industrial project that satisfies the basic criteria of viability, managerial competence, technical feasibility, economic soundness etc. It has extended assistance

to many units in Bihar using coal as a principal fuel. Its attitude in financing projects has been sympathetic and any project which involves adoption of new techniques or processes receives its close attention.

Rise in production cost of Cotton Textile Industry

9866. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether production cost in the Cotton Textile Industry is expected to rise further during 1974-75; and

(b) if so, the remedial steps proposed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The costs of production of cotton cloth depends on the prices of cotton, stores and fuel and wages and D.A., etc. Production costs in the Cotton Textile Industry during 1974-75 will very according to these factors.

सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपकरणों संबंधी कार्यवाही समिति

9867. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र के औद्योगिक एकाइयों के उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिए योजना आयोग के एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में एक कार्यसमिति बनाई गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस समिति के सुझाव पर सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). योजना आयोग के एक सदस्य की अध्यक्षता में सरकारी उद्योगों के संबंध में एक कार्य समिति

की स्थापना की गयी है। इस समिति को सरकारी उद्योगों के कार्यनिष्पादन में सुधार करने के उपायों का पता लगाने का काम सौंपा गया है। समिति द्वारा दिए गए कुछ महत्वपूर्ण सुझावों का संबंध नीचे बताये गए कामों से है।

(1) प्रबंध जांच को पुष्टता बनाना;

(2) संयंत्र और निगम स्तर पर संगठनात्मक ढांचे में परिवर्तन;

(3) संयंत्र प्रबंध में सुधार;

(4) अनुरक्षण के काम का विकेंद्रीकरण;

(5) संतुलनकारी और अड़चनों को दूर करने से संबंधित कुछ सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था;

(6) सामग्री प्रबंध कामियों को प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करने, उत्पादन-आयोजन और नियंत्रण के कार्य में सुधार;

(7) कार्यसंचालन की समय पर समीक्षा और नियंत्रण की उपयुक्त व्यवस्था करना;

(8) बेहतर निगम आयोजन ;

(9) गवेषणा और विकास कार्यों तथा अन्य तकनीकी सेवाओं को मजबूत बनाना;

(10) बिक्री तथा विपणन के कार्य में सुधार;

(11) औद्योगिक संबंधों में सुधार और

(12) काम को कई पारियों में चलाना।

इनमें से अधिकांश सिफारिशों को सरकार ने मंजूर कर लिया है और वे क्रियान्वयन के अलग-अलग दौरों में हैं।

Increase in Export of Rayon and Synthetic Textiles

9868. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of rayon and synthetic textiles rose to more than double last year as compared to 1972;

(b) which are the countries which imported in sizeable quantity; and

(c) whether Government expects to maintain this growth rate in coming years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes Sir. From Rs. 11.10 crores in 1972-73, estimated value of exports in 1973-74 have risen to about Rs. 32 crores.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) The Silk & Rayon Textile Export Promotion Council have set an export target of Rs. 50.00 crores during 1974-75, subject to adequate raw material availability.

STATEMENT

The countries which imported art-silk goods from India upto and above Rs. 50 lakhs is given below:—

1. Poland
2. Afghanistan
3. Bangla Desh
4. Iran
5. Singapore
6. South Arabia
7. Indonesia
8. Canada
9. U.S.A.
10. Japan
11. U.K.

12. Nigirea

13. Dubai

कपड़ा मिलों को कच्चे माल की अनुपलब्धता

9869. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बहुत से कपड़ा मिल मालिकों ने कच्चे माल के न मिलने की शिकायत की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसी मिलें कितनी हैं और इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) और (ख) : कुछ सूती वस्त्र मिलों ने समय समय पर रूई के अलावा अन्य कच्चे माल की यदाकदा होने वाली कमियों के संबंध में शिकायत की है ।

शिकायत करने वाली मिलों की सही सही संख्या बताना संभव नहीं है ।

पंजीकृत निर्यातकों हेतु नीति के अन्तर्गत रंजकों तथा रासायनिक पदार्थों तथा हाइड्रोसल्फाइट आफ सोडा के आयात को अप्रैल 1974-मार्च, 1975 के दौरान उदार बना दिया गया है । अन्य मदों जैसे कि मट्टी तेल, यूरिया, अमोनिया सल्फाइट के संबंध में उपलब्ध सीमित सप्लाईयों के न्यायायोजित वितरण के लिए प्रबंध किए जा रहे हैं ।

कालीन बनाने के लिए लाइसेंस जारी करना ।

9870. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान कालीन बनाने के लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने के लिए आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए ; और

(ख) कितने आवेदकों को लाइसेंस दिये गए और लाइसेंस प्राप्त करने की शर्तें क्या हैं ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) और (ख). इस अवधि के दौरान, रुएदार कालान आदि बनाने के लिए सात आवेदन-पत्र प्राप्त हुए। तथापि अब तक इनमें से किसी आवेदन को औद्योगिक लाइसेंस नहीं दिया गया।

Reconsideration for Existing Yarn Export Policy

9871. SHRI C K JAFFER SHARIF Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal for the reconsideration of the existing yarn export policy; and

(b) if so the broad feature, thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

आसाम राज्य में चाय बगारों का बंद होना

9872. श्री हुकुम चन्द कज्जाल : स्य।
वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री की कृपा होगी कि

(क) आसाम राज्य में कितने चाय बागान अधिक सकटों के कारण बंद हो गए हैं और उन बंद बागानों में विभिन्न वित्तीय संस्थाओं के ऋणों की किमती राशियां कितनी पड़ी हैं

(ख) क्या इन बागानों में सरकार से ऋण लिए जा सकते हैं, तो उनकी राशि कितनी है और ऐसे बागानों के नाम क्या हैं और

(ग) क्या बंद पड़े बागानों ने न तो उन संस्थाओं से सहयोग मांगा है जिनके पीछा के विवेक हूँ और न ही उन्हें किसी प्रकार का सहयोग दिया गया है, और यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने यह मुनिनिश्चय करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है कि बंद बागान ऐसा सहयोग मांगें और यह उन्हें दिया जाए?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) असम राज्य में 14 चाय बागान बंद पड़े बताए जाते हैं। उनके बंद होने के कारणों अथवा बैंकों तथा वित्तीय संस्थाओं द्वारा इन चाय बागानों को दिये गये ऋण की राशि के बारे में कोई जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

(ग) चाय बंदपना पत्र से जानकारी संग्रहीत करने के लिए नमूने उपलब्ध हैं। जो सदन नहीं है व भाग्य की अदायगी करने पर नमूने का काम उठा सकते हैं।

Price increase on Export of Iron Ore to Rumania

9873. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have sought price increase on iron ore exported to Rumania, and

(b) if so, the estimated foreign exchange to be earned from the deals in hand?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The foreign exchange earnings from the deals in hand are expected to be about Rs. 267 million

Differences between MMTC and NMDC over Iron ore Prices

9874. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been some dispute between Minerals and Metals

Trading Corporation and National Mineral Development Corporation over the purchasing price of iron ore; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Mineral Development Corporation asked for a change-over from Free On Board Trimmed to Free On Rail basis for price. Agreement on purchase price for iron ore upto 31st March, 1975, has since been reached between the two corporations on 4th January, 1974.

Ceiling on Individual Income and Expenditure

9875 SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry favours a ceiling on individual income and also on expenditure;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has also approved of it; and

(c) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHIWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). While no formal ceiling on an individual's income or expenditure is proposed, fiscal measures taken from time to time such as enhancement in the rates of ordinary and additional Wealth Tax and Gift Tax together with the introduction of Wealth Tax on agricultural land, Estate Duty etc., and the partial integration of both agricultural and non-agricultural components of a tax payer's income for purposes of determining the rates of income tax on non-agricultural income will, by and large, achieve the same objective.

Realisation of Foreign Exchange from Export of Cardamom

9876. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLY:
SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether foreign exchange has not been realised in full from Cardamom export taking into account the quantum of exports;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the total value of the exports and the total amount remitted; and

(d) the measures taken to check the malpractices of exporters?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Rejection covering to certain Firms refused by General Insurance Corporation

9877 SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLY:
SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether General Insurance Corporation has refused the rejection covering to certain firms for export of frog legs to U.S.A. while it was allowed to some other firms; and

(b) if so, the reasons for these discriminations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). In view of the adverse trend of claims arising on account of the large scale rejection of frozen frog-legs exported from this country, by the Food Drug Administration, authorities in U.S.A. it has been decided by the General Insurance Corporation of

India to discontinue granting cover against rejection risks for future shipments pending detailed investigation into the matter.

Steps to Check Smuggling

9878. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT. Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to consider the feasibility of appointing a coast-line guard armed with electronic equipment and machine guns for anti-smuggling surveillance on the coast-line; and

(b) whether any estimate has been made of the value of smuggled goods that have entered India by sea and that have left India by sea during 1972-73 and 1973-74, and what is the value of goods confiscated during that period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH). (a) A comprehensive scheme for establishment of Coast Guard Mobile Preventive Parties on the West Coast and Tamil Nadu Coast has been sanctioned. The staff will be provided with necessary rifles and revolvers. Machine guns will be fitted on the launches that are being acquired.

The Government has also sanctioned a scheme for a wireless communication net-work covering West Coast and the Tamil Nadu Coast for providing speedy, reliable and secret means of communication for the anti-smuggling staff. Over one hundred places will be connected by this network.

(b) It is not possible to make any reliable estimate of the value of smuggled goods that entered or left India by sea during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74. The value of smug-

gled goods seized by the Customs authorities during the years 1972-73 and 1973-74 was as follows:—

Year	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1972-73	2704
1973-74	3479 (upto Feb. 1974).

Financing agencies for our trade with Bangladesh

9879. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) which are the agencies that finance our import and export trade with Bangladesh; and

(b) what is the money-value of our import and export trade with Bangladesh during 1971-72, 1972-73, and 1973-74 and what were the main commodities included in such bilateral trade during these years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) The Current Trade Agreement with Bangladesh, which came into force on 28th September, 1973, provides for two tiers of trade

(i) The Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangement in specified commodities of special interest to the two countries, to the extent of Rs 30.3 crores each way, and

(ii) Trade outside the Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangement, which is regulated in accordance with the normal import, export and foreign exchange regulations.

The names of the agencies which have been designated to handle exports to and import from Bangladesh under the Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangement are indicated in Public Notice No. 116-ITC(PN)/73, dated the 16th July, 1973.

(b) According to the statistics published by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, the position of our exports to and import from Bangladesh for 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 (April-October) is given below:—

(Rs. crores)

	Exports to Bangladesh	Imports from Bangladesh
1971-72 . . .	42.97	Neg.
1972-73 . . .	158.30	3.15
1973-74* . . . (April-October)	24.61	14.71

*Statistics beyond October 1973 are not yet available.

Major Commodities of export to Bangladesh—Wheat, rice, fertilizers, tobacco, tarpaulins, blankets, raw cotton, cotton textiles, motor vehicles, metal manufactures, machinery, medicinal and pharmaceutical products.

Major Commodities of import from Bangladesh—Fish, newsprint and paper.

Development of Tourism in Maharashtra during Fifth Plan

9880. SHRI SHANKER RAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the physical targets and financial provisions for the development of tourism in Maharashtra during the Fifth Five Year Plan period and during 1974-75;

(b) whether any loan or subsidy is proposed to be given to the State Government for the development of tourism during this period; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) Completion of the Youth Hostel at Aurangabad, Safari Park at Borivali, water supply schemes at Ajanta, Ellora and black topping of road at Ellora have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan of the Department. A provision of Rs. 7.77 lakhs have been made in the Budget Estimates for 1973-74 for these schemes.

In addition India Tourism Development Corporation propose to construct a 60 room hotel at Aurangabad, strengthen the transport unit at Aurangabad and Bombay, expand the duty free shop at Bombay. Financial provision of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the construction of Aurangabad Hotel is made in the ITDC Budget Estimates 1974-75.

(b) With the discontinuation of Part II schemes no assistance, loan or subsidy is proposed to be given to the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन के विकास के लिए कार्यवाही

9881. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन के विकास के लिए अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला; और

(ख) क्या उक्त उद्देश्य के लिए कोई केन्द्रीय समिति गठित की गई है और यदि

हा, तो उसके सदस्यों के नाम क्या है तथा अब तक उसके द्वारा कया कार्यवाही की गई है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) और (ख). पर्यटन विभाग ने स्मारकीय विरासत के विशेष सदर्भ में भारत में सांस्कृतिक पर्यटन के सगठन पर परामर्श देने के लिए यूनेस्को से एक विशेषज्ञ की सेवाएँ प्राप्त की थी। तत्पश्चात् पर्यटक रुचि के पुरातत्वीय स्मारकों के सुधार के लिए एक केन्द्रीय समन्वयन समिति का गठन किया गया जिस के अध्यक्ष पर्यटन और नागर विमानन के मंत्री हैं। समिति ने शिक्षा, समाज, कल्याण, तथा संस्कृति एवं पर्यटन और नागर विमानन के राज्य मंत्रियों के अलावा पर्यटन के महानिदेशक, भारतीय पुरातत्वीय सर्वेक्षण विभाग के महानिदेशक, पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय के वित्तीय सलाहकार, शिक्षा तथा समाज-कल्याण मंत्रालय के वित्तीय सलाहकार, तथा केन्द्रीय लोक निर्माण विभाग के मुख्य अभियंता सम्मिलित हैं। सांस्कृतिक विभाग के अग्र सचिव समिति के सदस्य-सचिव हैं। विकास के लिए दस पुरातत्वीय कामलेक्सों का चयन कर लिया गया है तथा केन्द्रीय समन्वयन समिति द्वारा गठित तीन उप-समितियों की रिपोर्ट के आधार पर विभिन्न केन्द्रों पर प्रदान की जाने वाली सुविधाओं की प्रकृति एवं क्षेत्र निर्धारित कर दिए गए हैं। पुरातत्वीय केन्द्रों के मास्टर प्लान तैयार करने के लिए कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं, तथा उसके पश्चात् भारतीय पुरातत्त्व सर्वेक्षण विभाग तथा सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकार के परामर्श में स्कीमों के व्योरो को अन्तिम रूप दिया जाएगा।

मध्य पूर्व तथा लैटिन अमरीकी देशों की निर्यात

१९८२. श्री मूलचन्द डाया : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत ने अभी तक मध्य पूर्व तथा लैटिन अमरीकी देशों के बाजारों की उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के निर्यात के लिए खोजबीन नहीं की है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो सरकार इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करना चाहती है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उद-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) (क) और (ख) हम मध्यपूर्व तथा लैटिन अमरीकी देशों को उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के निर्यात बढ़ाने में प्रयास कर रहे हैं। व्यापार सवर्धन के लिए विभिन्न उपाय किए जा रहे हैं यथा व्यापार दलों का दौरा, व्यापार मेले तथा प्रदर्शनियों में भाग लेना, पर्याप्त तथा विनियमित नौहन सुविधाएँ प्रदान करना, वाणिज्य मिशनो को सुदृढ़ बनाना, भारतीय निर्यातकों तथा सरकारी व गैर सरकारी सगठनों द्वारा कार्यालय खोलना, व्यापारिक व्यवस्थाएँ करना तथा अधिमानी वस्तुओं की 'साझा सूची' का विस्तार आदि।

विदेशी पर्यटकों के कथित परेशान किए जाने को रोकने के लिए कार्यवाही

१९८३ श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष में देश के विभिन्न भागों में निर्यात विदेशी पर्यटकों को परेशान किया गया अथवा ठगा गया और उनके साथ झगडा किया गया, और

(ख) विदेशी पर्यटकों के साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार न हो उन्हें उचित न्याय अविनम्य सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान भारत सरकार के पर्यटन विभाग के शिकायत कक्ष को विदेशी पर्यटकों से ३३३ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं जो कि अधिकांशतः दुकानों के विरुद्ध वस्तुएँ न प्राप्त होने अथवा वस्तुओं के खराब हालत में प्राप्त होने के बारे में थी। अन्य शिकायतें टैक्सी चालकों, दलालों तथा अन्य अवाञ्छनीय तत्वों द्वारा तंग किए जाने से सम्बन्धित थी।

(ख) ये शिकायतें हमारे पर्यटन कार्यालय तथा राज्य सरकारों के पर्यटन कार्यालयों के पास जांच करने तथा तुरत कार्रवाई के लिए भेज दी जाती हैं। जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है शिकायत भारत सरकार के विदेशी मुद्रा प्रवर्तन निदेशक, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक, वित्त मंत्रालय के राजस्व एवं बीमा विभाग, परिवहन अधिकारियों और अन्य सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी प्राधिकारियों का भेजा जाता है। बहुत से मामले में इन पर्यटकों को शिकायतों को दूर कर दिया गया है।

Decision of Ministry of Finance regarding proposal of revision of Pay scales of Employees of Dandakarnaya Project

9884 SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal of the Department of Rehabilitation to revise the pay scales of various categories of technical employees of Dandakarnaya Project is lying in his Ministry for final decision; and

(b) if so, at what stage and when the decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) The proposal is under consideration in the Ministry and every effort is being made for the early notification of the revised scales in the Gazette of India Extraordinary

Indian participation in Foreign Companies engaged in Export

9885. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: SHRI MADHU LIMAYE:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state to what extent, according to the guidelines issued under the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, Indian shareholding shall be required for the foreign companies, operating in India, exporting more than 50 per cent but less than 100 per cent of their production?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN)

According to the guidelines for the administration of Section 29 of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973, in the case of companies having exports ranging between 60 per cent and less than 100 per cent of their total production, Indian participation will be as under:—

(i) The branches of foreign companies will be required to convert themselves, within a specified period, into Indian companies with Indian participation being not less than 26 per cent of equity of the company

(ii) Indian companies having more than 74 per cent foreign shareholding will be required to increase, within a specified period, Indian participation to not less than 26 per cent of the equity of the company.

Companies, having exports of more than 50 per cent but less than 60 per cent of their production, will be required to have Indian participation as under —

(a) Companies engaged in the production of items specified in Appendix I of the Industrial Licensing Policy, 1973 or in tea plantations or in activities which need sophisticated technology	From 26% to 60%
(b) Other	60%

Fall in Foreign Investment

9886 SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH: SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a big fall in foreign investment in India from Rs. 126 million in 1971-72 to Rs. 9 million in the first six months of 1972-73;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the foreign investment was of the order of Rs. 145 million in 1970-71; and

(d) the steps taken to promote foreign investment?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) to (c). According to quick estimates made by the R.B.I. the net inflow of foreign investment (excluding Suppliers' Credit and loans from official sources) in the private sector in India amounted to Rs. 42.2 crores in 1970-71; and Rs. 38.7 crores for the year 1971-72. No comparable data for the subsequent period is available.

Balance of Payments data published in the Economic Survey—1973-74 show some of the components of foreign investment in India. It shows that the gross inflow of long term private capital into India amounted to Rs. 14.5 crores in 1970-71, Rs. 12.6 crores in 1971-72 and Rs. 0.9 crores in April-June 1972-73. These figures, however, do not include the receipts of loans by private sector in India received directly from official sources abroad; and also do not take into account that part of private foreign investment represented by surplus earnings retained in India for investment purposes. Similarly, investment in kind by foreigners in India are also not included in the Balance of Payments Statistics.

(d) Government's approach to foreign investment in India is highly selective. Foreign capital is not permitted in the fields of banking, commerce, finance, plantations and trading. It is also not permitted in consumer and high profit yielding industries. Government would like foreign capital to function as a vehicle for the transfer of such technology as cannot be secured on an outright purchase or limited duration royalty agreement. Foreign investment is also permitted in export oriented industries.

मुद्रा के चलन में वृद्धि

१८५७. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1950-60 दशक में मुद्रा के चलन में कितने करोड़ की वृद्धि हुई ; और

(ख) 1970-73 के 3 वर्षों में यही वृद्धि कितने करोड़ रुपये की थी ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) (क) और (ख) मुद्रा के चलन में जो वृद्धि हुई है उसकी सूचना इस प्रकार है :—

(करोड़ रु० में)

जनता के पास मुद्रा उप- लब्धि	मार्च 1951	मार्च 1970
	के अन्ति- म शुक्र- वार और मार्च	के अन्ति- म शुक्र- वार और मार्च
	1961	1973
	के अन्ति- म शुक्र- वार के बीच हुई वृद्धि	के अन्ति- म शुक्र- वार के बीच हुई वृद्धि
(i) जनता के पास उप- लब्ध मुद्रा	732	1433
(ii) जनता के पास जमा रकम	162	1593
जनता के पास मुद्रा उप- लब्धि में कुल वृद्धि	894	3026

चूँकि इस प्रकार के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं कि मार्च 1950 के अन्त में चलन में कितनी मुद्रा थी इसलिए विवरण के पहले भाग में 1951-61 की सूचना दी गई है।

सरकारी व्यय में भिन्न्यविता

9398 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोगी
श्री मटल विहार व. जोगी

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) सरकारी व्यय में मितव्ययिता करने के लिए गत भ्रगस्त महीने के बाद से क्या उपाय किए गए हैं ,

(ख) इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप प्रत्येक मन्त्रालय को हुई मासिक बचत का उपाय-वार व्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) गत नवम्बर महीने के बाद से पेट्रोल के औसत खर्च में की गई मामूली वृद्धि का व्यौरा क्या है ?

बिना नशात्मय में राज्य पंथी (ओ के ० प्रार ० गणेश) (क) और (ख) घाटे की वित्त व्यवस्था का कम करने के दृष्टि में विभिन्न मन्त्रालयो विभागो के बजटो में मितव्ययिता करने के लिए गत वर्ष अगस्त में कई उपाय किए थे ताकि अर्थ-व्यवस्था में मुद्रा स्फीति के दबावो को नियन्त्रित रखा जा सके । पहले से प्रभावी मितव्ययिता के उपायो के अलावा, सरकार के आयोजना-भिन्न व्यय में मितव्ययिता के जाँ और उपाय किए गए थे थे

आकस्मिकता व्यय और यात्रा भत्तो में मितव्ययिता, गैर-कार्यात्मक डमरतो के निर्माण का स्थगन जिनमें काम नह। हा रहा और उनके निर्माण का काम प्लिन्थ स्तर में ऊपर नही बढ़ा। सकारी इमारतो की वार्षिक मरम्मतों तथा उनके अन्नरक्षण का कार्य स्थगित करना, नए पदों के सृजन तथा ऐसे पदों के भरने पर रोक लगाना जो छ मास से अधिक समय से खाली रहे है , सरकार की विभिन्न शाखाओं में अधिकाारियों के बारी-बारी किए जाने वाले स्थानान्तरण को रोकना ताकि स्थानान्तरण भत्तो में बचत की जा सके , दफ्तर की गाडियों द्वारा पैट्रोल की खपत में और टेलीफोन कालों

मे बचत, आनिध्य व्यय और विदेश यात्रा पर खर्च में कफायत, सम्मेलनो गोष्ठियो और बैठकों के आयोजन से सबधित खर्चों में कफायत, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बैठको के आयोजन के लिए कम सख्या में लोगो को निमन्त्रित करना, सरकारी क्षेत्र के उपक्रमो का मार्गदर्शन करना ताकि चुस्त कार्यानिष्पादन आदि से और अधिक आन्तर्गिक साधन जुटाकर नकदी के रूप में उनके घाटे को कम किया जा सके ।

2 इसके अलावा, आयोजना व य में भी मितव्ययिता करना आवश्यक पाया गया। यह इस तरीके से किया गया कि ऐसी महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं और कार्यक्रमों की प्रगति पर जो अत्यावश्यक है और पूर्ण होने को है, कोई बुरा असर नहीं पड़ा अरु ऐसी परियोजनाओं और योजनाओं की गति कम हो गयी जो अत्यावश्यक नहीं है और जनके पूरा होने में सापेक्षत अधिक लम्बा समय लगेगा। 1973-74 में राज्यों की आयोजनाओं के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता में 100 करोड़ रूपए की कमी करने का भी प्रस्ताव किया गया था।

3 यह आशा की गयी थी कि इन उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप लगभग 400 करोड़ रूपए की बचत होगी। विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों विभागों ने प्रामाण्य पर मितव्ययिता के उन उपायों के कार्यरत दिया है। अगस्त 1973 में जब से मितव्ययिता के ये उपाय शुरू किए गए हैं तब से लगातार बचत के इन उपायों की कार्यक्रम किया जा रहा है। इन बचतों का सबध, 1973-74 के पूरे वर्ष के लिए विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों विभागों की कुल बजट व्यवस्थाओं से है और उक्त बड़ी सख्या किए गए मितव्ययिता के उपायों का परिणाम है। यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि अलग अलग महीने में कि न कि न उक्त बचत हुई और मितव्ययिता के अलग-अलग उपायों के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी कितनी बचत हुई। विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों विभागों में

1973-74 में की गई बचतों का मूल्यांकन संलग्न विवरण में दिया गया है। ये बचतें सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बेजान और भत्तों में संशोधन, खाद्यान्न में राजसहायता के कारण दैवी विपत्तियां आदि के कारण राज्यों की अतिरिक्त सहायता तथा महत्वपूर्ण परियोजनाओं और योजनाओं के लिए कतिपय मंत्रालयों/विभागों की कुछ अतिरिक्त आवश्यकताओं के कारण सरकार पर पड़ने वाली अतिरिक्त देनदारियों को न तो हिसाब में लेती है और न ही ऐसा कोई अभिप्राय था।

(ग) नवम्बर, 1973 से पहले की तथा उसके बाद की अवधि के बारे में पेट्रोल पर मासिक औसत व्यय की तुलना करना इस स्तर पर सम्भव नहीं है। क्योंकि उस अवधि के प्रमाणित खर्च का आकड़ अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

विवरण

करोड़ रूपयों में

क्रम	मंत्रालय/ संख्या विभाग	कुल बचतें/जिनके बारे में सूचना दी गयी
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	कृषि	13.84
2.	खाद्य	4.47
3.	सामुदायिक विकास	5.40
4.	सहकारिता	10.12
5.	भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान परिषद्	3.87
6.	वाणिज्य	0.34
7.	संचार तथा समुद्रपर्याय संचार सेवाएँ	0.02
8.	डाक-तार	3.29
9.	शिक्षा	11.76
10.	समाज कल्याण	2.48
11.	आर्थिक कार्य (वित्त)	2.93

(1)	(2)	(3)
12.	बैंकिंग (वित्त)	7.50
13.	व्यय (वित्त)	158.45*
14.	राजस्व और बीमा (वित्त)	3.13
15.	स्वास्थ्य	4.60
16.	परिवार नियोजन	6.25
17.	भारी उद्योग	8.54
18.	गृह	1.40
19.	औद्योगिक विकास	8.76
20.	सूचना और प्रसारण	3.68
21.	सिंचाई और बिजली	23.98
22.	श्रम और रोजगार	0.32
23.	पुनर्वास	2.52
24.	पेट्रोलियम तथा रसायन	15.62
25.	नौवहन और परिवहन	24.41
26.	इस्पात	31.72
27.	खान	9.71
28.	पर्यटन तथा नागर विमानन	4.69
29.	निर्माण और आवास	5.30
30.	विज्ञान और औद्योगिकी	2.25
31.	प्रधान मंत्री का सचिवालय	0.02
32.	राष्ट्रपति का सचिवालय	0.02
33.	सर्वोच्च न्यायालय	0.01
34.	योजना आयोग	0.06
जोड़ :		381.47

* इस रकम में, राज्य की आयोजनाओं के लिए दी गयी केन्द्रीय सहायता में हुई बचतों के 93.98 करोड़ रुपये, रोजगार योजनाओं में हुई बचतों के 34 करोड़ रुपये तथा पांचवी पंचवर्षीय आयोजना की अग्रिम कार्रवाई के संबंध में हुई 30 करोड़ रुपये की बचत शामिल है।

अर्थ से वसूल की जाने वाली धनराशि

9899. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री कूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बर्मा की ओर भारत का कितना
कितना पावना किस-किस मद में और कब से
है ; और

(ख) इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की
गई है अथवा करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०
आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). 12
मार्च, 1957 के एक करार के अन्तर्गत बर्मा
को 20 करोड़ रुपये का एक ऋण दिया गया
था। यह ऋण पूर्णतः वापस भ्रदा किया जा
चुका है।

Difference between Finance and Com- merce Ministries over Foreign Ex- change Regulations Act

9890. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state: i)

(a) whether serious differences of
opinion exist between Finance and
Commerce Ministries over applying
Foreign Exchange Regulation Act to
exporters;

(b) if so, whether these differences
have been resolved;

(c) whether regulations in this con-
nection have been finalised; and

(d) if so, main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The matter is under
consideration.

727 LS-4

Formula for giving aid to States

9891. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the
Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state:

(a) whether the Centre is thinking
of changes in the aid formula for
States; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE
(SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b).
The principles for allocation of the
Central assistance for the State Plans
during the Fifth Five-Year Plan are
under consideration by the Planning
Commission and will be finalized in
consultation with the National
Development Council. It will be pos-
sible to indicate the principles only
after they are finalized.

Investment by way of Loans and Ad- vances by Nationalised Banks and S.B.I. in Agriculture and Industry during 1973

9892. SHRI RANA BAHADUR
SINGH: Will the Minister of FINANCE
be pleased to state:

(a) the figures about the percentage
of investments by way of loans and
advances, by each of the nationalised
banks and State Bank of India in
agriculture and industry during the
year 1973;

(b) what percentage of such invest-
ments in industry was in the small
scale sector, in monopoly houses and
in other industries; and

(c) what was the percentage of
realisation by each of these banks
from agricultural and industrial
sectors?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) to (c). Information, to the ex-
tent possible, is being collected and
will be laid on the Table of the
House.

Training programme for Pilots

9893. **SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of commercial pilots who have so far undergone a proficiency test;

(b) the number of pilots who have not qualified in the tests;

(c) the number of pilots who have either been relieved of their command or reduced in rank as a result of their inability to qualify in the proficiency tests; and

(d) whether Government propose to start any training programme for such pilots?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) (a): 224.

(b) and (c). 38 pilots have been debarred from flying in Command as they have not qualified in the proficiency tests.

(d) Indian Airlines imparts corrective training to the pilots who have failed in the proficiency checks to cover the areas of deficiency. After such training, these pilots are again subjected to tests and those who make the grade are cleared by the Director General of Civil Aviation to fly in command.

Profit repatriated by National and Grindlays Bank

9894. **SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of profit repatriated by the National and Grindlays Bank in 1970-71, 1971-72 and 1972-73; and

(b) whether Reserve Bank has imposed any limitations on repatriation of profits?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) The total amount remitted to its Head Office by the National and Grindlays Bank by way of profit (after adjustment of 'on account' remittances), in respect of the years 1970, 1971 and 1972, was as under:—

Year	Amount remitted to Head Office by way of profit.
	(In lakhs of rupees)
1970	90.69
1971	112.43
1972	119.53

(b) The Reserve Bank allows the foreign banks to remit the net profit shown by them in their audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account statement for the year. Until recently, the foreign banks were being allowed by the Reserve Bank to make "on account" remittances of profits to their head offices, at periodical intervals, subject to the condition that they should furnish, in due course, audited Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account statement and the income tax assessment order evidencing acceptance of the figure of profit by the income tax authorities. On 7th December, 1978, Reserve Bank has, with a view to bringing uniformity in the procedure for such 'on account' remittances, issued instructions to the foreign banks which stipulate *inter alia*, that, with effect from 1st January, 1974 'on account' remittances of profits will be considered by it only once in a year after the end of the first half-year (i.e. after 30th June) and requests for remittances of profit for the second half-year, or the entire year, as the case may be will be considered by it only after finalisation of the accounts for the respective year.

रिजर्व बैंक पटना में ग्रेड IV कर्मचारियों की नियुक्ति

9895. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या पटना स्थित रिजर्व बैंक में ग्रेड IV कर्मचारियों को अभी तक नियुक्ति के लिए तैयार की गई सूची में सम्मिलित सभी व्यक्तियों को अभी तक नियुक्ति पत्र नहीं भेजे गए हैं, और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उपयुक्त सूची में शामिल व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है और उन व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है, जिन्हें नियुक्ति पत्र नहीं भेजे जा सके और इसके क्या कारण हैं तथा नाकरी देने के बारे में कारण सरकार का क्या प्रस्ताव है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) और (ख). सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य पटना स्थित रिजर्व बैंक के कार्यालय में मजदूरों की नियुक्ति का हवाला दे रहे हैं।

रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि 1969 में मजदूरों की भर्ती के लिए तैयार की गयी प्रतीक्षा सूची में 51 उम्मीदवारों को शामिल किया गया था, 30 जून, 1973 तक सूची का बन्द कर-ने से पहले 35 उम्मीदवारों नियुक्त किए गए थे, शेष 16 उम्मीदवारों को नियुक्ति पत्र नहीं भेजे जा सके थे।

रिजर्व बैंक ने आगे सूचना दी है कि चालू प्रथा के अनुसार पटना कार्यालय द्वारा 2½ वर्षों की कुल अवधि के लिए सूची जारी रखी गयी थी। चूंकि पटना कार्यालय द्वारा इस अवधि के अन्दर नयी प्रतीक्षा सूची तैयार करना सम्भव नहीं था, इसलिए रिजर्व बैंक के केन्द्रीय कार्यालय की मजदूरी से प्रतीक्षा सूची का प्रचलन 30 जून, 1973 तक की अवधि के लिए और बढ़ा दिया गया था।

रिजर्व बैंक ने यह भी बताया कि चूंकि पटना कार्यालय में बाविक मजदूरों की भर्ती बहुत कम है, इसलिए वह सूची को अनिश्चित अवधि के लिए चालू रखना उचित नहीं समझता। लेकिन रिजर्व बैंक ने चतुर्थ श्रेणी कर्मचारी सभ को अनौपचारिक सलाह दी है कि वे उम्मीदवार, जिनके नाम प्रतीक्षा सूची में थे, फिर प्रार्थना पत्र दे सकते हैं। यदि वे निर्धारित आयु सीमा के अन्दर हों तो बैंक द्वारा उनके मामलों में सहानुभूतिपूर्ण विचार किया जाएगा।

पटना जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक

9896. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पटना जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की कुल कितनी शाखाएँ हैं,

(ख) वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान उन बैंकों द्वारा किए गए ऋण की कुल राशि कितनी है, और

(ग) ऋण प्राप्त करने वाले विभिन्न वर्गों के लोगों का व्योम क्या है और प्रत्येक वर्ग का अलग-अलग कितने ऋण दिए गए ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) से (ग) जितनी सूचना उपलब्ध है वह इक्वटी की जा रही है और मन्त्रालय पर रख दी जाएगी।

पटना में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों के भवन

9897. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या पटना स्थित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक के पास अपनी इमारतें नहीं हैं और उनके कार्यालय किराये की इमारतों में हैं ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो जिन बैंकों के पास अपनी इमारतें नहीं हैं, उनके नाम क्या हैं, और

(ग) प्रत्येक बैंक को हर महीने किराये के रूप में कितनी धनराशि खर्च करनी पड़ती है ?

बिल मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (ग) : सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सभा-घटन पर रख दी जाएगी।

Relaxing of Export Curbs on 108 Items

9898. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to relax the export curbs on 108 items; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Permission to Iran to open account with Reserve Bank of India

9899. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to permit Iran to open an account with the Reserve Bank of India; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) Government has no such proposal before it.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Estate in Salt Lake area to Establish electronic industry

9900 SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the outline of the proposal of West Bengal Government to set up a Bonded Industrial Estate at the Salt Lake area to establish electronics industry; and

(b) the action so far taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Trade Development Authority has prepared a proposal for establishing an export processing zone near Dum Dum, Calcutta. It does not envisage confining the scope of industries to be set up there to electronics. It is conceived as a multi-product zone. The proposal is under consideration of the Government of India, and the Government of West Bengal is also being consulted with regard to development of land and provision of physical facilities.

इन्डियन एयरलाइंस में विमान चालकों की नियुक्ति

9901. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :

श्री बी० बी० नायक :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस समय लगभग 300 अर्हताप्राप्त वाणिज्यिक विमान चालक बेरोजगार हैं ; और

(ख) एक विमान चालक के प्रशिक्षण पर सरकार द्वारा कितना खर्च किया जाता है और सम्बद्ध व्यक्ति द्वारा विमान चालक बनने के लिए कितना खर्च किया जाता है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) यह मानते हुए कि निजी विमान चालक लाइसेंस के लिए 60 उड़ान घंटे तथा वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक के लिए 250 उड़ान घंटे आवश्यक होंगे प्रशिक्षुओं द्वारा देय शुल्क तथा सरकार द्वारा देय आर्थिक सहायता, वर्तमान दरों पर, निम्न प्रकार होगी :—

	प्रशिक्षुओं द्वारा देय शुल्क	सरकार द्वारा देय आर्थिक सहायता
निजी विमानचालक लाइसेंस के लिए :		
22 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले मैट्रिक पास व्यक्ति.	1,680/-रुपये	5,610/-रुपये
अन्य	2,700/-रुपये	4,590/-रुपये
वाणिज्यिक विमानचालक लाइसेंस के लिए		
22 वर्ष से कम आयु वाले मैट्रिक पास व्यक्ति	24,766/-रुपये	5,610/-रुपये
अन्य	25,785/-रुपये	4,590/-रुपये

टिप्पणी—1: 1 अप्रैल 1971 से क्लबों में उपदान प्राप्त उड़ान को प्रति प्रशिक्षु 60 घंटे तक (अर्थात् निजी विमानचालक लाइसेंस के स्वर तक) सीमित कर दिया गया है। अतः क्लबों में वाणिज्यिक विमान चालक लाइसेंस के लिए प्रशिक्षुओं की इस सीमा से अधिक की समस्त उड़ान के लिए पूरी दर पर शुल्क का भुगतान करना पड़ता है।

2. नवम्बर, 1973 में पैट्रोल की कीमतों में भारी वृद्धि के कारण फ्लाइटिंग क्लबों को प्रशिक्षुओं से 25 रुपये प्रति उड़ान-घंटे की दर से अतिरिक्त शुल्क वसूल करने का अधिकार दे दिया गया है। ऊपर दिए गए आंकड़ों से यह अतिरिक्त वृद्धि सम्मिलित नहीं है।

Deposits and Withdrawals by Haryana Government from Postal Savings

9902. DR. LAXMINARAIN PAN-DEYA: Will the Minister of FIN-ANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount which was depo-sited in Post Office Savings Banks in Haryana in the last 10 days of March and that withdrawn from these ac-counts in the first ten days of the next month, i.e., April, in the years 1972, 1973 and 1974;

(b) what benefits have accrued to the Haryana Government from the Central Government through these inflated figures of Post Office Savings on 31st March of 1972, 1973 and 1974;

(c) whether Government have re-ceived any complaints in this regard, and if so, the broad features thereof and action taken thereon; and

(d) what steps Government pro-pose to take in this regard keeping in view the public interest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI-MATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The data in respect of deposits and withdrawals in Post Office Savings Banks is readily available on fort-nightly basis. The amounts deposited in Post Office Savings Banks in Haryana during the last fortnight of March and those withdrawn during the first fortnight of the succeeding April in the years, 1972, 1973 and 1974 are as under:

(Rs. Crores)			
		Deposits in the last fortnight of March	With- drawals in first fort- night of April
1972	.	8.60	4.54
1973	.	26.53	14.61
1974	.	58.05	38.00

(b) Two thirds of the net small savings collections, inclusive of deposits in Post Office Savings Bank, in each of the various States are paid as loan to the respective State Governments. The net small savings collections in the months of March and April each year are clubbed together for the purpose of release of loans payable to State Governments in this regard. The collection in Haryana during April 1971 to March 1972 amounted to Rs. (—) 8.34 crores. Clubbing together the collection of Rs. (—) 1.50 crores in April, 1972, the share of collection payable to Haryana was fixed at Rs. (—) 5.56 crores. Similarly, clubbing together the collection of Rs. (—) 7.46 crores in April 1973 with the collection of Rs. 22.77 crores during April 1972 to March 1973, their share of collection was fixed at Rs. 10.21 crores. Loan entitlement against collections in March and April 1974 have not been determined in the absence of figures of small savings collections for April 1974 which have not become available so far.

(c) The Government have not received any complaints in this regard in the recent past.

(d) As indicated above, the decision to club together the net small savings collections during March and April for the purpose of determining the quantum of loans payable to the States is intended to act as a disincentive against withdrawals in April.

Amendment of Essential Commodities Act

9903. SHRI PILOO MODY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India have had discussions with various Ministries and the State Governments regarding proposed amendment of the Essential Commodities Act;

(b) whether there are considerable differences between various departments on the subject; and

(c) the facts thereof and reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The State Governments and the Union Ministries concerned were consulted on various proposals for the amendments to the Essential Commodities Act. There are no differences in the approach to the proposed amendments.

Number of Air-Hostesses belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

9904. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether air-hostesses belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are working in Indian Airlines and Air India; and

(b) what is their number as compared to the total number of women in all branches of service under Civil Aviation Department?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Indian Airlines have 9 scheduled Caste and 14 Scheduled Tribe air-hostesses against a total of 338 air-hostesses employed in the Corporation. The number of women employed in other departments of the Corporation is 478. Air-India have 7 Scheduled Caste and 11 Scheduled Tribe air-hostesses against a total of 400 air-hostesses including those employed in various supervisory capacities. The number of women employees in other departments of the Corporation is 371.

Expenditure on Exhibitions organised in Foreign Countries

9905. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether expenditure on exhibitions organised by Government of India in foreign countries has been productive;

(b) what was the expenditure on such exhibitions in foreign countries in 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74; and

(c) the amount of T.A. and other extra allowances drawn by officers on such foreign tours during the above period?

(b) and (c).

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir. In addition to projecting the image of modernising and industrialising India, our participation in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions abroad is making vital contribution to the expansion of country's foreign trade. The results in terms of specific orders booked, business negotiated and trade enquiries received and disseminated following our participation in various Fairs/Exhibitions can however be fully gauged over a period of time only. The interest generated amongst prospective buyers by such participations generally takes shape by further follow up action between buyers and sellers.

(in lakhs Rs.)

Year	Total number of fairs Exhs. organised	Total expenditure incurred (both in F.E. and I C. (Rs.))	Total expenditure incurred on T.A. and other allowance in F.E. & I.C. (Rs.).
1971-72	24	74.83	11.46
1972-73	16	47.10	7.09
1973-74	21	66.07	9.99

Upgradation of Palani, Tamil Nadu

9906. SHRI SEZHIYAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation for upgrading the pilgrim town of Palani, Tamil Nadu to "C" Class;

(b) whether Government are aware that the mid-1972 population of Palani exceeded 50,000; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to 1971 Census Report, the population of the Palani Municipality was 49,575. The Census authorities have not published any estimates of population for mid-1972.

(c) The population as shown in the 1971 Census Report is taken as the basis for classification of cities for purposes of grant of compensatory (city) and house rent allowances. On this basis, it has not been found possible to classify Palani as 'C' Class town.

Business deals of Branches of STC at London and Paris

9907. SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether there are any complaints against the branches of State Trading Corporation at London and Paris for their alleged involvement in business deals; and

(b) whether there is any vigilance wing of the State Trading Corporation to enquire into such cases?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEOFFGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Submission of Memorandum by Presidents of Recognised Stock Exchanges

9908. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum was submitted to his Ministry by presidents of eight recognised stock exchanges in the country suggesting a number of measures to give a fillip to the capital markets and generate adequate resources for the implementation of the various plan programmes, and

(b) if so, the main suggestions accepted by Government in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

स्वर्ण नियंत्रण नीति में परिवर्तन

9909. श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार स्वर्ण नियंत्रण नीति में परिवर्तन करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और तत्सम्बन्धी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गजेरा) : (क) जी, नहीं। सरकार अपनी स्वर्ण नियंत्रण पालिसी में फिलहाल कोई संशोधन करने का विचार नहीं रखती है।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा कितनी में उछों गों को बिये गये ऋण

9910. श्री श्रीकांत लाल बेरवा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिल्ली में कितनी योजनाओं तथा उद्योगों को ऋण दिए गए हैं , और

(ख) इसमें से अनुसूचित जातियों के लोगों को कितनी धनराशि के ऋण दिए गए?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) सम्भवतः माननीय सदस्य, दिल्ली में बैंकों द्वारा दिए गए ऋणों के क्षेत्रवार वर्गीकरण का जिक्र कर रहे हैं। दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्त तक दिल्ली में अनुसूचित वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा विभिन्न क्षेत्रों को दिए गए ऋणों की बकाया रकमों के संबंध में उपलब्ध सूचना संलग्न विवरण में दी गयी है।

(ख) अनुसूचित जाति के लोगों को दिए गए ऋणों के बारे में बैंकों द्वारा अलग से आकड़े नहीं रखे जाते।

विवरण

क्षेत्र	खानों की संख्या	रकम
		(लाख रुपये में)
i. कृषि और सम्बद्ध क्रिया कलाप	4,233	
ii. उद्योग :		
(क) खनन और खानों में पत्थर निकालना	11	3.84
(ख) उत्पादन	6,955	7780.27
(ग) बिजली-शक्ति करना, पारेज और वितरण	101	111.54
(घ) निर्माण	331	458.98
(ङ) परिवहन	3041	510.44
(च) व्यक्तिगत और व्यवसायिक सेवाएँ	2219	550.66
जोड़—उद्योग	12,658	9415.73
जिसमें छोटे रमाने के उद्योग	5,326	2469.95
iii. व्यापार :	7,863	12740.88
iv. व्यक्तिगत ऋण (ज्यादा देर तक चलने वाली उपभोक्ता वस्तुएँ)	25,332	1244.17
v अन्य सभी :	16,004	4543.31
जोड़—बैंक ऋण	66,090	28487.93

स्रोत : बैंकिंग आकड़े—युनियानी आकड़ों सम्बन्धी विवरणी—खण्ड
दिसम्बर, 1972 में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा जारी ।

Linking of Iron Ore and Steel Prices

9911. SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a move by Government to link iron ore and steel price; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A possible linking of iron ore price with those of steel price is one of the methods being considered by various Iron Ore exporting countries to improve the economics of iron ore exports.

Making of Nicobar as Free Port

9912. SHRI S. A. MURUGANA-THAM:

SHRI B. V. NAIK:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering of making Nicobar Island as a free port; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The question of establishing a free port in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands has

been under consideration of the Government for some time. Recently it has been decided to undertake the preparation of the techno-economic feasibility report for the proposal. As the report has not yet been completed, no conclusion has yet been reached.

रिसेटिलमेंट प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत इण्डियन एयरलाइंस की परिवहन सेवा

9913. श्री बनशाह प्रश्न : क्या पेंशन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हवाई यात्रियों को मिटी आफिस से हवाई अड्डे तक ले जाने के लिए इण्डियन एयरलाइंस की परिवहन सेवा ममाप्त कर दी गई है और अब उसके लिए रिसेटिलमेंट प्रोजेक्ट के अन्तर्गत व्यवस्था की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इण्डियन एयर लाइंस के ड्राइवरों की छुट्टी की गई है ;

(ग) क्या भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की कोई ऐसी समस्या है जहां से भूतपूर्व सैनिक रिसेटिलमेंट प्रोजेक्ट के लिए चुने गए हैं और यदि हां, तो इसका संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ; और

(घ) क्या चुने गए भूतपूर्व सैनिकों के नाम रोजगार कार्यालय में दर्ज थे ।

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) (ग और घ) . इण्डियन एयरलाइंस ने बम्बई, कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, मद्रास, हैदराबाद तथा बंगलोर में कोच सेवाएं बंद कर दी है । इण्डियन एयरलाइंस सिटी आफिस तथा दिल्ली हवाई अड्डे के बीच कोच सेवाओं की व्यवस्था अब एकस सविसमेन एयर-लिक ट्रांसपोर्ट सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड द्वारा की जा रही है, जो कि भूतपूर्व सैनिकों की एक सहकारी समिति है और जिसका नाम रक्षा मंत्रालय के पुनर्वासि महानिदेशक द्वारा अधिप्रेषित किया गया था ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

बैत छात्र बुन्देलखण्ड की शाखा के कर्मचारियों को पेंशन देना

9914. श्री बनशाह प्रश्न : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बैत आफ बुन्देलखण्ड की रीवा शाखा के कुछ कर्मचारियों ने पेंशन के लिए विकल्प दिया था और पेंशन मंजूर हो गई थी परन्तु उनमें से कुछ कर्मचारियों की वर्तमान दरों पर पेंशन नहीं दी जा रही है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ख) बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के परिणामस्वरूप जो अतिरिक्त लाभ उन्हें मिलना चाहिए था क्या वह भी उन्हें नहीं दिया जाता रहा है और यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और

(ग) क्या इस संदर्भ में उन कर्मचारियों से कोई अभ्यावेदन मिने है और यदि हां, तो उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

वित्त पंजी (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख) . 23 दिसम्बर, 1971 को भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में बैंक आफ बुन्देलखण्ड का विलय हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप उस तारीख को निर्गमाधीन अथवा देय पेंशन का वायित्व केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने ऊपर ले लिया था । पेंशन की मंजूरी रीवा राज्य पेंशन और उपदान नियमावली के अन्तर्गत दी गयी थी और इसलिए बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के परिणामस्वरूप कोई अतिरिक्त लाभ देने का सवाल पैदा ही नहीं होता ।

(ग) दो भूतपूर्व कर्मचारियों ने सरकार को अभ्यावेदन दिया है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार के पेंशन भोगियों को पेंशनों में समय-समय पर स्वीकृत अस्थायी वृद्धि उन्हें भी दी जानी चाहिए । इन अभ्यावेदनों पर विचार किया जा रहा है ।

Further Instalment of D.A. to Central Government Employees

9915. DR. GOVIND DAS RICHHA-RIYA:

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the period upto which Government have received the All India Working Class Consumers' Price Index (base 1960=100) till date and the latest figures of monthly Price Index;

(b) whether the next instalment of D.A. to the Central Government employees has become due; and

(c) if so, when the same is going to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Government have received the figures of All India Working Class Consumer Price Index (base 1960-100) upto March, 1974. The latest figure of monthly Price Index is 275.

(b) and (c). In terms of the formula of the Third Pay Commission, a further instalment of dearness allowance would be due to the Central Government employees with effect from 1-4-1974. The matter is receiving attention.

Increase in D.A. to Gujarat Govt. Employees

9916. SHRIMATI SAVITRI SHYAM: SHRI AMARSINGH CHAUDHARI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether very recently the Dearness Allowance of Gujarat Government Employees has been increased;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) the reasons for the said increase and from when it will be paid; and

(d) the total burden thereof on the State exchequer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Keeping in view the rise in prices which has taken place in the last few months, Government of Gujarat have sanctioned to their employees increase in dearness allowance with effect from 1-1-1974 at the rates shown below:—

Pay range	Amount of increase in the rates of Dearness Allowance.
Rs.	Rs. p. m.
Upto 209/-	7/—.
210—399	8/—
400—1250	10/—.
1251—1270	20/-
1271-1289	Difference of Rs.129/

(d) The additional expenditure on account of the increase in D.A. will be about Rs. 2.8 crores per annum.

Demand for North Indian Tea

9917. SHRI K. MALLANNA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was great demand for the 36,032 packages of North Indian and African tea offered at the auction in the month of February; and

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange earned by India during the last six months from such auctions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) 90,376 chests of North Indian Tea and 51,804 chests of Africa Tea were sold in London Auctions in February, 1974.

(b) During the first eight months of 1973-74 ending November, 1973, Rs. 97.28 crores worth of Tea were exported from the country including sales in auctions, and exports ex-gardens.

यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया की अलीगढ़ शाखा के कैशियर की मृत्तिली

9918. श्री चन्द्र शैलानी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 10 जलाई, 1972 को यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया की अलीगढ़ शाखा के हेड कैशियर को मृत्तिल कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) उसके खिलाफ क्या आरोप थे ;

(ग) क्या उसके खिलाफ लगाये गए आरोपों की जांच पूरी हो चुकी है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :

(क) से (घ). यूनियन बैंक आफ इंडिया ने बताया है कि उनकी अलीगढ़ शाखा के हेड कैशियर की बैंक में दंगा फसाद करके अशान्ति फैलाने तथा अनुचित व्यवहार के आरोप के बारे में जांच का काम पूरा हो जाने तक के लिए मुअत्तिल किया गया था। जांच अधिकारी ने पाया है कि हेड कैशियर के विरुद्ध जो आरोप लगाए गए थे वह उनके लिए दोषी है किन्तु उसे दिए जाने वाले दण्ड के सम्बन्ध में उन जांच अधिकारी की निफारिशों की इतजार हो रही है।

Projects undertaken by I.T.D.C. in U.P.

9919. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the projects undertaken by India Tourism Development Corporation in U.P.;

(b) whether some more projects have been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan for the development of tourism in U.P.; and

(c) if so, the names and particulars of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) India Tourism Development Corporation undertook the construction of a hotel at Varanasi, renovated the Taj restaurant at Agra and set up transport units at Agra and Varanasi during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) and (c) ITDC proposes to construct a motel at Agra and in U.P. hill areas and expand its hotel at Varanasi and Travellers lodge at Kushinagar during the Fifth Five Year Plan subject to availability of resources

Sanction of loan by Nationalised Banks to Hilly Districts of U.P.

9910. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any loan has been sanctioned to unemployed graduates in 8 hill districts of U.P. viz., Almora, Chamoli, Dehradun, Garhwal, Nainital, Pithoragarh, Tehri-Garhwal and Uttar Kashi districts by nationalised banks during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the amount of loan, purpose of the loan and the number of the recipients?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). While statistics of advances to unemployed graduates are not collected separately they generally come under Small Scale Industries. "Personal and Professional Services

etc. The available data regarding in the hill districts of Uttar Pradesh, outstanding advances of scheduled as at the end of December, 1972, is set commercial Banks to these categories out in enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

Outstanding Advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks in the Hill Districts of Uttar Pradesh as on the last Friday of December 1972 to the category of Small Scale Industry and Personal and Professional Services

Name of Districts	Small Scale Industry		Personal and Professional Services	
	No. of A/cs	Amount (Rs. Lakhs)	No. of A/cs	Amount (Rs. lakhs)
1 Almora . . .	22	1.38	5	0.51
2 Chamoli . . .	—	—	—	—
3 Dehra Dun . . .	315	97.79	223	21.46
4 Garhwal . . .	12	3.47	3	0.03
5 Nainital . . .	135	85.74	55	2.86
6 Pithoragarh . . .	..	..	..	..
7 Tehri Garhwal . . .	2	0.01	8	0.66
8 Uttar Kashi . . .	2	0.03	5	0.06

Source : Banking Statistics—Basic Statistical Returns, Vol. I, Decembr 1972, Issued by R.B. I.

Setting up of Public Sector Industries in Uttar Pradesh

9921. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industrial units in the public sector which have been sanctioned to be set up in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) the criteria for setting up such units in different States; and

(c) the places where they are proposed to be set up and the extent of State's participation in them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (c). The information is as follows:—

1. Scooters Factory at Lucknow by Scooters India Ltd.

2. Second Phase of the Pumps & Compressors of the Bharat Pumps & Compressors Ltd., at Naini, Allahabad,

3. Indian Telephone Industries' Factory at Naini is scheduled to go into production in 1974-75

4. The establishment of ITI's switching factory at Rai Bareilly has been approved in principle.

5. Establishment of Mathura Refinery by Indian Oil Corporation.

6. Expansion of Gorakhpur Fertilizer Plant is in progress.

There is no participation from the U.P. Government in any of the investments in the above projects. In case

of Scooters India Ltd., there is participation by private parties both Indian and foreign.

(b) Normally, Government's investment in industrial and commercial ventures is made on techno-economic considerations. The Five-Year Plans, however, have also identified the need for locating Central Government industrial projects in backward areas in order to redress regional imbalances.

Criteria for payment of D.A., H.R.A. and C.C.A. to Employees of R.B.I., Nationalised Banks and L.I.C.

9922. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH BISHT: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria and rate for payment of Dearness Allowance, H.R.A., C.C.A., Conveyance Allowance and other allowances to the employees of the R.B.I., nationalised banks, L.I.C., Government undertakings and Corporations managed and owned by the Government of India in Delhi;

(b) the reasons of variance in the criteria and the rates of such allowances admissible to the employees of the Central Government in Delhi;

(c) whether Government are considering the desirability of bringing about uniformity in the payment of allowances mentioned above to all the employees, Government as well as those mentioned in part (a) above working in Delhi; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANSEH): (a) Government have issued guidelines to the public sector enterprises in respect of House Rent Allowance, Conveyance Allowance, use of staff cars and company cars and

other perquisites. These guidelines are applicable to all Central public sector enterprises but do not cover the R.B.I. and nationalised banks.

Wage scales and Dearness Allowance are arrived at on company wise basis through bi-lateral negotiations with labour unions and are incorporated in Agreements. While negotiating such Agreements, industry-cum-regional considerations are taken into account. Some of the public undertakings are also covered by Wage Awards.

(b) The wage structure in the public enterprises has not been linked with wage structure and allowances admissible to employees of the Central Government. The pay and allowances of Central Government employees are based on the recommendations of the Pay Commissions which are appointed from time to time. The existing rates of allowances admissible to Central Government employees in Delhi were decided by Government on the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission.

(c) and (d). There are no proposals for bringing about uniformity between the emoluments in public sector with those in Government.

Modification in Sterling Balance Guarantee

9923. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBALAH: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sterling balance guarantee by Britain has been renewed in a modified form;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the compensation to be paid to India as a result of exchange fluctuation?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir. Britain has renewed the sterling Guarantee in a slightly modified form for a further period of 9 months, 1st April to December 31, 1974.

(b) the main modification is that instead of guaranteeing the value of eligible sterling holdings in terms of US dollar, the British Government have undertaken to compensate for any depreciation in the effective exchange rate of sterling in the new guarantee period, in relation to the rate in the previous guarantee period.

(c) the compensation to be paid to India will depend on the extent of depreciation of sterling during the new guarantee period as compared to the last guarantee period.

Business procured by L.I.C, Delhi Division

9924 SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SINHA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of business procured by the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Delhi Division during the year 1973-74;

(b) how do these figures compare with the figures for the year 1971-72 and 1972-73;

(c) whether the target of business fixed for the year 1973-74 has since been achieved;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the target fixed for the year 1974-75;

(f) whether it is proposed to give any incentive to agents and the Development Officers to procure more business besides the commission and salary and if so, the particulars thereof; and

(g) whether Development Officers of the L.I.C. are given any commission or bonus beyond salary and other allowances on procuring new business and if so, the particulars thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) and (b). The requisite information is given below:—

		Rupees in Crores
1971-72	.	75.01
1972-73	.	101.84
1973-74	.	109.77
	(Provisional)	

(c) and (d) The target of Rs. 150 crores fixed for the year 1973-74 could not be achieved due to the employees agitation resulting in the declaration of lock out in January, 1974. The disturbed conditions had an adverse effect on the flow of new business during the period of agitation.

(e) Target for 1974-75 is being worked out.

(f) and (g). Development Officers are paid incentive bonus on the following basis:

Stipulation	Incentive Bonus
(1) Scheduled first year's premium income in excess of five times the total expenses incurred on the Development Officer.	6 % of such excess plus
(2) Scheduled first year's premium income in excess of seven times the total expenses incurred on the Development Officer.	4 % of such excess plus
(3) Scheduled first year's premium income in excess of nine times the total expenses incurred on the Development Officer.	2 % of such excess

The quantum of basic incentive bonus thus arrived at is increased or decreased to the extent to which the performance of the Development Officer in respect of number of lives and agency organisation exceeds or falls short of the prescribed norms subject, however to a maximum credit or debit of 10 per cent in respect of number of lives and 25 per cent in respect of agency organisation.

There is no proposal at present to give any further incentives to the Development Officers or the Agents.

Increase in Prices of Cotton Cloth

9925 SHRIMATI ROZA DESHPANDE:

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that with the increase in prices of cotton cloth, the retailers as well as the wholesalers have increased the price of cloth on their old stocks; and

(b) whether Government have taken steps to curb this increase in prices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Government have no information in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Visit by a High Level Team to S. East Asia and Far Eastern Countries

9926. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of high level teams representing wide range of exports and industry recently visited a number of South East Asian and Far Eastern countries for finding new markets of Indian products;

(b) whether they have submitted any reports to Government; and

(c) if so, the important recommendations and observations made in these reports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). During 1974, a Delegation from the Ministry of Heavy Industry led by its Secretary visited Malaysia and Singapore and reported good prospects for the export of Indian engineering equipment, turn-key projects and consultancy services as well as for setting up of joint ventures in Malaysia and Singapore. Specific possibilities were identified in the fields of Hydro Electric projects including transmission towers, switch gear and power transformers, thermal power units, sponge iron plants and cranes for shipyards and cement plants. To pursue these possibilities further, a team of experts was sponsored by the Ministry of Heavy Industry to Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand. The report of the Team is awaited.

In 1974, the Federation of Indians Export Organisations sponsored two Delegations, one to Japan, South Korea and Thailand and the other to Australia, New Zealand, Fiji and Philippines. Their Reports are also awaited.

Effect of Increase in Shipping Freight rates on Foreign Exchange Earnings of M.M.T.C.

9927. SHRI H. M. PATEL:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total exports of iron ore during the last three years and the foreign exchange and profits earned therefrom, year-wise;

(b) whether the increase in the shipping freight rates due to oil crisis has in any way effected the foreign ex-

change earnings and profits of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation; and

(c) if so, the extent thereof and steps taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The total exports of iron ore and foreign exchange earned therefrom during the last three years is as under:—

Year	Total Exports	Foreign Exchange Earned
	(Million Tonnes)	(Rs. Crores)
1971-72	19.914	104.69
1972-73	20.610	109.79
1973-74 (Upto Oct. '73)	11.831	65.13

Since exports of iron ore are made both by MMTC as well as by Goan shippers, information relating to profits made on exports are not available with the Government.

(b) and (c) All the iron ore sale contracts of MMTC are on Free On Board Terms. Hence the increase in shipping freight rates have not eroded Corporations profits.

Industrial Ventures in Nepal

9928. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of India owned industrial ventures currently in operation in Nepal;

(b) how many out of them are private ventures and how many are Government sponsored ventures; and

(c) the financial assistance so far given by the Government of India to Nepal for setting up industrial ventures?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) According to the information available with the Government, there are 19 ventures, wholly or partly owned by India, currently functioning in Nepal.

(b) All these are private ventures.

(c) Government of India have not offered any financial assistance so far, as far as industrial ventures are concerned

Aircraft of Indian Airlines involved in Accidents

9929 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircraft lost in accidents by the Indian Airlines during the last two years,

(b) the loss of life and financial loss suffered as a result thereof, and

(c) the result of inquiry conducted in each case?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Indian Airlines lost four aircraft in accidents during the years 1972 and 1973.

(b) and (c). Statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-7038/74].

Delegations gone abroad

9930 SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of official delegations sponsored by his ministry which visit-

ed foreign countries during the last one year upto April, 1974; and

(b) the purpose of their visit, the total expenditure incurred on each delegation and names of countries visited?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The number of delegations sponsored by the Ministry of Finance for the twelve month period May 1973 to April 1974 is 57. This does not include the visits abroad of officials of this Ministry as members of delegations sponsored by other Ministries/Departments.

(b) A statement showing the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7038/74].

Set back in Export of Ready-made Garments

9931. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR;
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether exports of ready-made garments which reached its peak in 1973-74 is likely to suffer serious set back during the current year due to the non-availability of cargo space in airlines; and

(b) what steps are being taken by Government in this direction?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Complaints have been received from various quarters about non-availability of cargo space for air lifting of readymade garments. This has arisen from a reduction in cargo flights following the sharp increase in aviation fuel prices. The problem was taken up with Air India through the Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation. Air India are according preference to

export cargoes and are also doing everything possible to liquidate the backlog in clearance of cargo by providing additional cargo space on their flights.

Upward Revision of Export Target in Fifth Plan

9932. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR;
SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Investment Centre has called for an upward revision of the export target in the Fifth Five Year Plan to meet the balance of payments problem aggravated by the international oil crisis;

(b) if so, whether they have suggested the use of latest machinery and technology to increase exports and set up of new export-oriented units;

(c) if so, what are the other suggestions made; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) A Seminar on export promotion was convened on 19th and 20th April, 1974 by the Indian Investment Centre. One of the Panels of the Seminar suggested growth of exports during the Fifth Plan period at an enhanced rate of growth of 15 per cent per annum as compared to a growth rate of 7.6 per cent envisaged in the draft Fifth Plan document.

(b) Seminar was of the view that a massive programme for raising the over all production be launched; key-notes of the programme being (i) optimum utilisation of existing capacity (ii) creation of suitable opportunities for the development of new enterprises primarily for exports.

(c) The other two panels of the Seminar made a number of recommen-

dations in the area of policy and procedure for export-oriented units and strategy for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

(d) The suggestion made in the Seminar as well as those made by other, organizations and individuals will be given due consideration in finalising the export targets for the Fifth Five Year Plan.

Air Service from Delhi to Jaipur, Bikaner, Jodhpur and Udaipur

9933. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to have air service from Delhi to Jaipur Bikaner, Jodhpur and Udaipur in Rajasthan and if so, by what time the service is to be started; and

(b) what steps are being taken to revive the air service from Delhi to Jodhpur via Jaipur and Udaipur?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR). (a) and (b). Jaipur and Udaipur are already air linked. The question of air-linking Jodhpur is being examined by Indian Airlines. The Corporation has no proposal to start air services to Bikaner

Allotment of spindles to Rajasthan

9934. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state-

(a) how many spindles have been allotted during the last five years in Rajasthan and to which concerns; and

(b) what is the total number of requests pending till March, 1974 and the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a)

Name of the concern	Year	Capacity
		Spindles
1. Rajasthan Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd.	1970	25,000
2. Rajasthan spinning and weaving Mills Ltd.	1972	125,000
3. Shri Sadul Textiles Ltd.	1973	7,000

(b) Two applications covering 50,000 spindles are under consideration.

Total Demand of Rajasthan for different Counts of Yarn

9935. SHRI SHIVNATH SINGH:
Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total demand of Rajasthan for different counts of yarn and to what extent it has been met during the last two years; and

(b) whether a large number of small weavers and factories have not been able to get the required quality of yarn and thereby forced to close down their production units?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a) The requirement of yarn per quarter as per data furnished by the Government of Rajasthan in April/June, 1973, was as

under.—

Count Group	Hanks	Cones
(Fig in lakhs Kgs)		
upto 10s	11 34	
18 to 25	7 56	3 79
49 to 64		2 52
Total	18 90	6 31

A statement showing the allotments of yarn made to Rajasthan since March/May, 1972 is attached. It may be added that the distribution control over cotton yarn of counts upto 17s was lifted in June 1973 on counts upto 35s in July 1973 on counts upto 40s in August, 1973 on counts upto 80s in October 1973 and on counts above 80s in March 1974.

(b) Government have no information in this regard.

(C) Allotments under the statutory distribution scheme

Period	Count Group	Hanks	Cones
1	2	3	4
Figures in Kgs in Lakhs			
March 1973	1 to 20s	3 70	0 36
	21 to 40	1 29	0 55
	41 and above	0 51	0 34
	TOTAL	5 50	1 25
April/June 1973	Upto 10s	5 15	
	11 to 17	2 36	
	18 to 25	8 76	2 55
	26 to 35	0 10	1 38
	36 to 48	0 57	0 32
	49 to 64	0 38	0 02
	65s and above	1 72	0 28
	TOTAL	19 04	6 55

STATEMENT

Statement showing the allotments of yarn to Rajasthan

(A) Allotment under the Yarn Pool Scheme for counts 40s and below during March/May 1972—7 19 lakh kgs.

(B) Allotments under the Voluntary Yarn Distribution Scheme for finer counts i.e. 60s and above

Month	Quantity in Kgs in '000s
August 1972	
September 1972	
October 1972	28 8
November 1972	29 0
December 1972	64 5
January 1973	64 5

1	2	3	4
July/September 1973	18 to 25	7.820	2.69
	26 to 35	0.170	1.49
	36 to 48	0.740	..
	49 to 64	0.646	1.39
	65s and above	0.380	0.44
	TOTAL :	9.756	6.01
January/March 1974		Figures in Kgs. 000s	
	Count	Hanks	Concs.
	100s	26.02	6.73
	120s	3.90	2.60
	TOTAL :	29.92	9.33

NOTE:—No allotments for yarn were made during October-December, 1973.

Rise in defaults in Repayment of Instalments and Interests toward Term Loans given by Financial Institutions

9936. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the defaults in repayment of instalments and interests towards term loans given by financial institutions have risen sharply during the past few months;

(b) whether this is as a result of credit squeeze imposed by the Reserve Bank of India;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether any directions have been issued to the financial institutions; and

(e) if so, the nature of directions issued in this regard and steps taken to check this?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):
(a) to (e). Information is being collected from the all-India public financial institutions and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Asian Development Bank

9937. SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:

SHRI TARUN GOGOI:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Asian Development Bank was held on the 23rd April, 1974.

(b) if so, whether India also attended the meeting;

(c) what were the subjects discussed; and

(d) the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) and (b). The Finance Minister, who was the Chairman of the Board of Governors during 1973-74 and is also the Governor for India, attended the Seventh Annual Meeting of the Board of Governors of the Asian Development Bank held in Kuala Lumpur from April 25-27, 1974.

(c) and (d). Apart from the usual financial items on the agenda, the main items for discussions were a review of the Bank's operations during 1973 and consideration of the resources position of the Bank. While the performance of the Bank during 1973 was considered quite satisfactory, the need to augment the resources of the Bank, especially for lending on soft terms to needy developing member countries, was recognised. The Board of Governors also discussed the possible role of the ADB in mitigating the problems of its developing member countries caused by the current inflationary situation.

Revision in Textile Policy of Exports

9938. **SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Ministry is considering to revise the textile policy of exports which is likely to be a base for the new strategy for exports;

(b) if so, what are the proposals under consideration; and

(c) when they are likely to be finalised?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir. However this aspect is being kept in

view in formulating the licensing policy for the Fifth Plan.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Comparative Amount of Deposits and Credit Advanced by Nationalised Banks

9939. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the comparative amounts of deposits in and credits advanced by each of the fourteen nationalised banks as compared to the period just before nationalisation and what steps the House [Placed in Library. See be pleased to state:

(b) the total amount of deposits in and credits advanced by each of the private (including foreign) banks during the same period?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b) Information in regard to the deposits and advances of Scheduled Commercial Banks as on July 18, 1969 and March 29, 1974 is set out in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7040/74].

Public Sector Banks have been undertaking continuous efforts for enlarging the quantum of deposits as also of advances. Besides extending their branch net work to new areas, they have evolved various types of schemes to suit the requirements of different types of depositors as also to cater to the requirements of different types of borrowers engaged in productive endeavours. For enlarging their lendings to small borrowers in priority sectors, these banks have also simplified their loan application forms as also their procedures, liberalised requirements of securities and margins, and delegated higher loan sanctioning power to their branch man-

agers, etc. The implementation of the Lead Bank Scheme has also helped in the increasing of the involvement of the Public Sector Banks in the development processes in their Lead Districts, leading to larger credit disbursements to small borrowers in the priority sectors.

Memorandum by All India Weavers Federation

9940. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister on 18th April, 1974 by a deputation on behalf of the All India Weavers' Federation;

(b) if so, whether the memorandum has demanded immediate fixation of yarn prices at a reasonable level, adequate yarn supply through a public distribution system and adequate bank credit for the handloom and powerloom industries; and

(c) the action taken on contemplated by Government in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) A High-Powered Study Team under the Chairmanship of Shri B. Sivaraman, Member, Planning Commission, is going into the various problems of the handloom industry. Action to be taken in the matter will be considered after the report of the Study Team has been received.

Meanwhile, the Indian Cotton Mills Federation has been persuaded to peg prices of cotton yarn at the level prevailing on 28th March, 1974. They have agreed to make supplies directly from mills to nominees of State Governments sponsored through the

Textile Commissioner and also to open depots for supply of yarn directly in pockets of handloom concentration.

Allotment of more funds for Marine Products Export Development Authority

9941. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to allot more funds for Marine Product Export Development Authority.

(b) if so, the broad features thereof;

(c) whether Government are encouraging monopoly concerns in fishing exports.

(d) whether in Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu there is a competition for it; and

(e) if so, the particulars thereof and the names of the concerns who are in this business.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). After careful examinations of the budget proposals of the Marine Products Export Development Authority, the Government has approved a provision of Rs. 44.82 lakhs. The net amount to be met by the Government for Non-Plan projects for 1974-75 comes to Rs. 14.67 lakhs and a lump sum provision of Rs. 29.50 lakhs has been made for the Plan schemes during 1974-75, subject to detailed examination of the individuals schemes.

(c) No, Sir. Each case is considered strictly on merits and appropriate preconditions are prescribed in the event of approval.

(d) With the conditions/restrictions being imposed by the Government, it is not expected that there would be competition as such.

(e) Some of the big business houses who are in the field of fishing exports are as follows:—

1. M/s. Tata Oil Mills. Bombay.
2. M/s. Union Carbide (India) Private Ltd., New Delhi.
3. M/s. India Tobacco Company Ltd., Calcutta.
4. M/s. EID Parry Ltd., Madras.
5. M/s. Britannia Seafoods.

Exports price of Indian Iron Ore

9942. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what are the particulars regarding the current export price of Indian ore vis-a-vis the price of similar iron ore chargeable from Indian Steel Companies; and

(b) the steps taken for getting the maximum price for iron ore exports?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Export price of iron ore depends on its physical and chemical specifications, facilities in terms of draft at the ports and the rate of loading. Generally, grades that are exported are not sold by MMTC to Indian Steel Companies.

(b) As a result of negotiations with some of the foreign buyers substantial increase have been secured on iron ore export prices recently.

Non-traditional items registering an increase in Export Target

9943. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state the names of the non-traditional goods whose export has

registered an increase till the last year and the target of their export during the Fifth Five Year Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): During April-November 1973, the latest period for which commodity-wise data is available, amongst the non-traditional goods whose export has registered an increase, the important ones are leather and leather manufactures, engineering goods, chemical and allied products, cotton apparel and handicrafts.

The terminal year's targets of their export during the Fifth Five Year Plan period as indicated in the Draft Fifth Five Year Plan Document are as follows:—

Leather and leather manufactures Rs. 185 crores, engineering goods Rs. 400 crores, chemical and allied products Rs. 87 crores and handicrafts Rs. 220 crores.

Value of Soiled Currency Notes destroyed during 1973

9944. SHRI GAJADHAR MAJHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value and denomination of soiled currency notes that were destroyed during the year 1973 as against the year 1972; and

(b) whether Government have taken measures to ensure that the soiled and unusable notes do not get into circulation again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The total value and denominations of soiled currency notes that were destroyed by the various offices of the Reserve Bank of India during the years 1972 and 1973 were

as follows:—

Denomination	Value of notes destroyed	
	1972	1973
Rs. 1/-	158,39,94,934	154,66,78,556
Rs. 2/-	65,66,16,124	63,75,67,230
Rs. 5/-	260,59,35,405	261,77,46,965
Rs. 10/-	867,93,71,950	794,51,69,270
Rs. 20/-	2,14,960	8,61,80,980
Rs. 100/-	704,45,77,600	797,47,69,600
Rs. 1000/-	3,66,32,000	2,86,68,000
Rs. 5000/-	2,15,45,000	1,26,15,600
Rs. 10000/-	69,30,000	42,30,000
TOTAL :	2063,58,17,933	2085,38,25,611

(b) Notes when received at Reserve Bank of India's Counters and in remittances from Chests at State Bank of India branches and its subsidiaries and treasuries are examined and sorted into those which are clean and fit to withstand further handling and those which are non-issuable. Only the former i.e. re-issuable notes, along with fresh notes in certain proportions, consistent of stock are issued. The agency banks too have instructions to sort the notes and issue only clean and fit notes to the public, non-issuables being remitted to the Reserve Bank of India for destruction. Besides, the Bank as well as its agencies maintaining Currency extend liberal facilities for exchange of soiled notes consistent, with the availability of fresh notes.

Handing over of public distribution of Controlled Cloth to private Traders

9945. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to hand over public distribution of con-

trolled cloth to private traders, in view of the unsatisfactory distribution system through National Cooperative Consumers Federation.

(b) if so, at what stage of consideration the proposal stands and the reasons that have prompted to switch over to the new policy; and

(c) what measures are proposed to ensure rational distribution of controlled cloth through the media envisaged?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (c). The distribution of controlled cloth is proposed to be continued through the National Cooperative Consumers Federation. The distribution channels will, however, be strengthened to ensure that cloth reaches semi-urban and rural areas. Discussions with representatives of State Governments are being held to finalise distribution arrangements.

Taking over of Indian Banks in Sri Lanka

9946. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recommendations made by a Special Committee appointed by the Prime Minister of Sri Lanka in regard to take over three Indian Banks viz. State Bank, Indian Overseas Bank and Indian Bank; and

(b) the reaction of the Government of India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Government have seen the Companies (Special Provisions) Bill sponsored by the Government of Sri Lanka and published in the Gazette of the Republic of Sri Lanka (Ceylon). Part II of March 8, 1974, Supplement (Issued on 15-3-1974), which seeks "to prohibit companies from owning property or carrying on any undertakings in Sri Lanka after a specified date unless they are incorporated under the Companies Ordinance or are exempted companies and to enable the acquisition on behalf of the Government of the whole or any part of the undertakings of companies which are not so incorporated or exempted, for which compensation is payable, to appoint a Tribunal for the assessment of such compensation, and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto".

(b) The implications of the Bill, in so far as it affects the functioning of the Indian banks in Sri Lanka, are under study.

Exemption of Retrenchment Compensation from Income-tax

9947. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give exemption from Income-Tax on

the retrenchment compensation paid to workers in lieu of loss of job; and

(b) if so, from when and how?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Passes issued for Free Air Travel

9948. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued passes for free air travel in any part of the country for any number of times to any residents or citizens of India.

(b) if so, the names and particulars of such persons, and

(c) the reasons which had prompted Government to extend such a Special concession and facility?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (c) Indian Airlines has provided unrestricted free travel facility to Mother Teresa since February, 1974. Members of Ramakrishna Mission, Belur Math, Calcutta are also given up to six free single tickets per annum. The facility has been extended to Mother Teresa in respectful recognition and appreciation for the great and extra-ordinary humanitarian work done by her throughout her life and the signal and pioneering services rendered in the cause of humanity by the Ramakrishna Mission.

Closure of Kandla Free Trade Zone

9949. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Kandla Free Trade Zone has

not been able to achieve so far the desired objectives and, therefore, the zone is virtually facing closure;

(b) if so, the urgent remedial steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard;

(c) whether many and varied suggestions have been made by various inquiry Committees (appointed by Government and non-Government Organisations) for making the K.F.T.Z. genuinely popular and successful, if so, the broad features thereof; and

(d) Government's response to the said suggestions?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (d). Though Kandla Free Trade Zone has not been a great success, yet, it has been making some progress. Government are conscious of the need to promote its development and have initiated several measures for the purpose after taking into consideration the various suggestions made by different Committees. Besides, it is proposed to streamline the procedures further to secure speedy decisions and implementation of the same.

Family Pension Scheme for Retired Central Government Employees

9950. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering any proposals to introduce some kind of Family Pension Scheme for the retired Central Government employees who are not covered by the present scheme; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Financial Assistance from Japan

9951. SHRI M. S. PURTY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan has declined to finance the projects which India proposed to set up in collaboration with Ioyo Engineering Company, and

(b) whether Government are exploring the possibility of Government credits from other western countries to finance these projects and if so, to what extent Government have achieved its objects?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) Presumably the Hon. Member is referring to the setting up of fertilizer projects with Japanese assistance. We had requested the Japanese Government for assistance of the order of Yen 65.08 billion (Rs. 195.24 crores at the current rate of exchange) to cover the foreign exchange costs of 5 new fertilizer projects.

The Japanese Government have recently agreed to finance the foreign exchange costs upto the amount of Yen 32.9 billion (Rs. 98.7 crores at the current rate of exchange) of three fertilizer projects. These projects would be set up in the public sector in the 5th Plan period. A firm commitment for the financial year 1973-74 has since been made by the Japanese Government in respect of the Bhatinda Fertilizer Project upto the limit of Yen 11 billion (Rs. 33.00 crores at the current exchange rate). Similar firm commitments for the remaining two projects will be made by them on the basis of one project each during the years 1974-75 and 1975-76. The question of selecting any particular Japanese Engineering Company for assistance in setting up these Projects is still under consideration of the Government.

(b) For two other projects which will also be set up in the public sector

during the 5th Plan period the Government are considering the possibility of securing requisite foreign exchange credits from other countries of Western Europe such as France, Italy and Austria and it is expected that the foreign exchange financing of these two projects would be firmly settled in the course of the next few months

Plan for 'safari Parks'

9952 SHRI M S PURTY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have made any plan for laying out 'Safari Parks' near all the metropolitan cities in the country, and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof and the names of the places where such parks will be located?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI) (a) and (b) Under the Wild Life Tourism Programme in the Fifth Five Year Plan, the possibility of setting up of Safari Parks near the metropolitan cities will be examined from the point of view of technical feasibility subject to availability of funds. An assessment of the success of the Lion Safari Park recently opened at Hyderabad would also be made in this context

Canalisation of Drug Imports

9953 SHRI M S PURTY Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have decided for further canalisation of drug imports and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise

Arrangements made by Central Tourism Department to check Food Adulteration at Places of Tourist Interest

9954 SHRI M S PURTY Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Government have any proposal under consideration to ensure availability of pure and unadulterated food stuffs at places of tourist interest for the convenience of tourists, and

(b) if so, whether any arrangements have been made by the Central Tourism Department to check food adulteration at these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI) (a) and (b) While there is no such general proposal under consideration it is the endeavour of the India Tourism Development Corporation a public sector undertaking which operates hotels/motels/travelers lodges/restaurants, to supply pure and unadulterated food stuffs at their establishments. For the sake of abundant caution, however, the assistance of the Directorate General of Health Services has also been sought to ensure the maintenance of highest standards of hygiene and quality of food served in ITDC hotels

Defreezing of deposits of Scheduled Commercial Banks

9955 SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state;

(a) whether the major scheduled commercial banks have urged the

Reserve Bank to defreeze their deposits impounded during the past six months;

(b) if so, the reasons advanced by these banks for the same; and

(c) the reaction of the Reserve Bank of India thereto?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Reserve Bank keeps itself in continuous touch with commercial banks with a view to getting a feedback from them in regard to various monetary and other credit policy measures formulated by it from time to time. Taking into account the various aspects of the monetary situation as obtaining now and the prospects for the slack season Reserve Bank has indicated to the banks that the 2 per cent additional cash reserve requirement introduced in June 1973 will expire on June 28, 1974. Thereafter the effective cash reserve requirement will be 5 per cent of total liabilities as against 7 per cent at present. Simultaneously with the reduction in cash reserve, the minimum of assets that constitute the liquidity requirements under section 24 of the Banking regulation Act will be raised from 32 per cent to 33 per cent of the total demand and the liabilities.

Reduction in sales tax on aviation fuel by State Governments

9956. **SHRI DHAMANKAR:**

SHRI CHANDULAL CHANDRAKAR:

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have asked certain State including Maharashtra, which attract a large number of airlines, to reduce the rates of sales tax on aviation fuel; and

(b) if so, the reaction of these State Governments there on and the time by which the excise duty will be actually reduced?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJBAHADUR): (a) and (b). On a representation received from the International Air Transport Association and some airlines operating through India, the Government of India have recently reduced the price of aviation turbine fuel for international operations by Rs. 504.72 per kilolitre. The Governments of Maharashtra, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu have also now withdrawn their *advalorem* sales tax on ATF used for international operations.

Concessions in customs duty on import of Chemicals Iron and Steel Products

9957. **SHRI DHAMANKAR:** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have granted partial exemption from customs duty to a number of chemicals and iron and steel products to be imported into the country; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b). During the period from the 1st April, 1973 to 31st March 1974, partial exemption from customs duty was granted in respect of D.D.T. (Technical) imported for supply exclusively to the National Malaria Eradication Programme for public health purposes after processing into formulation. This exemption was granted to bring the price of imported D.D.T. (Technical) to the level of the cost of indigenous D.D.T. which was not adequate to meet the total requirements. Partial exemption was also granted in respect of certain other chemicals like Aldrin Chlor-dane, Di-Ammonium Phosphate and Ammonium Nitro-Phosphate to boost up agricultural production.

Additional duty, equivalent to the auxiliary duty of Central Excise, leviable under section 2A of the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 on the imported iron and steel products was also exempted to narrow the difference between domestic and import prices

Uniform sales tax rates

9958 SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Haryana Government has moved the Centre for introduction of uniform Sales tax in the neighbouring States, and

(b) if so, the reasons that have been advanced for the same by Haryana Government and the Centre's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) In a brief submitted for discussion at a meeting of Ministers incharge of Sales tax of States/Union territories in the North Zone Regional Council for Sales-tax and State Excise Duties, held on 3rd January, 1974 Government of Haryana, stated that on account of low rates of sales-tax and large number of exemptions in Delhi, the State was losing revenue from sales-tax. Therefore, there was need for maintaining parity in rates of sales-tax and list of exempted items

At a meeting of Finance Secretaries of States held on the previous day the general consensus was that it was not possible to achieve absolute uniformity but the difference in rates of tax should not exceed 2 per cent and 1 per cent depending upon the commodities taxed at higher rates and lower rates respectively.

Liberalisation of rules governing the entry of foreign Tourists

9959. SHRI DHAMANKAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's indecision with regard to the liberalising of the rules governing the entry of foreign tourists in certain parts of the country, is hitting hard the tourist traffic and deprives the country of precious foreign exchange;

(b) if so, which are these areas and the reasons for putting such restrictions;

(c) whether some State Governments have requested his Ministry for the removal of these restrictions and the matter is already pending with the Home Ministry; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). For reasons of security certain areas in the North and North-Eastern borders of the country have been declared as protected and restricted areas under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958 and the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) order, 1963 respectively. Foreigners desiring to visit these areas are required to obtain special permits from the specified authorities. However, permits are granted liberally to foreign tourists desiring to visit places of tourist interest like Darjeeling town and Kaziranga in the restricted areas.

(c) and (d). Some suggestions have been received in this regard. These are under consideration in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

एयर इण्डिया ने भला क्या करे उड़ाने

9990. श्री लावजी भाई :

श्री महा दीपक सिंह पार्षद :

क्या पर्यटन ग्रीन न.म.ए विमान, मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एयर इण्डिया ने अपनी सभी भलाभकारी उड़ानें बन्द कर दी है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उनकी मख्या कितनी है और उनके नाम क्या हैं तथा उनकी सेवाएँ कब से पुन प्रारम्भ की जाएँ ?

पर्यटन और नाग विमानन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) (क) और (ख) एयर इण्डिया ने नैरोबी/एटेबी नैरोबी तथा मिडनी फिजी मिडनी मैकटरो पर अपनी उड़ानें क्रमशः 12 जनवरी 1973 से तथा 1 अप्रैल, 1974 से बन्द कर दी है। यद्यपि हमने फिजी के लिए अपने परिचालन को बन्द कर दिया है यह बहा पर अपना एक कार्यालय बनाए हुए है ताकि वह एयर इण्डिया की सेवाओं पर विश्व भर में रिवहून कर सके और अधिक से अधिक राजस्व अर्जित कर सके। जब स्थिति में सुधार हो जाएगा और यह महसूस किया जाएगा कि फिजी के लिए सेवाएँ परिचालित करना एयर इण्डिया के लिए वाणिज्यिक रूप से लाभदायक होगा, तो सेवाओं को पुन चालू किया जा सकता है।

2 प्राग, ज्यूरिच तथा एम्स्टर्डम जैसे महाद्वीपीय स्थानों के लिए एयर इण्डिया की सेवाओं को चौड़ी बाड़ वाले जेट विमानों के चालू किए जाने पर 17 जुलाई, 1971 से बन्द कर दिया गया था।

लता मंगेशकर को भेंट की गई रवर्ष डिस्क को भारत लाने की अनुमति न दिया जाना

9961. श्री लावजी भाई क्या मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रसिद्ध पार्श्व-गायिका लता मंगेशकर को लन्दन की इलेक्ट्रिक एण्ड म्यूजिकल इन्स्ट्रुमेंट कम्पनी की ओर से एक स्वर्ण डिस्क भेंट की गई थी जिसे सीमा-शुल्क अधिकारियों ने उन्हे साथ नहीं ले जाने दिया था।

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस घटना का संक्षिप्त विवरण क्या है ?

बिना मंत्रानयन मं राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गजेल) (क) और (ख) 28-3-1974 को ब्रिटेन से लौटने पर कुमारी लता मंगेशकर ने एक सुनहरी डिस्क का आयात किया जिस पर निम्नलिखित लेख अंकित था —

“अद्वितीय ध्वनिलेखन (रिकार्डिंग) उल्लिखितों का स्मरणोत्सव मनाने की दृष्टि में लता मंगेशकर को भेंट किये गये 20,000 मे अधिक ध्वन्याभिलेख (रिकार्डिंग)। ई० एम० आई० ग्रुप आफ कम्पनीज, लन्दन। 8 मार्च 1974”

चूँकि वह उक्त डिस्क का मूल्य नहीं बना मकी हमलिये उसे शुल्क निर्धारण करने और इस बात का निर्णय करने की दृष्टि से रोक लिया गया था कि उसकी निकासी (कुमारी लता मंगेशकर को) दी जाने वाली असबाब सम्बन्धी छूट के अन्तर्गत की जा सकती है अथवा नहीं। बाद में जब यह सुनिश्चित कर लिया गया कि उक्त डिस्क सोने का नहीं अपितु निकल का बना हुआ था जिस पर सोने के पानी की पतली परत चर्दी

हुई थी तो 22-4-1974 को किसी प्रकार का मुल्क लिये बिना उक्त डिस्क उन्हें दे दिया गया और असबाब सम्बन्धी नियमों के अन्तर्गत डिस्क को निकासी योग्य पाया गया।

बहुमूल्य पत्थर आदि - निर्यात में प्रतिशत विदेशी मुद्रा

91 श्री लालजी भाई - क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान भारत को बहुमूल्य पत्थर आदि के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति हुई है, और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि के दौरान केवल राजस्थान के ही विभिन्न नगरों से इनका निर्यात करने से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की प्राप्ति हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (आ १० ए० जा०) (क) तराई तथा पालिश किए हुए कीमती पत्थरों के निर्यात से कमाई गई विदेशी मुद्रा निम्नोक्त प्रकार है

वर्ष	(मूल्य लाख रु० में)
1971-72	849 13
1972-73	664 11
1973-74	538 13

(अप्रैल में नवम्बर 1973)

(ख) चूँकि निर्यात आकड़े नगर-वार नहीं रख जाते, अतः यह जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है।

जवाहरात आदि बनाने में विदेशी कच्चे माल का आयात

9163 श्री लालजी भाई - क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या देश में जवाहरात आदि

बनाने के लिए पूरा कच्चा माल विदेशों से आयात करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या ऐसे कच्चे माल का उत्पादन करने वाले देश केवल बची खुची रही और रही कच्चा माल भारत को बेचते हैं क्योंकि वे स्वयं कीमती जवाहरात बनाते हैं; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (आ १० सं० जा०) - (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

मीनाकारी की सीमेंट, आभूषण तथा वस्त्रों के विदेशों की निर्यात में प्रतिशत विदेशी मुद्रा

9964 श्री लालजी भाई - क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारत में चांदी पर मीनाकारी का काम केवल रा कोट (गुजरात) तथा नाथद्वारा राजस्थान में होता है परन्तु सरकार इस उद्योग को किसी प्रकार का बढ़ावा अथवा संरक्षण नहीं दे रही है ;

(ख) क्या नाथद्वारा के मीनाकारी के काम में वस्त्रों तथा आभूषणों की मांग इन दिनों में सोवियत रूस, अमेरिका तथा बहुत से लोकतांत्रिक देशों में बहुत है और यह विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन का साधन हो सकता है परन्तु राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकार की उपेक्षा के कारण यह उद्योग धीरे-धीरे खत्म होता जा रहा है, और

(ग) बस्ति हां, वो इस विषय में योजना-बद्ध प्रयासों के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाज) : (क) से (ग). चांदी पर मीनाकारी का काम राजकोट तथा नाथ द्वारा तक ही सीमित नहीं है। हां, वे निस्संदेह इस हस्तशिल्प के लिए दो महत्वपूर्ण म्यान हैं। सं० रा० अमरीका तथा सोवियत संघ सहित विदेशी बाजारों में मीनाकारी वाली चांदी के सम्बंध में खाना माग है। दोनों राज्य सरकारें (गुजरात तथा राजस्थान) और केंद्रीय सरकार इन वस्तुओं की निर्यात मभाव्यता में लाभ उठाने के लिए प्रयत्नरत हैं। राज्य सरकारें एम्पोरियम चलाकर विपणन सुविधाएं दे रही हैं। अखिल भारतीय हस्तशिल्प बोर्ड इन वस्तुओं को लोक प्रिय बनाने के लिए प्रचार करना है और उनके नमूने हस्तशिल्प तथा हथकरघा निगम निर्यात निगम द्वारा विदेश स्थित उनकी दुकानों में प्रदर्शित किए गए हैं।

New agreement between spinners and weavers regarding distribution of rayon Filament Yarn

9965. SHRI P. A. SAMINATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether negotiation between spinners and weavers for a new agreement on prices and distribution of rayon filament yarn have finally broken down;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government have been approached for early settlement as there is no arrangement for regulating the distribution of yarn after the expiry of the agreement of December, 1973; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). No agreement was reached between the two parties at their last meeting held on 17.4.1974 in Delhi. Shri Doshi Chairman, Silk & Art Silk Mills Association, Bombay has represented that this was due to the demand of spinners for a higher price of yarn.

(c) As regards arrangements for distribution of yarn, the spinners are, according to the Textile Commissioners supplying their backlog of earlier deliveries. This will continue till end of July 1974. The Chairman of Silk & Art Silk Mills Association has requested imposition of statutory control

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Development of camping sites to promote Road Tourist

9966. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to develop some camping sites to promote road tourism.

(b) whether this scheme is the product of the overland coach services between Europe and Austral-Asia, transit through India on the development of the Asian Highway, and

(c) if so, whether camping sites schemes will cover all the important National highways in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) to (c). The Department of Tourism propose to initiate during the Fifth Five Year Plan a programme of putting up camping sites along road routes where the density of tourist traffic is relatively high. The location of these sites would be considered after undertaking feasibility studies

for determining their economic viability and subject to availability of resources.

Formation of organisation for revamping air services

9967. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a six-member organisation has been formed recently to start revamping the entire organisation with the aim of making its services not only efficient and of greater utility to the travelling public but also to put it on a competitive basis among other air services of its type;

(b) whether the six member organisation consists of exclusively of senior executive drawn from different sections,

(c) whether currently important areas for investigation by the organisation are management control over all spheres of Corporations activity and information system necessary to it-job standards, work simplification, cost control and productivity, review of manpower requirements and duties and responsibilities of all categories of the staff and human relations; and

(d) if so, the time likely to be taken by the organisation for completing all the processes-evaluation, recommendations and implementation put together?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) to (d). Presumably the question relates to Indian Airlines. If so, the facts are as follows.

A special group, known as the Organisation and Systems Group (OSG), has been constituted in Indian Airlines with the Deputy Managing Director (Technical) as chairman and the Manager, Management Advisory Services, Finance Manager Delhi, Industrial Relations Adviser, Madras,

Senior Industrial Engineers, Headquarters and Executive Assistant to the Chairman as members. The group is to study current practices and procedures in the various Departments of the Regions and Headquarters in depth and recommend improvements to achieve optimum utilisation of resources. It is expected to complete its work covering all the Departments of the Corporation over a period of 18 months to two years. It is difficult at this stage to indicate as how long it will take to implement the accepted recommendations but every effort will be made to implement them as soon as possible.

Economic and technical cooperation with Austria

9968 SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state

(a) whether Government propose to expand the sphere of economic and technical cooperation during the year 1974-75 with Austria; and

(b) if so, what are the main features of the proposal?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b) The Government are exploring possibilities of economic cooperation between India and Austria. A 15 member Austrian Economic Mission visited India in February, 1974 and held discussions with officials of the Ministries of Commerce, Industrial Development, Heavy Industry, the Indian Investment Centre, the State Trading Corporation, private individuals, etc. The discussions revealed possibilities of industrial and economic co-operation between the two countries. Further progress will be known in due course.

Surplus Staff in Indian Airlines

9969. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether, as a result of reduced number of flights, curtailment of catering services, and discontinuance of departmentalised porters and city transport coaches by Indian Airlines, any staff have become surplus to requirements;

(b) if so, the numbers so affected, category-wise and region-wise; and

(c) whether it is proposed to retrench them or to absorb them otherwise?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM
AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI
RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The extent of surplus staff is being determined by the Staff Assessment Committee.

(c) Surplus staff is proposed to be absorbed against the future expansion programmes of the Corporation.

Impact of fuel crisis on flow of tourist traffic to and from India

9970. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the likely impact of the world-wide fuel crisis on flow of tourist traffic to and from India;

(b) whether there may be a marked fall in the number of tourists visiting India in 1974-75; and

(c) if so, whether any counter-acting measures by way of offering special concessions and incentives have been devised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI

MAHISHI): (a) and (b). Tourist figures for 1973 indicate that till December 1973 the rise in fuel prices had not significantly affected tourist traffic to India. Against a target of 4,00,000 tourists 4,09,895 tourists visited India. 45,295 came in December 1973 an all-time high figure for the month of December. In January and February 1974 the rate of growth of tourist arrivals declined, but this could have been due to curtailment of Indian Airlines services. It remains to be seen what effect the increase in international air fares will have on tourism to this country and much will depend on whether the present level can be maintained.

(c) Efforts are being made to ensure that concessional air fares are kept down to the lowest level, consistent with viable operations of the airlines. Steps are also being taken to increase the Department of Tourism's joint promotional efforts in the important markets of U.S.A. Europe, Japan and Australasia. With a view to stimulating tourist traffic from West Asia a regional office for tourism promotion is being set up in Beirut. Besides expanding the tourism 'infrastructure' added emphasis is being given to publicity programmes in the tourism generating markets overseas.

Inconvenience to passengers who travel between Calcutta and Bangalore

9971. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND
CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether passengers who travel by Indian Airlines service from Calcutta to Bangalore have to change their aircraft at Madras;

(b) whether, under the earlier schedules, the same aircraft used to cover the full distance with only a stop-over at Madras;

(c) if so, whether he is aware that new arrangement of changing aircraft causes unnecessary inconvenience to passengers travelling between the two State Capitals; and

(d) whether this complaint is proposed to be looked into?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). On account of the tight fleet position, Indian Airlines have to deploy aircraft with a view to obtaining the maximum utilisation. It is, therefore, not possible at present for Indian Airlines to operate the same aircraft from Calcutta to Bangalore via Madras and back.

Quantum of loans advanced by nationalised banks to handloom and powerloom sector

9972. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of loans advanced by the nationalised banks during the last three years to the handloom and powerloom sector;

(b) how much of this was given to Weavers' Cooperatives and to others; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to step up bank credit to meet the needs of working capital of decentralised weavers as well as cooperatives, at liberalised rates of interest?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Banks do not maintain data on advances separately for the Handloom and Powerloom Sectors and these advances from part of the small scale industrial sector for which data is kept. The outstanding advances in respect of this sector as

on the last Friday of June 1973 were Rs. 644.86 crores

(c) The Reserve Bank provides concessional refinance facilities to State Cooperative banks at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below the bank rate so as to enable the Central/Industrial Cooperatives banks, with the help of a subsidy of 3 per cent which is provided under the Government of India Interest Subsidy Scheme, to finance Weavers' cooperatives on the same rates at which the refinance is obtained from the Reserve Bank. There is no proposal to modify the Scheme further. Such of the individual who qualify under the criteria laid down for the differential interest rates scheme can also avail bank credit for their viable endeavours at 4 per cent interest rate.

India's contribution in the development of Lumbini as a historic spot

9973. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India is cooperating in the development of Lumbini, the birth place of Lord Buddha, as a historic spot along with Governments of other countries;

(b) if so, the contribution proposed to be made by India in this regard; and

(c) the names of the countries which are developing this place?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A rupee contribution equivalent to U.S. \$ 25,000 has been announced on behalf of the Government of India for phases II and III of the project. These involve preparation

of architectural and layout plans of the project. The announcement was made in the meeting of ECAFE held in April, 1974 in Colombo. Contributions for the subsequent phases of the project will be considered as and when requests are received in this behalf.

(c) Information in this regard is being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Separate Income Tax Office for Hamirpur and Una Districts of Himachal Pradesh

9974. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a representation has been received by Government for opening a separate Income Tax Office for Hamirpur and Una Districts of Himachal Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) The matter is under active consideration.

Passenger and Freighter air services between India and Austria

9975 SHRI BANAMALI BABU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently Indo-Austrian talks were held in New Delhi to establish direct passenger and air freight services; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Civil Aviation was one of the subjects discussed

at the talks held in the Ministry of External Affairs between the officials of India and Austria on 15th April, 1974. No decisions were, however, taken on the establishment of direct passenger or freight air services between the two countries.

Development of Tourism in Himachal Pradesh

9976. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently any representation has been received by Government for paying special attention for the development of tourism in Himachal Pradesh during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government on the representation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). No specific representation has been received to this effect, but the Department of Tourism keeps in close touch with the Himachal Pradesh Tourism authorities about steps to develop tourism in that State.

Tourist facilities provided at religious places State-wise

9977. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been made by Government of such religious places in the country which attract a large number of tourists and pilgrims—both Indian and foreign in the

whole of the country for the development of tourist facilities at such places; and

(b) if so, the list of such places, State-wise, and the various tourist facilities provided or proposed to be provided at such places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI). (a) and (b). The places of major religious importance in the country are already known. Their development is mainly the responsibility of the State Governments. Necessary provision for providing

facilities at places of religious importance has been included in the Fifth Five Year Plan of the State Government concerned.

Within the limitations of available resources, financial assistance has been given to the State Governments for providing tourist facilities at selected places of religious importance in the earlier Plans. A statement of the facilities provided is attached. In the Fifth Plan it is proposed to provide some facilities at selected Buddhist centres with a view to attract Buddhist pilgrims from the countries in South East and East Asia.

Statement

List of Religious places where Facilities have been provided by the Central Government.

State	Name of the place	Facilities provided
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	1. Triupathi	Tourist Bureau.
	2. Nagarjunasagar	(a) Construction of 8 rooms added to vijay vihar circuit house. (b) M.I.G. Rest house. (c) Provision of launches for tourists.
	3. Nagarjunakonda	Provision of station wagon.
	4. Mantralaya	Tourist Bungalow
Bihar	1. Bodh-Gaya	(a) Travellers lodge. (b) Development of area around Mahabodhi temple.
	2. Gaya, Bodh-Gaya and Rajgir.	Tourist Bureau. (Subsidy to State Government).
	3. Rajgir	(a) Construction of Tourist Shal. (b) Installation of Aerial Ropeway.
Kerala	Kanya Kumari	Improvement of cape hotel.
Madhya Pradesh	Sanchi	(a) Management of Rest House. (b) Construction of Tourist Bungalow Class I. (c) Water Supply Scheme.

1	2	3
Maharashtra	1. Ellora	Canteen
	2. Ajanta	(a) Canteen (b) L.I.G. Rest house. (c) Water Supply Scheme.
Orissa	Puri	(a) Tourist Bureau (b) Tourist Bungalow Class II. (c) Youth Hostel.
Punjab	Amritsar	Youth Hostel.
Rajasthan	1. Ajmer	Tourist Bureau.
	2. Rankpur Temple	Electricity supply.
Tamil Nadu	1. Tanjore	Rest house.
	2. Kanchiepuram	Canteen and Rest house.
	3. Rameshwaram	L.I.G. Rest house and Youth hostel.
Uttar Pradesh	<i>Kailash-Mansrover route</i>	
	1. Dhara, Chullakhela, Serka, Jippi, Malpa, Karbayang, Bunji, Kalapani and Rudra Paryag.	Rest houses pilgrim sheds for pilgrims.
	2. Kushinagar	Rest house.
	3. Sarawasti (Sahet-mahet).	Rest House
	4. Allahabad	Tourist Bungalow
	5. Hardwar	Tourist Bungalow
	6. Varanasi	(a) Tourist Bungalow (b) Tourist Reception Centre.

तेल के आयात के खर्च को बहन करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा जुटाना

9978. श्री फूनचन्द वर्मा : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पाचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में हमारी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय का 80 प्रतिशत भाग तो केवल तेल के आयात पर ही खर्च हो जायेगा ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो आवश्यक वस्तुओं जैसे उर्वरक, खाद्यान्न, इस्पात,

मशीनरी, माज-सामान तथा रुई के आयात-खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा प्राप्त करने के किये क्या प्रबन्ध किये जा रहे हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है तथा भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जर्ज) : (क) से (ग). पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मसौदे में यह अनुमान

दिया गया है कि पांच वर्षों की इस अवधि में 14,100 करोड़ रु० के कुल आयात होंगे जिन में से अनुमान है कि पेट्रोलियम कच्चा उत्पाद तथा स्नेहक 3080 करोड़ रु० के होंगे जो कुल आयात बिल का लगभग 21 प्रतिशत बनते हैं।

कूड की कीमतों में असाधारण वृद्धि और अलौह धातुओं, उर्वरकों के कच्चे माल जैसे आयातित कच्चे माल तथा तैयार उर्वरकों आदि की कीमतों में भारी वृद्धि के फलस्वरूप आयात, निर्यात, भुगतान शेष से सम्बन्धित पाचवी योजना के प्राक्कलनों को सशोधित करना जरूरी हो गया। हाल ही की घटनाओं के संदर्भ में इन प्राक्कलनों के सशोधन का काम चल रहा है।

निर्यात उत्पादन बढ़ाने, निर्यात के लिए देशी माल जुटाने विदेशी बाजारों का पता लगाने की दिशा में निरन्तर प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया का शाखाओं का कार्यकरण

9979. श्री कूनचन्द वर्मा : क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया की कुल कितनी शाखाएं कार्यरत हैं और भविष्य में कितनी नई शाखाएं खोलने का विचार है, और

(ख) नई शाखाएं खोलने के सम्बन्ध में किन-किन बातों पर विचार किया जाता है ?

बिस्त मंत्री (प्र. यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) जनवरी, 1974 में अन्त में मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया और उसके सहयोग, बैंक, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडोर के क्रमशः 110 और 54 कार्यालय कार्य कर रहे थे।

(ख) भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के निर्देशों के अनुसरण में सभी वाणिज्यिक बैंक अब शाखा-विस्तार की तीन वर्षीय रोलिंग योजनाएं बना रहे हैं। बैंक इस समय 1974-76 की अवधि की आयोजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप दे रहे हैं। तथापि, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक ने सूचना दी है कि जनवरी, 1974 के अन्त में स्टेट बैंक आफ इण्डिया और स्टेट बैंक आफ इन्डोर के पास मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में कार्यालय खोलने के लिए क्रमशः 14 और 2 लाइसेंस थे

(ख) बैंकों द्वारा नई शाखाएं खोलने के लिए अपनाई गई मुख्य कसौटियों का सम्बन्ध इन पहलुओं से है जैसे स्थानीय लोगों की बचत करने की क्षमता, प्राथमिकता प्राप्त क्षेत्रों को ऋण देकर आर्थिक विकास और योजनाएँ के अवसरों को बढ़ाने की गुंजाइश और एक उचित अवधि के दौरान कार्यालयों के सक्षम हो जाने की संभावना।

मध्य प्रदेश में बैंकों द्वारा दिये जाये वाले ऋणों का चोर बाजारी करने वालों तथा जमाखोरों द्वारा दुरुपयोग

9980. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा दिये जा रहे ऋणों का चोर-बाजारी करने वाले तथा जमाखोर दुरुपयोग कर रहे हैं,

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में कितना ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ग) बैंकों द्वारा दिये जा रहे ऋणों का दुरुपयोग करने के सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्रवाही की गई है तथा भविष्य में क्या कार्रवाही की जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री बलरामराव चव्हाण) :
(क) से (ग). बैंक द्वारा व्यापारियों को धन देने की वर्तमान प्रणाली में ऋण के इस्तेमाल के सम्बन्ध में काफी छानबीन करने और देखभाल करने की व्यवस्था है, ताकि ऋण सुविधाओं का गलत इस्तेमाल न हो। जहाँ कहीं भी धन के गलत इस्तेमाल का पता चलता है या बैंकों के ध्यान में लाया जाता है, वहाँ बैंकों द्वारा उसे दूर करने के लिए समुचित उपाय किये जाते हैं। इसके अलावा जरूरी वस्तुओं के लिए दिये जाने वाले बैंक ऋण के नियंत्रण के लिए कड़े उपाय बरने जाते हैं जिन्हें रिजर्व बैंक प्रशासित करता है, ताकि बैंक के धन को इन जरूरी वस्तुओं की जमाखोरी करने अथवा उनमें मट्टेबाजी करने के काम में लाये जाने से रोका जा सके।

उपलब्ध आंकड़ों के अनुसार दिसम्बर, 1972 के अन्तिम शुक्रवार को मध्य प्रदेश में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की बकाया अग्रिम राशि 114.84 करोड़ रुपये थी।

इन्बौर में पकड़ा गया तस्करी का माल

9981. श्री फून्चन्द बर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों के दौरान इन्बौर, मध्य प्रदेश में तस्करी का कुल कितना माल पकड़ा गया और किन-किन व्यक्तियों तथा फर्मों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई, और

(ख) इस प्रकार बरामद किये गये माल की भारतीय मुद्रा में कितनी कीमत है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान इन्बौर (मध्य प्रदेश) में पकड़े गये तस्करी माल की मात्रा/मूल्य नीचे

दिये अनुसार है :—

1972	रु०
कलाई-घड़िया	48,860
(643 नम)	
संश्लिष्ट वस्त्र	28,800
संश्लिष्ट धागा	4,440
विविध वस्तुएं	15,330
कुल जोड़	97,430
1973	रु०
कलाई-घड़िया	9,700
(75 नम)	
संश्लिष्ट वस्त्र	44,240
संश्लिष्ट धागा	110
विविध वस्तुएं	13,700
कुल जोड़	67,820

जिन व्यक्तियों और फर्मों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गयी उनके नामों के बारे में सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा सम्भव शीघ्र मन्त्रालय पर रख दी जायेगी।

Expenditure on delegations sent abroad

9982 SHRI ARVIND M PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Government delegations sent abroad during the years 1972 and 1973;

(b) the purpose of their visit, the countries visited by them, the number of members in each of them and the amount spent on each of them including foreign exchange; and

(c) the total amount spent on these delegations, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). According to the information readily available, during the period from 1-3-72 to 28-2-73, 846 delegations were sent abroad, involving an expenditure of Rs. 92, 17,452 in Indian currency and Rs. 40, 91,624 in foreign exchange. This does not include the delegations sent from Ministry of Commerce.

The detailed information in regard to parts (a) to (c) is being collected from various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

De-controlling of cloth

9983. SHRI ARVIND M. PATEL:
SHRI VEKARIA:

Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to de-control the cloth which is sold by the cooperatives at control rate; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE): (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-Soviet Trade

9984 SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the prices of raw materials, Soviet Union imported from India, is 20 to 30 times lower than the international market rate;

(b) whether India has had to pay 20/30 percent more for Soviet machinery and industrial products and sometimes even treble than the prevalent international market prices;

(c) whether the Ministry of Finance had gone deeper into the matter to ascertain the facts about the allegations, and

(d) if so, its effect on the inflationary trend on the Indian economy and other facts thereabout?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE. (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Do not arise

Office of the custodian at Calcutta dealing with enemy properties

9985. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an office of the Custodian dealing with the properties declared as "enemy properties" during Indo-Pak war of 1965 has since opened a branch office at Calcutta;

(b) if so, when such office has been opened, the name of the persons who are incharge of the office and its objectives;

(c) whether any Notification has been issued to the newspapers of Eastern India in regard to the opening of the branch office at Calcutta; and

(d) other facts thereabout in relation to the status, objective and functions of the new office at Calcutta?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) to (d) The office of the Deputy Controller of Enemy Firms has been in existence at Calcutta since September 1965. He was subsequently also designated as deputy Custodian of Enemy Property. These appointments were duly notified in the Official Gazette of India. The present incumbent of the post is Shri H C Biswas, a senior officer of the State Bank of India on

deputation. He assists the Custodian of Enemy Property for India in the Eastern region in the work relating to enemy property.

Outstanding claims of refugees from the former East Pakistan

9986. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government for dealing with the outstanding claims of the refugees from the former East Pakistan in regard to their properties declared as 'enemy properties'; and

(b) whether any Notification has been issued to the effect that fresh claims if reasonable, will be entertained by the Government?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Office of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India has been strengthened to expedite verification of claims for the payment of ex-gratia grant to the Indian nationals whose properties have been seized during September, 1965 conflict. A panel of three officers consisting of the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, an officer of the West Bengal Judicial Service and another of Revenue Service has also been appointed to scrutinize the claims of Indian nationals who do not have documents either to prove their ownership or the extent of the properties seized. The panel will meet once a month and would make suitable recommendations to Government for payment of Ex-gratia grant. Fresh claims, are still entertained by Government on merits.

Canalisation of Indo-Bangladesh traders through State Organisations

9987. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Bangladesh traders were to be channelised through

the State Organisations of both the countries;

(b) whether the state organisations of both the countries have issued licences and permits to many private agencies for conducting trade and business between the two countries on the basis of Indo-Bangladesh Pact;

(c) if so, the names of organisations to whom such licences and permits have been issued; and

(d) the nature and volume of the trades and business being conducted by such private agencies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). In terms of the provisions of the Balanced Trade and Payments Arrangement, licences for exports/imports have been issued by the licensing authorities only to the Public Sector Agencies in respect of the items to be handled by them.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

Exports to Bangladesh

9988. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian products exported to Bangladesh by Indian agencies, official and private and Indian goods imported by Bangladesh agencies, official and private are found to be in many cases as sub-standard and sold at very high prices in Bangladesh;

(b) whether these are the main reasons for creating anti-Indian sentiment in Bangladesh; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to control export of sub-standard goods of Bangladesh and notify their prices through papers for the knowledge of the people of Bangladesh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). There have been no complaints about supply of sub-standard goods to Bangladesh by Public Sector Agencies in India. Government are not aware of any private parties in India having supplied sub-standard goods to Bangladesh. However, recently there have been complaints from a few importers in Bangladesh against the quality of lungies supplied by an Indian firm. The Textiles Committee, which are Government's agency for export inspection of cotton textiles are investigating these allegations. Government have no information about any Indian sentiment having been created in Bangladesh on this account.

(c) Does not arise.

Ban on use of Foreign Brand Names by Companies

9989. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state whether a ban on the use of foreign brand names under the Foreign Exchange Regulation (Amendment) Act will be rigorously enforced in the case of companies producing products outside the core sector?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Under Section 28(1) (c) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973 Companies having more than 40 per cent foreign shareholding and branches of foreign companies are required to obtain Reserve Bank of India's permission to permit use of their trade mark by any person or Company for any direct or indirect consideration. Applications in this regard have to be made to the Reserve Bank of India by the 30th June, 1974. These applications will be examined on merits.

Support Price to Growers of Raw Jute in Eastern India

9990. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the growers of raw jute in eastern India have not received the support price fixed for raw jute in the year 1973;

(b) the total bales produced and sold this year on the market;

(c) the estimated income transfer resulting from the low prices paid to the growers;

(d) whether a joint inter-ministerial committee has been set up to study the problem; and

(e) if so, the terms of reference of the Committee?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) The prices of raw jute during 1973 have been well above the minimum support price.

(b) The estimated production during the current season is 80 lakh bales. Leaving a small quantity for village consumption, the rest is sold in the market.

(c) Estimates in this regard are difficult to make.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Integrated Textile Policy

9991. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have finalised its "integrated" textile policy;

(b) whether there is likely to be a substantial increase in the price of controlled varieties of cloth;

(c) whether price control on cotton yarn is being removed as a result of this policy;

(d) whether the cotton mills are being asked to devote half their production to controlled varieties hereafter; and

(e) if not, the reasons for not increasing the output of controlled varieties of cloth?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Government have already announced their decisions on certain aspects of the integrated textile policy, such as production and distribution of controlled cloth and matters pertaining to cotton yarn and export of cotton yarn. Other aspects are under active consideration.

(b) In accordance with the revised policy for controlled cloth, brought into force from the 1st April, 1974, 30 per cent increase over the ex-mill prices of controlled varieties of coarse and Medium 'B' cotton cloth, fixed in May, 1968, has been allowed. The ex-mill prices of those varieties of Medium 'A' cloth, which have now been brought under control, will be fixed at 30 per cent above the ex-mill prices of such varieties in May 1968. The retail margin on controlled cloth has also been increased from 12½ per cent to 20 per cent. Thus, while the prices of controlled varieties of coarse and medium 'B' cloth will increase, the prices of controlled varieties of Medium 'A' cloth will be appreciably less than the market prices of such varieties prevailing before April, 1974.

(c) Control over the prices of cotton yarn was released by stages and was lifted completely in February, 1974.

(d) and (e). With effect from 1st April, 1974, the quantum of controlled cloth has been raised by 100 per cent i.e., from 400 million square metres to 800 million square metres per annum and the mills' obligation to produce controlled cloth will now be 24 per cent of production.

Voluntary Price Agreement between Spinners and Weavers

9992. SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether attempts are being made to achieve a voluntary price agreement between all the producers of nylon and rayon yarn and its users/weavers;

(b) whether the attempts have failed;

(c) whether Government will take over the entire production for distribution among weavers at controlled prices; and

(d) if not, the reasons for not doing this?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a, to (d). A voluntary agreement between Spinners and actual users of nylon yarn has been signed by four spinners on 6-9-73. The other spinners are also being persuaded to sign the agreement.

The voluntary agreement between spinners and Weavers of viscose filament yarn expired on 31-12-73. Both the parties are negotiating a new agreement for 1974. Non-availability of wood pulp/furnace oil has forced the major producing units whose production accounts for 60 per cent of the total production of filament yarn in the country to reduce their production by about 50 per cent. According to the Textile Commissioner, it may not be possible for the filament yarn spinners to enter into a new agreement till the units are in a position to utilise their full capacity. The spinners are however, clearing the backlog of supplies of 1973 and this is likely to be completed by end of June, 1974.

The possibility of taking over the entire production of rayon yarn for distribution at controlled prices cannot arise until the final outcome of negotiations is known.

Excise Duty on V-Belt Produced in Cottage Industry

9993 SHRI R. V. BADE: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state—

(a) whether Tariff No T.A. 16A(4) cover the item V-belt;

(b) whether this Tariff cover such rubber products as are produced by Cottage Industries which do not have vulcanising plants and therefore cannot 'treat rubber with sulphur at high temperatures'.

(c) whether in the absence of specific clarification in this regard, Cottage Industries producing V-belts by binding rubber and canvas with hand, are being required to pay duty at the rate of 25 per cent which is being charged from big industries like Dunlop and Goodyear, and

(d) what are the full facts in this regard and the steps being taken to save the Cottage Industries which produce V-belts etc without vulcanisation plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE ((SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, Sir

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No, Sir The correct rate of excise duty leviable on V-belts is 20 per cent *ad valorem* irrespective of the section of the Industry by which it is manufactured. In addition auxiliary excise duty at the rate of 20 per cent of the basic duty is also leviable.

(d) V-belts, manufactured without the aid of vulcanising plant and without using any power are liable to duty. Some small scale manufacturers have, however, represented for relief from central excise duty. The question whether any relief to such units in the small scale sector is warranted is being examined.

वस्तुओं की चोर-बाजारी रोकने के लिए कार्यवाही

9034. श्री चन्द्रनाथ चन्द्राकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या भारतीय उपभोक्ता परिषद् ने चोर बाजारी और तस्करी को रोकने, मिलावट दूर करने तथा वितरण प्रणाली में सुधार के लिए समय समय पर जो सुझाव दिये थे, उस पर सरकार ने अमल नहीं किया है;

(ख) क्या इसी कारण सरकार अथवा निर्माताओं से निर्धारित मूल्य पर कोई भी सामान उपभोक्ताओं को प्राप्त नहीं हो रहा है, और

(ग) निश्चित आय वाले वर्ग की दयनीय स्थिति के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जाज) (क) ने (ग) भारत सरकार को आपरेटिव आल इंडिया रिटेल प्राइसिस लेवल "विषयक भारतीय उपभोक्ता परिषद् की सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्ट से अवगत है जिस में अन्य बातों के साथ साथ उचित कीमत की दुकानों के माध्यम से बेची जाने वाली आवश्यक वस्तुओं की प्राप्ति और क्वालिटी का उल्लेख किया गया है ।

आवश्यक वस्तुओं के अभाव और ऊँची कीमतों के बारे में देश के विभिन्न भागों से रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है। अतः इसका कारण चोरबाजारी हो सकता है, फिर भी इस में अन्य अन्य बातों का भी योगदान है ।

जनसाधारण के उपयोग की वस्तुओं का वितरण मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों करती है राज्य सरकारों का यह काम आवश्यक है कि वे इस प्रकार की वस्तुओं की यथा संभव सीमा तक प्राप्ति सुनिश्चित करें ।

मुनाफाखोरो और चारबाजारी करने वालों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही करने के लिये पहले से ही आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 में उपबन्ध मौजूद है और इस अधिनियम के अधीन शक्तिशाली राज्य सरकारों, सशक्त शासित क्षेत्रों का भी प्रत्यायोजित की गई है। भारत

रक्षा अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत और भी शक्तियाँ उपलब्ध है। भारत सरकार ने राज्य सरकारों पर जोर डाला है कि वे विभिन्न नियंत्रण आदेशों को कठोरतापूर्वक लागू करें। राज्य सरकारों द्वारा प्रपन प्रवर्तन मामले कीम खय बढा दी गई है ताकि जमाखोरों चोर बाजारी करने वालों और मुनाफाखोरों के विरुद्ध कारगर दग से कार्यवाही की जा सके। विभिन्न नियंत्रण आदेशों का उल्लंघन करने वाले व्यक्तियों के के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की जाती है।

बड़े नगरों में वस्तुओं की चोर बाजारी और जमा खोरी

9995. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या वाणिज्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(ग) क्या सरकार को पता है कि दिल्ली, कलकत्ता, बम्बई और मद्रास जैसे बड़े नगरों में कहीं भी निम्नलिखित मूल्य पर वस्तुएं उपलब्ध नहीं है,

(ख) क्या चोर बाजारी और जमाखोरी बड़े पैमाने पर हो रही है और सभी वस्तुएं चोर बाजारी में उपलब्ध हैं; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो इस स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग) आवश्यक वस्तुओं के अभाव तथा ऊँची कीमतों संबंधी रिपोर्ट देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्राप्त हुई है। यद्यपि ऐसा आंशिक रूप में जमाखोरी तथा चोरबाजारी के कारण हो सकता है, फिर भी अनेक अन्य कारण भी इस में सहायक हैं।

जमाखोरों, मुनाफाखोरों तथा चोर-बाजारीयों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने के लिए व्यवस्था आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 में विद्यमान है और अधिनियम के

अधीन शक्तियाँ राज्य सरकारों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को भी प्रत्यायोजित कर दी गई हैं। भारत रक्षा नियम के अधीन और भी शक्तियाँ उपलब्ध है। भारत सरकार ने विभिन्न नियंत्रण आदेशों को कठोरता से प्रवृत्त करने की आवश्यकता के सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकारों को कहा है। राज्य सरकारों ने अपनी प्रवर्तन मशीनरी को मजबूत किया है। ताकि वह जमाखोरों चोरबाजारीयों तथा मुनाफाखोरों से प्रभावकारी तरीके से निपट सके। जो व्यक्ति नियंत्रण आदेशों का उल्लंघन करते हैं उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जाती है।

विश्व बैंक से ऋण

9996. श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्द्राकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .
(क) क्या भारत को विश्व बैंक से 23 करोड़ डालर का ऋण जून तक मिलने की संभावना है; और

(ख) क्या भारतीय अधिकारियों का एक दल इस संबंध में वाशिंगटन जा रहा है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) और (ख) चालू महीने में वाशिंगटन में कनेटिक डेरी विकास परियोजना, ट्राम्बे IV उर्वरक विस्तार परियोजना, राजस्थान में राजस्थान कनाल और चम्बल कमांड क्षेत्रीय विकास परियोजना को सहायता देने के लिये विश्व बैंक के साथ बातचीत हो रही है। आशा है कि इन सभी परियोजनाओं के लिये 200 लाख डालर (150 करोड़ रुपये) की सहायता दी जाएगी जो अगले बहुत से वर्षों में शुरू होगी और समाप्त होगी। इस सम्बन्ध में अधिकारियों का एक दल वाशिंगटन जा रहा है।

Evasion of Income Tax by Land Lords in Gurgaon

9997. SHRI BHALJIBHAI PARMAR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints have been received regarding large scale evasion of Income-tax against certain land-lords, operating as colonisers of Madanpuri Colony in Gurgaon, Haryana;

(b) whether it has come to Government's notice that some of these colonisers are unauthorisedly disposing of agricultural land for residential purposes without registration for evading Income-tax; and

(c) whether Government have conducted an enquiry as to how those colonisers manipulate to acquire land and property through underhand means?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). No such complaint has been received by the Central Government. However, it is understood from the Commissioner of Income-Tax, Patiala, that a complaint has been filed against one coloniser by the Haryana Government under the Haryana Colonisation Act.

The Income Tax Department has made enquiries on its own in respect of four colonisers in Gurgaon, Haryana. Of the four cases investigated by the Income Tax Department, it has been found that two persons were original owners of land. Of the four persons, one was found not liable to Income-tax. In the case of another person, who was found assessable. Rs. 56,525/- were originally invested in the purchase/lease of the land and he has been assessed on a total income of Rs. 24,000/- being profit on sale of land in three assessment years. In the third case, no tax evasion was detected during the accounting years 1970-71 and 1971-72. In the case of the fourth person, enquiries are in progress. If any manipulation comes to the knowledge of the Income Tax Department, which has an in-

come-tax angle, necessary action, as may be called for under the law, will be taken.

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान स्थलों को हवाई सेवा से जोड़ने में प्राप्त सफलता

9998. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान कितने स्थानों को हवाई सेवा से जोड़ने की योजना थी और उसको मिली सफलता का व्यौरा क्या है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय (श्री राज जहादुर) : इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स ने चौथी योजना के दौरान नये स्टेशनों को विमान से जोड़ने के लिए कोई विशेष कार्यक्रम तैयार नहीं किया था। तथापि, उक्त योजनावधि के दौरान तिरुपति, मुजफ्फरपुर, गया, रायपुर, नासिक, दीनापुर तथा ढाका को, उनकी वाणिज्यिक संभाव्यता और पर्यटन महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के मार्ग-जाल में सम्मिलित किया गया था।

तथापि विमानन ईंधन की कीमत में अत्यधिक वृद्धि होने तथा वाईकाउण्ट एवं डकोटा विमानों को हटाने के निर्णय के कारण इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स के लिये 18-3-1974 से अपनी अनुसूची में संशोधन करना आवश्यक हो गया जिसके परिणामस्वरूप कुछ नगरों के लिये, जिनमें मुजफ्फरपुर, गया, रायपुर तथा नासिक सम्मिलित हैं, विमान सेवाएं बन्द करनी पड़ीं और कुछ अन्य स्टेशनों के लिए सेवाओं की आवृत्ति में कमी करनी पड़ी।

चमड़े से बने सामान का निर्यात

9999. श्री महा दीपक सिंह शाक्य : क्या वाणिज्य मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1973-74 के दौरान चमड़े से बने सामान के निर्यात से कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई है तथा क्या भारत को चमड़े से बने अपने सामान के निर्यात से प्रतिष्ठा प्राप्त हुई है ?

वाणिज्य मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (सो. ए. सी. जाधव) : अनन्तिम प्राक्कलनों के अनुसार भारत 1973-74 में 5.10 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य के चमड़े से बने माल (जूते चप्पल को छोड़कर) का निर्यात किया। हमारा चमड़ा माल उद्योग विदेशी बाजारों में अच्छी ख्याति प्राप्त कर रहा है।

Formation of Development Council for Man-made Textiles

10000. SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Development Council for man-made Textiles has been formed in pursuance to the provisions of Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 for 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) if so, who are the members of the Council, interest-wise;

(c) whether any function has been discharged by the Council, if constituted; and

(d) what is the function of the Chairman of the Council?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Development Council for Man-made Textile was re-constituted on 29-11-1972 for a term of two years i.e. upto 29-11-1974 under the provisions of Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-704/74].

(c) The Development Council is an Advisory Body. In its last meeting held on 26th February, 1974, the Council reviewed development in Man-made fibre industry in the matter of achieving production targets and promotion of exports of finished products.

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(d) The Chairman of the Council has no separate functions, but he heads the Council of Members and presides over its meetings.

Relief to Tea Industry in Excise Duty

10001. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether some excise duty relief is sought to be given to the tea industry and is pending approval of the Ministry; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be finalised in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Refund of Foreign Travel Tax

10002. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether a tax on foreign travel was imposed by Government some three years ago and the refund of the same was allowed on partly used tickets;

(b) whether lakhs of rupees of public money have accumulated with Government since no procedure has been laid down for the refund; and

(c) if so, whether some immediate steps will be taken to frame rules regarding the refund so that the public who come to Delhi for the purpose do not face inconvenience and harassment at the doors of the Customs Authorities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Refund of foreign travel tax, imposed with effect from 15th October, 1971, under Finance (No. 2) Act, 1971, is admissible on

partly unused tickets issued for international journeys.

(b) and (c). 10832 claims involving a refund of Rs. 34.03 lakhs in respect of partly unused tickets for international journeys (b) and (c) 10832 claims involving a refund of Rs. 34.03 lakhs in respect of partly unused tickets for international Journeys were filed with Government upto 31st March, 1974. These claims could not be settled early in view of the carriers reluctance, or inability to produce cancelled or unutilised tickets. A special study was undertaken in consultation with the Collector of Customs and the carriers to determine the basic documents on the basis of which these refund claims could be processed. Suitable instructions have since been issued to all Collectors requesting them to finalise these claims for refund on a priority basis.

Liberalisation of Rules for revival of lapsed Policies in Delhi Division of L.I.C.

10003. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Division of the Life Insurance Corporation of India has liberalised rules for the policy holders to get their lapsed policies revived;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof;

(c) whether all such cases in respect of which medical requirement has been conveyed to the policy holder prior to taking such a decision shall also not be required to submit the medical report and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the same condition applies to ladies also who are in service;

(e) whether the period is proposed to be extended by one month more to give more time to policy holders to get their lapsed policies revived; and

(f) whether the salient features of the new scheme has been conveyed to all the agents under Division and if

so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) L.I.C. has liberalised the rules for the policyholders to get their lapsed policies revived. This applies to all the Division including Delhi Division.

(b) The concessions allowed are:—

1. Interest is chargeable at a uniform concessional rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum, compounded half-yearly on arrears of premium received during the period from 4-3-1974 to 31-5-1974, provided:

(i) the policy has stood lapsed for more than six months as on 28-2-1974; and

(ii) All overdue premiums with interest alongwith all other requirements are received on or before 31-5-1974 and the policy is brought into full force under the ordinary revival scheme (excluding revival by instalments).

2. Revival on the strength of satisfactory Declaration of Good Health is allowed upto 31-5-1974 on original terms provided—

(i) Duration of lapse is between six months and one year.

(ii) Sum assured is upto Rs. 20,000 for age at revival being less than 50 years and sum assured upto Rs. 10,000 for age at revival being 50 years and above. For Multipurpose policies, these limits are Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively.

(iii) Original policy has been effected at ordinary rates or with a standard extra for occupation, sex or a standard physical impairment.

(iv) There is nothing adverse about the health and habits of the policyholder as per Corporation's records.

(c) Yes, Sir, provided there is nothing adverse about health and habits of the policyholder as per the Corporation's records.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) No. Sir.

(f) Printed leaflets giving the salient features of the scheme have been sent from L.I.C. headquarters to all Divisional Offices for distribution among agents through the controlling Branch Offices.

Difficulties in Indo-Bangladesh Trade

10004. SHRI VIKRAM MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether trade between India and Bangladesh has run into difficulties; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Import Licences granted to Government of Bihar for Import of Aircraft

10005. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the total value of import licences granted to the Government of Bihar for import of aircraft from America?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): Foreign exchange amounting to Rs. 8,70,400/- was released to the Government of Bihar in 1973 for the import of one Beach Baron B-55 aircraft and essential maintenance equipment and spares. However, no import licence was issued for the purpose as the import was made through the India Supply Mission, Washington.

Case against "Swalka Oil Mills"

10006. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the complaint of Shri B. P. S. Murti, Finance Manager, State Trading Corporation, a case has been launched against Rai Bahadur Ganga Swaika and five others of "Swalka Oil Mills" on charges of conspiracy, cheating and criminal breach of trust of Rs. 20 lakhs; and

(b) if so, the facts of the case?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). The Management of the S.T.C. filed a complaint against Shri G. V. Swaika and other adult members of the said joint family before the Chief Presidency Magistrate for recovery of Rs. 20 lakhs advanced to them for export of groundnut deoiled cake and/or other deoiled cakes.

2. The facts of the case are as follows:—

On February 6, 1968 Shri G. V. Swaika representing the Joint family business of Swaika Oil Mills entered into a contract with S.T.C. *inter alia* agreeing the export 15,000 tonnes of groundnut deoiled cakes and/or other deoiled cakes and that they would ship the entire quantity between January, 1968 and March, 1969 at an average of 1000 tonnes per month. Under the terms of the contract it was *inter alia* provided that STC would give to the party financial accommodation upto a total of Rs. 30 lakhs on the security of—

(i) ECGC, guarantee for Rs. 30 lakhs to be obtained by the STC at the cost of Swaika Oil Mills.

(ii) Equitable mortgage of the immovable properties of the value of at least Rs. 14 lakhs by the said business of the Swaika Oil Mills.

(iii) Guarantee of an Insurance Co. for Rs. 10 lakhs.

(iv) A promissory note for Rs. 6 lakhs as collateral security for the loan.

The above securities/guarantees were duly executed according to law.

The said loan carried interest at the rate of 9 per cent per annum. Pursuant to the said agreement dated the 6th February 1968 the STC advanced Rs. 10.02 lakhs against trust receipts given by the said Shri G. V. Swaika and other adult members of the said joint family assuring the STC that they would keep and held the stocks of oil cakes procured and to be procured in trust for the STC. The STC also advanced a further sum of Rs. 9.97 lakhs upto April, 1968 in terms of the said contract. Thus the STC advanced a total amount of about Rs 20 lakhs to Shri G. V. Swaika and other members of the joint family. It was also stipulated that an irrevocable, without recourse to drawers L/C of the value of at least Rs. 12 lakhs would be opened by Swaikas' foreign buyers in favour of the STC. However, since Swaika did not export the goods as per the terms of the contract and mis-appropriated the money advanced to them, the STC filed a criminal complaint before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta who transferred the case to Seventh Presidency Magistrate. On 8th April, 1974 the Seventh Presidency Magistrate discharged the accused under Section 253(2) of the Cr. P. C. The matter is under examination of the Solicitors of the Corporation as to the further course of action to recover the amount.

Recruitments in Customs House, Cochin

10007. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dependents or near relatives of Government servants who died while in service, appointed on compassionate grounds to the various posts in the Custom House, Cochin during the period 1970 to 1973 indicating the name of employee who died while in service, date on which the employee died and the cadre to which and the date on which his/her near relative or dependent was appointed.

(b) the number of candidates belonging to scheduled castes or scheduled tribes so appointed; and

(c) the number of cases where applications for appointment on the above grounds were not considered or delayed or rejected by Customs Collector Cochin/Ministry of Finance and the number of such applicants belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Plan to provide employment to 47,000 persons by banking industry during Fifth Plan

10008. SHRI P. M. MEHTA:

SHRI S. A. MURUGANAN-THAM:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Banking industry in the country is having a massive plan to recruit 47,000 persons a year during the Fifth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the names of nationalised banks that will provide employment under the Scheme/Plan and in which of the States?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). Every bank generally makes an annual estimate of the intake of fresh recruits of various categories with reference to the anticipated increase in work in the existing branches and requirements of new branches likely to be opened, making due allowance for retirement, resignation etc. Since nationalisation, the increase in the number of employees in the public sector banks as at the last date of the calendar year over

the corresponding date of the previous year have been as follows:—

27,000	between	31-12-1969	and
		31-12-1970.	
31,000	between	31-12-1970	and
		31-12-1971.	
25,000	between	31-12-1971	and
		31-12-1972	

Government have, however, seen the paper the longterm forecasts of manpower requirements of the commercial banking industry in India published in Prajnan, the quarterly journal of NIBM in its first volume in 1972, forecasting the likely manpower requirements in the banking industry using a variety of techniques. According to one of the techniques used in the paper, the total manpower requirements of the entire commercial banking industry, has been forecast to increase from 32,400 during the 1st year of the Fifth Plan period to 47,200 during the last year of the Fifth Plan period.

Siring Machines imported by S.T.C. for M/s. Rayex India Limited lying unsold

10009. SHRI P. M MEHTA. Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to refer to the reply given on the 29th August, 1972 to Unstarred Question No 3821 and state:

(a) whether any action has been taken in regard to import licence to buyers of old textile machines from State Trading Corporation;

(b) what is the latest position in this regard;

(c) whether the Delhi High Court had decided the matter when the party had moved the High Court in this regard;

(d) what action has been taken by Government after the delivery of judgement; and

(e) the action taken against those held responsible?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) to (e). As M/s. Madhu Warp Knit industries filed a Writ petition in the High Court of Delhi on 19-9-1972, and the matter was sub-judice no action could be taken to dispose of the machines imported by STC. The Delhi High Court has dismissed the petition on 25-3-1974. Action has been initiated by the STC, to dispose of the machines in accordance with scheme formulated by the Government in this behalf.

The delay in taking action to dispose of the machines has been caused on account of the writ petition which was sub-judice in the Delhi High Court.

Amount sanctioned for construction of Tourist Home at Kemmangundi (Karnataka)

10010 SHRI D B CHANDRA GOWDA. Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state

(a) the amount of money sanctioned by the Central Government for construction of a Tourist Home at Kemmangundi (Karnataka); and

(b) the particulars regarding progress made in the construction work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SARAJINI MAHISHI): (a) and (b). The Department of Tourism has no such scheme under consideration but the State Government of Karnataka has a proposal for development of accommodation, water supply, drainage and communication facilities at Kemmangundi at an estimated cost of Rs. 50.00 lakhs.

Policy of AIR India regarding Cargo Traffic

10011 SHRI D. B. CHANDRA GOWDA Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state.

(a) whether Air India has been outpaced by foreign airlines because it has not shown alacrity to reorient its policy to cargo concept;

(b) whether realising the potential of cargo traffic, B.O.A.C., Lufthansa, Air France and KLM have streamlined their cargo department giving them an independent role, and

(c) what steps Air India has taken to take benefit by emulating the example?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b) Air India endeavours to meet the requirements imposed on it by changing market conditions but there are limits to flexibility. Bigger airlines have greater resources and can keep shifting emphasis according to needs.

(c) Air India have introduced the following measures within its limited fleet and resources available to meet the increased demand for cargo space:—

(i) effective April 1, 1974 Air India is operating two round trip all cargo services capable of carrying 30 tons on the India—U. K.—India route which can be extended to Calcutta or Madras to uplift or discharge cargo as required;

(ii) It has increased cargo capacity by 14 per cent which under normal circumstances is considered adequate, and

(iii) Sub-charter aircraft from other carriers whenever available on suitable terms.

मुद्रा का परिचलन

10012. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 17 अप्रैल, 1974 को कितनी मुद्रा परिचलन में थी;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार मुद्रा स्फीति को रोकने के लिए मुद्रा परिचलन में कमी करने का है, और

(ग) यदि हा, तो कितनी मुद्रा परिचलन में रखने का प्रस्ताव है तथा शेष मुद्रा किस प्रकार वापिस ली जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) 12 अप्रैल, 1974 को जनता के पास 6567 करोड़ रुपये की मुद्रा थी। यह प्रतिम तारीख है जिस तक के आकड़े प्राप्त हैं।

(ख) और (ग) मुद्रास्फीति का मुकाबला करने के लिये मुद्रा-परिचलन में कमी करने के लिये सरकार समय समय पर विभिन्न राजस्व सम्बन्धी, मुद्रा सम्बन्धी और अन्य उपाय करती रही है। किन्तु इन उपायों के प्रभाव को मात्रात्मक रूप में व्यक्त करना कठिन है।

इण्डियन एयरलाइंस के हड़ताल में पहले और बाद की विमान सेवाएं और इस काम पर लगे विमान चालक

10013. श्री बिभूति मिश्र : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इण्डियन एयर लाइन्स में हुई गत हड़ताल से पहले पूरे देश में कितनी सेवाएं चल रही थी और इस काम पर कितने विमान चालक लगाये गये थे;

(ख) हड़ताल के बाद उनकी संख्या कितनी रही; और

(ग) हड़ताल से पूर्व जितनी विमान सेवाएं चल रही थीं उतनी ही सेवाएं पुनः कब तक आरम्भ हो जाएंगी ?

पयटन और नागर विमाननमंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) और (ख). सम्भवतः सदस्य महोदय इन्डियन एयर लाइन्स में तालाबन्दी से पहले की अपेक्षित सूचना चाहते हैं। यदि ऐसा है तो अपेक्षित सूचना निम्न प्रकार है :—

परिचालित की गयी सेवाओं की संख्या (प्रति सप्ताह)	कारपोरेशन की हाजिरी पर विमान चालकों की संख्या
तालाबन्दी से पहले	980 437
तालाबन्दी के पश्चात् (18-3-1974)	1006 432

(ग) विमानन ईंधन की कीमत में अत्यधिक वृद्धि होने तथा कारपोरेशन के अपने बड़े से वाईकाउण्ट तथा डकोटा विमानों को हटाने के निर्णय के कारण, कारपोरेशन उन सभी उड़ानों को पुनः चालू करने में असमर्थ है जिनका तालाबन्दी से पहले परिचालन हो रहा था। जैसे ही विमान बड़े की स्थिति में सुधार हो जाएगा, स्थिति का पुनरावलोकन किया जाएगा।

Overdrafts by States

10014. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India had threatened to dishonour all bills and cheques issued by the Punjab Government if it did not take

emergency measures to deposit the money overdrawn by it,

(b) the overdraft limit of each State;

(c) the amount of overdrafts standing in the name of each State; and

(d) whether some other State Governments have also been warned in this way and if so, the particulars thereof and if not, the particular reasons for threatening the Punjab Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (d). As the Government of Punjab went into overdraft on the Reserve Bank of India in April 1974, the Bank communicated with the State Government to inform them of the overdraft position and to caution them against the contingency of stoppage of payments if the overdraft continued for more than seven successive days. Such communications are sent by the Reserve Bank of India in the normal course when any State Government runs into an overdraft.

(b) There is no "overdraft limit" as such for any State. The normal ways and means advances limits for each State are given in the attached statement excluding the special/additional special ways & means advances limits allowed on the basis of their holdings of securities.

(c) The overdrafts of the State Governments as on 7th May, 1974 were as follows:—

(Rs Crores)

1. Bihar	41.32
2. Assam	0.02

Statement

**Limited for Normal Ways & Means
Accommodation from Reserve
Bank of India**

States	(Rs. Crores)
	Clean ways & means from 1-5-1972
1. Andhra Pradesh	6.00
2. Assam	2.40
3. Bihar	4.20
4. Gujarat	4.20
5. Haryana	1.80
6. Himachal Pradesh	1.20
7. Karnataka	4.80
8. Kerala	3.60
9. Madhya Pradesh	4.80
10. Maharashtra	9.00
11. Manipur	0.60
12. Meghalaya	0.60
13. Nagaland	0.60
14. Orissa	3.60
15. Punjab	3.60
16. Rajasthan	3.60
17. Tamil Nadu	6.60
18. Tripura	0.60
19. Uttar Pradesh	10.20
20. West Bengal	6.00
TOTAL :	78.00

NOTES: (1) In addition to the above, the States can draw special ways and means advances based on the holdings of Government of India securities

(2) Jammu & Kashmir Government do not bank

with the Reserve Bank of India.

Recovery of income tax from Commission paid to LIC agents

10015. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Income-tax is deducted at source from the commission bill of each agents of the Life Insurance Corporation irrespective of the fact whether he falls in the category of Income-tax assesseees or not and if so, the justification thereof,

(b) whether all the agents in various branches of the LIC, Delhi Division have been given the income certificate showing the Income-tax deducted during the year 1973-74 and sent to the agents concerned so that they could claim refund of the amount so deducted, and

(c) what help Government propose to provide in getting the claimed amount refunded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) (a) Section 194D of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides that with effect from 1-6-1973 income-tax at the rates in force shall be deducted at source from income by way of insurance commission, the rate in force for the financial year 1973-74 being 10 per cent. The Life Insurance Corporation has accordingly been deducting tax from the Commission earned by the agents save in cases where an agent furnishes a certificate from the Income-tax Officer under Section 197 of the Income-tax Act, to the effect that the L.I.C. may deduct income-tax at such lower rates as specified in the certificate or deduct no tax, as the case may be

(b) The L.I.C. Delhi Division is expected to issue income certificates showing income tax deduction during the financial year 1973-74 shortly.

(c) An agent whose assessable income in the financial year is below taxable limit or from whom excess tax has been deducted can claim refund of income-tax deducted at source by submitting to the Income-tax Officer a refund application in the prescribed form under section 239 of the Income-tax Act 1961 together with a return of income. On receipt of such return for assessment year 1974-75 the claim of refund of tax deducted at source/excess tax deducted at source during financial year 1973-74 will be refunded expeditiously to the assessee so making the application.

Functioning of branch offices of L.I.C., Delhi Division

10018. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of branch offices of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, Delhi Division functioning along with their locations;

(b) the total number of agents working under each of these branch offices; and

(c) the number and names of the agents under each Branch Office under the Delhi Division of the LIC whose commission income during the year 1973-74 was found assessable to Income-tax?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI). (a) and (b) The total number of Branch Offices in the Delhi Division of LIC, their location and the number of agents working under each of them, are as under:

Branch Unit No.	Location	No. of Agents on the rolls of the branch offices as on 31-12-1973.
111	N-Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	307
112	86, Janpath, New Delhi	593
113	H-Block, Connaught Place, New Delhi.	445

Branch Unit No.	Location	No. of Agents on the rolls of the branch office as on 31-12-1973.
114	Chandni Chowk, Delhi	345
115	Regal Building, Connaught Circus, New Delhi	418
116	Asaf Ali Road, Delhi.	503
117	25, Kasturba Ghandhi Marg, New Delhi.	94
118	N-36, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	402
119	Khan Market, New Delhi	272
122	Civil Lines, Gurgaon.	262
123	2/25, Roop Nagar, Delhi	429
124	6/78, Ajmal Khan Road New Delhi.	278
126	452/38, Bhola Nath Nagar, Shahdara, Delhi	158
127	Hauz Khas, New Delhi.	178
128	1/132, Sadar Bazar, Delhi Cantt.	164
129	B-3, Tagore Market, Kirti Nagar, New Delhi	217
310	A/38, Kailash Colony, New Delhi.	52
311	W-2/15, Patel Nagar, New Delhi.	286
312	25-A, Nizamuddin West, New Delhi	235
314	NIT, Faridabad	2
320	76, Janpath, New Delhi	
326	Jeevan Raksha Building, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi.	
327	H-Block, Connaught Circus, New Delhi.	139
23	Total	6,212

Besides the above, one more branch (Unit No. 120) has started functioning with effect from 1st February, 1974 at 10, Darya Ganj, Delhi. It had 15 agents on its roll on 31-3-1974.

(c) The information is not readily available with the L.I.C. It may however be added that income tax @ 10 per cent deducted from the amounts of commission paid to the agents, in terms of section 194(d) of the Income Tax Act.

Raids by C.B.I. on residence of R.B.I. Officials in Bombay

10017. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR:

SHRI PRABODH
CHANDRA:

Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the names and designations of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay officials whose premises were raided by Central Bureau of Investigation and the nature of documents seized; and

(b) the names of company or companies which were involved in this matter of foreign exchange rules violations and the action taken against them and the officials concerned?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) and (b). The Central Bureau of Investigation has stated that, as its investigation is still continuing, it will not be in public interest to disclose the nature of documents seized, the names of persons and parties involved in the alleged transactions or the names and details of the persons whose houses have been searched by it.

Appointments in Nationalised Banks

10018. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to make appointments to all categories in the nationalised banks through UPSC; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the procedures to be followed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE
(SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Priority for issue of Import Licences

10019. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI:
Will the Minister of **COMMERCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of his Ministry to give priority for issue of Import Licences to those newly established factories which are in backward areas or which are likely to be established in that areas; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE). (a) and (b). The import policy for 1974-75 already provides for preferential treatment for import of raw materials, components and spares in respect of units set up in a backward area. Broad features of this policy are given in the Import Trade Control Policy (Red Book Vol I) for April 1974—March, 1975 a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library.

Arrears of Taxes against Mafat Lal Group

10020. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state:

(a) the different central taxes in arrears against the Mafat Lal Group for the years 1970-71 to 1973-74, year-wise, tax-wise;

(b) the steps being taken to recover the arrears; and

(c) Action already in Process or proposed to be taken against the above firm for not paying the taxes within the stipulated period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

Loans sanctioned to M/s. Mafat Lal Group by different Government Agencies

10021. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loans sanctioned to M/s. Mafat Lal Group by different Government and independent agencies having Government interest, like banks, LIC and Unit Trust of India during the last three years, year-wise and institution-wise;

(b) the purpose for granting the loan, and whether some of the loans granted for particular purpose, have not been used properly;

(c) if so, what are the reports of the agency which is entrusted to see the proper utilisation of loan granted to private firms; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (d). Particulars relating to the loans sanctioned by the all-India long term public sector financial institutions and banks to the industrial concerns belonging to the Mafat Lal Group, are being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House to the extent available.

Sale of Foreign Goods on fictitious stamping by M/s. Mafat Lal Group

10022. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a large scale fictitious stamping showing as 'foreign' goods, is being done in the mills of M/s. Mafat Lal and these items are being sold in the open market of Bombay and elsewhere on a high premium; and

(b) action being taken or already taken to check such unlawful work?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Negotiations of L.I.C. with World Trade Centre, Bombay Re: grant of loan for Commerce Building

10023. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation is negotiating with the World Trade Centre, Bombay on the latter's request for the grant of a loan to the tune of Rs 6 crores for its 30-storeyed commerce building;

(b) whether Life Insurance Corporation has refused to release any further amount which it had earlier promised for the construction of houses for East Pakistan Refugees at Chittaranjan Park, Delhi; and

(c) if so, the respective justification for each of the above actions and whether any decision in regard to (a) above has been taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) The Board of the Life Insurance Corporation has approved, in principle, the proposal to grant a loan of Rs. 4.69 crores to M. Visvesvaraya Industrial Research and Development Centre (MVIRDC) for construction of its multi purpose Commerce Centre at Bombay subject to the legal aspects being fully examined and the

MVIRDC satisfying the conditions to be laid down in this behalf by the Corporation.

(b) LIC has not promised grant of any loan so far for the construction of houses for East Pakistan refugees at Chittaranjan Park, Delhi. It had, however, sanctioned in 1970-71 a loan of Rs. 1 crore to the Delhi Development Authority for the construction of about 280 houses for the members of the East Pakistan Displaced Persons Cooperative Housing Society Ltd. (EPDPCHS). It is gathered that out of about 280 houses to be constructed by DDA it has so far constructed only about 208. The question of releasing any further amount does not therefore arise at present.

(c) Out of the space leased to the MVIRDC by the Maharashtra Government, LIC would be able to get about 10,000 sq. metres for putting up its own office building. This will considerably ease the present shortage for office accommodation in Bombay experienced by LIC. No decision has as yet been taken since discussions between the LIC and the MVIRDC are still going on.

As regards sanction or further loans for building houses for EPDPCHS, it was made clear to the DDA right at the start that grant of further loan would depend upon the satisfactory progress of the Scheme. Since the first phase of the scheme itself has not yet been completed, further sanction of loan cannot be considered at this juncture.

Steps to utilise hangars constructed at Dum Dum Airport

10024. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some hangars were constructed at Dum Dum Airport to house the jumbo jets;

(b) whether as a result of non-introduction of jumbo service to Calcutta these hangars are lying idle and Government is losing money on them; and

(c) whether at one stage, BOAC had shown interest to get them on hire and if so, the reasons for not giving them on rent and steps being taken for their utilisation?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) A hangar for Boeing 707 aircraft was constructed at Calcutta airport some years ago.

(b) The hangar has been lying vacant except during the period May, 1972 to October, 1973 when it was used by the Indian Red Cross Society in connection with Bangladesh relief work.

(c) BOAC at one stage wanted to take over the hangar but later withdrew the offer.

International Airports Authority of India is examining how the hangar could be utilized to best advantage.

Boosting Export of Kashmir Handicrafts

10025. SHRI SYED AHMED AGA: Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) what efforts, if any, have or are being made by Government to boost the export of Kashmir Handicrafts; and

(b) the results achieved?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). Following are some of the important steps taken by Central Government and the Government of Jammu and

Kashmir towards the development of export of handicrafts of Jammu of Kashmir:—

(i) Facility for Customs clearance of post parcels have been provided at Srinagar Air Port itself.

(ii) Exporters of handicrafts from J & K are allowed registration with the State Director of Industries.

(iii) Training programmes have been organised in Carpet weaving.

(iv) Sales-cum-study teams consisting of exporters from J & K have been sent abroad.

(v) A Handicrafts Directorate has been set up by J & K Govt. to devote undivided attention to the development and marketing of handicrafts and J & K Sales and Export Corpn. has been formed.

(vi) The State Govt. is running school of designs for improvement and for developing designs of various handicrafts. Over 1,000 designs have been developed most of which have been commercialised.

No separate statistics of exports of handicrafts are maintained State-wise. However, growth in the exports of handicrafts from the J & K is reflected in the overall growth in exports of handicrafts from the country. It has been estimated by the Govt. of J & K that of the total production of handicrafts worth Rs. 16 crores in the State, nearly 25 per cent are exported.

Production of Cloth by Mafatlal Group

10026. **SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA PANDEY:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many meters of cloth, mill-wise and month-wise (average) had been produced by Mafatlal Group during 1st April, 1971 to 31st March, 1974;

(b) what was the average per month production of preceding two years; and

(c) the percentage increase or decrease, mill-wise and year-wise if 1965-66 is taken as base year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) and (b). A statement (I) showing the monthly average mill-wise production of cloth by Mafatlal Group of Mills during 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 (nine-months) is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7042/74].

(c) A statement (II) giving the information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7042/74].

Import of Betel-nuts on behalf of S.T.C.

10027. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of COMMERCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a company by name North India Chemical Distributors of Delhi (Ltd) imported betel-nuts (Supari) for distribution to established importers in northern India on behalf of the State Trading Corporation of India in the years 1963-64 and 1964-65;

(b) if so, whether instead of distributing the betel-nuts to established importers they sold large portion in the black market;

(c) the action taken by Government in the matter;

(d) whether the Company was let off by paying Rs. 80,000/- to the S.T.C.; and

(e) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The unauthorised sale of about 51 tonnes out of an import of 331 tons of betelnuts by Northern India Chemical Distributors which had not been lifted by the quota holders had come to notice of the STC. The accounts of the firm were checked by the STC and an amount of Rs. 63,405 being the difference between the market value and the release price for quota holders was recovered by the Corporation.

12.03 hrs.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE AGAINST THE 'ORGANISER' NEW DELHI

MR. SPEAKER: On the 23rd April, 1974, Shri K. P. Unnikrishnan had raised a question of privilege in the House against the *Organiser* in respect of a news report published in its issue dated the 20th April, 1974, allegedly containing certain allegations against some members and Watch and Ward staff of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

I had then observed that in the first instance the Editor of the *Organiser* would be asked to state what he had to say in the matter.

I have now received a reply dated the 30th April, 1974 from the Editor-in-Chief of the *Organiser* in which he has *inter alia* stated as follows:—

"We have not commented on the proceedings of the House or on anybody's conduct in the performance of his duties as a Member of Parliament.

Our report was only reflecting this lively variety of opinion among M.Ps. There was no reflection on anybody's conduct in performance of his parliamentary duties. And we submit that what an MP says and/or does outside the House cannot be the subject of privilege.

There was thus no breach of privilege of the House or of any member thereof. If we have, nevertheless, inadvertently hurt anybody's *amour propre*, we are sorry for it. We regret the reference to Watch and Ward Staff who undoubtedly gave an excellent account of themselves in grabbing the intruder."

In view of the explanation and regret by the Editor-in-Chief of the *Organiser*, if the House agrees, the matter may be treated as closed.

I hope the House agrees.

He met me in my chamber. He seemed not to be satisfied with the reply. Today being the last day. I thought he will be here so that we could dispose of this privilege motion.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Anyway, we are satisfied.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिणी दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे दरखवास्त करूंगा इसको प्रिविलेज कमेटी में आप भेज दीजिये। इसमें मेरा भी जिक्र किया गया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपने तो दिया नहीं है, आपके कहने पर कैसे होगा।

श्री शशि भूषण : इसमें श्री उन्नीकृष्णन का जिक्र है और कुछ दूसरे लोगों का जिक्र है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जायें। आप खड़े होकर बात न करें जहाँ मैं खड़ा हूँ।

Now, what should I do?

SHRI PILOO MODY: Drop the matter.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, that Shri Unnikrishnan is not here, why do you propose?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMIAH): We may keep it pending and we can decide on it when he is present.

श्री शशि भूषण उन्नीकृष्णन आये
उस वन आप निर्णय करे तो अच्छा होगा ।

MR. SPEAKER: I have my ruling ready with me. But I have promised him that I will give him an opportunity. I think we will keep it pending. Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): Did Shri Unnikrishnan know that the matter is coming up today?

MR. SPEAKER: No. Before I give my ruling he wanted to make a submission. I said that I will allow him to make a submission. The contents of the letter from *Organiser* I had given to him.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह मामला आज आयेगा यह उनको पता था या नहीं ?

MR. SPEAKER: No. But I told him that I will take it up before the end of the session, and this is the last day of the session.

पिछले दो दिन में आपने मामला आने नहीं दिया, वे बेचारे क्या करते ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
पोस्टपोन कर दीजिये ।

**RE QUESTION OF PRIVILEGES
AGAINST ALL INDIA RADIO**

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Sir, what happened to my privilege motion against the All India

Radio for blacking out the name of the mover of an adjournment motion, which was disclosed on the 2nd May, concerning the railways? Three days have passed and this is the last day of the session. All the documentary evidence and information that you require are available in the Library. My information is that the Director-General and another person in the department personally intervened and have done away with the copy of the report from here. If the governmental bodies go on doing unauthorised things like this, what is the point in our being here and going on talking all the time? This is a very serious matter, which must be discussed today. We cannot have this non-sense all the time. I have given notice. It should be taken up.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर):
आल इंडिया रेडियो में पार्लियामेंट की कार्यवाही भी ठीक ठीक रिपोर्ट नहीं की जाती है। आल इंडिया रेडियो कांग्रेस पार्टी की जायदाद नहीं है और न उनके प्रचार का साधन है ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwass): They pick and choose the names also.

MR. SPEAKER: I think, so far as your views are concerned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not only views.

MR. SPEAKER: What are you doing? You let me know when you cool down so that I may get up.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: After we adjourn.

MR. SPEAKER: I do feel, being the Members of this House, when they speak here, there should be no discrimination. I am not giving any ruling over it. I want to get their explanation. I will come before this House. I assure you I am not leaving it here.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैता): अध्यक्ष जी, आप मुझे एक मिनट का समय दीजिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष जी, संसद समीक्षा में जो लोग योग्य हैं उन को काम नहीं दिया जाता है बल्कि और लोगों को दिया जाता है।

MR. SPEAKER: I will thoroughly examine this. We will have to lay down a procedure for it. We have to discuss it amongst ourselves. Normally, I have to get their version as to why they did it. After all, personally, I feel that the treatment should be fair. Everybody should be very fairly reported, whether this side or that side. Of course, they can omit the Speaker if they like.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why?

MR. SPEAKER I very often find myself, my own observations missing. The result is that what Mr. Jyotirmov Bosu says or what people on this side say, that is given and I am never defended either in this House or by the press or anybody else. We will have to find it out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am cool enough now-in fact 72° room temperature.

MR. SPEAKER. You wait for sometime more.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The question is, on 2nd May, we discussed with all the passion at our command the arrest of Mr. George Fernandes.....

MR. SPEAKER: Passion?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Not passion in other spheres of life. The adjournment motion was moved by me and replied to by Mr. L. N. Mishra. I had the right of reply also.

If you see the script in the Library, you will see the whole thing of Mr. L. N. Mishra, no mention of the mover, no mention of other Members. This is a day-light robbery with our money....

MR. SPEAKER: That is over now. Kindly sit down. There was a time that the Members sat down when the Speaker got up. We have to change the rules now that when a Member gets up, the Speaker will sit down. What is this? This has become a habit. When I stand, you ask me to please sit down and I sit down. The reverse process has started. You cannot ask me to sit down when I am standing. It is the only way of avoiding trouble that I stand up.

The papers to be laid, Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

I have given an adjournment motion on the hunger-strike by Mr. George Fernandes and others as a protest against the ill-treatment meted out to them by the Jail authorities.

MR. SPEAKER You discussed it the other day. The matter has already been discussed, every thing, in adjournment motion, in No-Confidence motion

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, अध्यक्ष जी ऐसा मन कहिये। जेल में वह बन्द है। उन के साथ कैसा व्यवहार हो रहा है। आज अखबारों में खबर छूट है कि वह भूख-हड़ताल कर रहे हैं। उन वकील उन से नहीं मिल सकते। कल तो उनके घर वालों को नहीं मिलने दिया गया। मंत्री जी से कहिये वह ब्यान दें।

MR. SPEAKER: I have allowed matters under Rule 377 to three of you. But as far as the adjournment

motion is concerned, I am sorry this is not possible.

Papers to be laid. Shri Bhola Paswan Shastri.

12.15 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI URBAN ART COMMISSION ACT

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of section 26 of the Delhi Urban Art Commission Act, 1973:—

- (1) The Delhi Urban Art Commission (Terms and Conditions of Service) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 191(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1974.
- (2) The Delhi Urban Art Commission (Conditions of Exemption) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 192(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1974.
- (3) The Delhi Urban Art Commission (Budget and Finance) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 193(E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7009/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of Synthetic Rubber (Price Control) Second Amendment Order, 1974

727 LS—8.

(Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 464 in Gazette of India dated the 16th February, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7010/74].

NOTIFICATION UNDER DELIMITATION ACT, 1972.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Order No. 13 (Hindi and English versions) of the Delimitation Commission in respect of the delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies in the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, published in Notification No. S.O. 268 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 27th April, 1974, under sub-section (3) of section 10 of the Delimitation Act 1972. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7011/74].

STATEMENTS CORRECTING REPLIES TO USQ ETC. AND NOTIFICATION UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (a) Statements (i) Correcting the reply given on the 30th November 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 2981 by Shri Saroj Mukherjee regarding seizure of smuggled goods in each State in 1972-73 and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

(Shri K. B. Ganesh)
Statements

(i) In the statement enclosed with the reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2981 dated 30-11-73, the value of smuggled goods seized in Kerala State during the year 1972-73 was shown as Rs. 72.1 lakhs. On a further check of the figures of seizures made by the concerned Collector of Customs, it has transpired that through a clerical error, the value of seizures had been incorrectly worked out as Rs. 72.1 lakhs, whereas the correct figure should be Rs. 54.1 lakhs.

The mistake is regretted.

(ii) In reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2981 dated 30-11-1973, the value of smuggled goods seized in Kerala State during the year 1972-73 was shown as Rs. 72.1 lakhs in the statement annexed to the reply. The correct value of seizures made in Kerala State during the year 1972-73 was Rs. 54.1 lakhs and not Rs. 72.1 lakhs. The amended reply could not be laid on the Table within 7 days of answering the Question, as the mistake was detected subsequently.

2. A statement containing the correct reply is now laid on the Table of the House.

(2) Statements (i) correcting the reply given on the 27th July, 1973 to Unstarred Question No. 830 by Shri P. G. Mavalankar regarding Ministers' travels abroad during inter-session period (May 19 to July 22, 1973) and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

Statements

(i) In the statement accompanying the reply to Unstarred Question No. 830 asked by Shri P. G. Mavalankar in the Lok Sabha on the 27th July, 1973, regarding Ministers' travels abroad during inter-session period (May 19 to July 22, 1973), which I laid on the Table of the House, it

was, *inter alia*, indicated that Shri D. P. Dhar visited Bangladesh in response to an invitation from the Deputy Chairman of the Bangladesh Planning Commission and that an estimated expenditure of Rs. 2,225/- was spent. This was based on figures intimated by the Planning Commission.

The Planning Commission have subsequently intimated that the expenditure on Shri Dhar's visit to Bangladesh was Rs. 27,295/- and that he had also visited Rumania during the inter-session period to have talks on economic cooperation between India and Rumania, on which an expenditure of Rs. 29,780 was incurred. Accordingly, the entries in the Statement referred to in reply to Unstarred Question No. 830 answered on the 27th July, 1973, should read as under against 'Shri D. P. Dhar':—

<i>Purpose of visit</i>	<i>Estimated Expenditure</i>
Led the delegation to hold discussions in response to an invitation from Government of Bangladesh	27,295
Led the delegation to have talks on Economic cooperation between India and Rumania	29,780

(ii) The full facts necessitating the correction were intimated to the Ministry of Finance by the Planning Commission in March, 1974 and hence the delay.

A correcting Statement is now laid on the Table of the House.

(3) A copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 3 published in Gazette of India dated the 5th January, 1974 containing corrigendum to G.S.R. 927 dated the 1st September, 1973, issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7012/74.]

PAPERS UNDER AIR CORPORATION RULES

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-rule (5) of rule 3 of the Air Corporations Rules, 1954:—

- (1) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of Air India for the year 1974-75.
- (2) Summary of Actuals for the year 1972-73, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for the year 1973-74 and Budget Estimates for the 1974-75, of Air India.
- (3) Summary of Budget Estimates for Revenue and Expenditure of the Indian Airlines for the year 1974-75.
- (4) Summary of Actuals for the year 1972-73, Budget Estimates and Revised Estimates for 1973-74 and Budget Estimates for the year 1974-75, of Indian Airlines. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7013/74].

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER FOR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES IN INDIA AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER DELHI SIKH GURDWARAS ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Fourteenth Report of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities in India for the period 1st July, 1971 to 30th June, 1972, under clause (2) of article 350B of the Constitution.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Report. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7014/74].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi versions) under sub-section (4) of section 39 of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Act, 1971:—

- (i) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Election of Protempore Chairman, President, Other Office Bearers and Members of the Executive Board Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. F. 18(29)/73-Judl. in Delhi Gazette dated the 28th March, 1974.
- (ii) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. F. 18(15)/73-Judl., in Delhi Gazette dated the 28th March, 1974.
- (iii) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Management Committee (Co-option of Members) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. F. 18(19)/Judl. in Delhi Gazette dated the 9th May, 1974.
- (iv) The Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras Management Committee (Election of Members) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. F. 18/33/73 Notification No. F. 18(19)/73-Judl. in Delhi Gazette dated the 9th May, 1974. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7015/74].

MR. SPEAKER: I did not get information that you would be laying it on the Table on behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha.

श्री कदम बहारी बाजपेयी (स्वा.लियर)
प्रध्वज जी, मैं जरा यह रिपोर्ट देखिये।
14 जुलाई, 1971 से 30 जून 1972 की

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

रिपोर्ट इस समय पेन की जा रही है। फिर लिगुस्टिक माइनारिटीज कमिशनर को नियुक्त करने की जरूरत क्या है। 1974 में रिपोर्ट आ रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मैं उन को कब कर दूंगा। इस के बारे में मैंने दो, तीन बफा पहले भी कहा है कि इस तरह नहीं होना चाहिये। अगर अगर इस तरह से पिछला कुछ देना पड़े तो उसके कुछ कारण तो देने चाहिए। मुझे रोज रोज कहना पड़ता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जरा प्राप रीजन्स देख लीजिये क्या दिये है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बलिये कुछ न कुछ तो दिया ही हुआ है।

CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS AND AUDIT REPORT
OF CARDAMOM BOARD ERNAKULAM AND
NOTIFICATIONS UNDER MARINE PRODUCTS
EXPORT DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
ACT, ETC.

THE MINISTER OF COMMERCE
(PROF. D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA):
I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamon Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1971-72 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Cardamon Act, 1965 [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7016/74].

(2) (i) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 33 of the Marine Products Export Development Authority Act, 1972:—

(a) The Marine Products Export Development Authority (Second Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in

Notification No. S.O. 913 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1974.

(b) The Marine Products Development Authority (Amendment) Rules, 1974, published in Notification No. S.O. 914 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1974.

(ii) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7017/74].

(3) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi versions under sub-section (2) of section 16 of the Tariff Commission Act, 1951:—

(i) Report (1972) of the Tariff Commission on the Price Structure of Man-made Fibres and Yarns Industry—Viscose Staple Fibre Spun Yarn.

(ii) Report (1972) of the Tariff Commission on the fair prices for Rayon Tyre Cord.

(iii) Report (1973) of the Tariff Commission on the Review of the Automobile Ancillary Industry. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7018/74].

(4) A copy of the Cotton Textiles (Control) Amendment Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 978 in Gazette of India dated the 20th April, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7016/74].

(5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Coffee Board for the year 1972-73. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7020/74].

- (6) A copy of the Annual Report of the working of the Cardamom Board, Ernakulam, for the year 1972-73. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7021/74.]

Notifications under Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy each of the following Gujarat Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (8) of section 13 of the Bombay Motor Vehicles Tax Act, 1958, read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat:—

(a) Notification No. GH/G/74/82/MTA-1074/2744 (iii)/E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 30th March, 1974.

(b) Notification No. GH/G/92/MTA-1773/302-E published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 11th April, 1974.

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notification mentioned at (a) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7022/74.]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. GH/ G/ 93/MTA/1773/302-E (Hindi and English versions) published in Gujarat Government Gazette dated the 11th April, 1974, under sub-section (2) of section 31 of the Gujarat Carriage of Goods Taxation Act, 1962, read with the clause (c)(iii) of the Proclamation dated the 9th February, 1974 issued by the President in relation to the State of Gujarat. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7023/74.]

STATEMENT SHOWING ACTION TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT ON VARIOUS ASSURANCES, PROMISES, ETC.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI B. SHANKARANAND): I beg to lay on the Table the following statements showing the action taken by the Government on various assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during the various sessions of Lok Sabha:

FOURTH LOK SABHA

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Statement No XXXVII | Tenth Session, 1970. |
| 2. Statement No. XXVII | Twelfth Session, 1970. |

FIFTH LOK SABHA

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| 3. Statement No. XXIX | Second Session, 1971 |
| 4. Statement No. XX | Fourth Session, 1972 |
| 5. Statement No. XIV. | Fifth Session, 1972 |
| 6. Statement No. XII | Sixth Session, 1972 |
| 7. Statement No. XIII | Seventh Session, 1973 |
| 8. Statement No. VII | Eighth Session, 1973 |
| 9. Statement No. V | Ninth Session, 1973 |
| 10. Statement No. II | Tenth Session, 1974. |
- [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7024/74.].

PAPER UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Film Finance Corporation Limited Bombay, for the year 1972-73.
- (2) Annual Report of the Film Finance Corporation Limited Bombay, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7025/74.]

CORRIGENDUM TO REVIEW ON THE WORKING OF REHABILITATION INDUSTRIES CORPORATION LTD. CALCUTTA FOR 1972-73

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY): I beg to lay on the Table 'Corrigendum' (Hindi and English versions) to the Review by the Government on the working of the Rehabilitation Industries Corporation Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1972-73. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7026/74.]

ANNUAL REPORT OF SCHOOL PLANNING AND AGRICULTURE, ETC.

SHRI D. P. YADAV: I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report of the School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, for the year 1972-73. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7027/74.]
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute

of Technology, Delhi for the year 1972-73.

- (iii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons for not laying the Hindi version of the above Report simultaneously.

PAPERS UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): On behalf of Shri Sukhdev Prasad, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (1) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1972-73.
- (2) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, Neyveli, for the year 1972-73 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7029/74.]

NOTIFICATION UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI B. P. MAURYA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Sugar (Price Determination for 1973-74 Production) Third Amendment Order, 1974 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. U.S.R. 209(E) in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1974, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7030/74.]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER EMPLOYEES PROVIDENT FUNDS AND FAMILY PENSION FUND ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR (SHRI BAL-

(SHIVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 7 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952:—

- (i) The Employees' Provident Funds (Amendment) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 305 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd March, 1974.

- (ii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Second Amendment) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 341 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1974.

- (iii) The Employees' Provident Funds (Third Amendment) Scheme, 1974, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 377 in Gazette of India dated the 6th April, 1974.

- (2) Three statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notifications. (Placed in Library Sec. No LT/1/703/74).

SYNOPSIS OF PROCEEDINGS OF COMMITTEES ON DRAFT FIFTH FIVE YEAR PLAN

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer): I beg to lay on the Table Synopsis of Proceedings of Committee 'A' on Draft Fifth Five Year Plan (Policy Resources and Allocation).

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): I beg to lay on the Table Synopsis of Proceedings of Committee 'B' on Draft Fifth Five Year Plan (Industry, Power Transport and Scientific and Technological Research).

SHRI DARBARA SINGH (Hoshiarpur): I beg to lay on the Table Sy-

nopsis of Proceedings of Committee 'C' on Draft Fifth Five Year Plan (Agriculture and Rural Economy):

GENERAL REVIEW OF PLAN COMMITTEES

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table 'Parliamentary Committees on Draft Fifth Five Year Plan-General Review'.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Thursday, the 9th May, 1974 adopted the following motion in regard to the Joint Committee on the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Bill, 1973:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do appoint five members of Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee on the Constitution (Thirty-second Amendment) Bill, 1973, in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Sarvashri Jaisukhlal Hathii, Ajit Prasad Jain, Ram Niwas Mirdha, C.D. Pande and Bindeshwari Prasad Singh from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1974, and resolves that Sarvashri Ram Niwas Mirdha, Mohammad Yunus Saleem, Mahendra Bahadur Singh, Kishan Lal Sharma and Banarsi Das, members of the Rajya Sabha, be appointed to the said Joint Committee to fill the vacancies."

- (ii) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on

(Secretary-General)

Thursday, the 2nd May, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:—

"That this House concur in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect three members to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancies caused by the retirement of Shri N. P. Chaudhari, Shri Sundarmani Patel and Miss Saroj Purshotam Khaparde from the membership of the Rajya Sabha on the 2nd April, 1974, and resolves that this House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, three members from among the members of the House to the said Committee to fill the vacancies."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee:—

1. Shri N. P. Chaudhari
2. Shri Chandramani Lal Chowdhary
3. Shri M. C. Balan,

(iii) I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Friday, the 3rd May, 1974, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Tribes:—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do elect one member to the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the vacancy

caused by the resignation of Dr. Z. A. Ahmad, from the membership of the Committee on the 28th April, 1974 and resolves that the House do proceed to elect, in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, one member from among the members of the House to the said Committee to fill the vacancy."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, Shri B. Rachalaiah, Member, Rajya Sabha has been duly elected to the said Committee."

(iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Finance Bill, 1974, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 4th May, 1974, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS MINUTES

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts): I beg to lay on the Table Minutes of the Thirtieth to Forty-first sittings of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions held during the current session

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE STATEMENT SHOWING FINAL REPLIES OF GOVERNMENT IN RESPECT OF CERTAIN RE- COMMENDATIONS

SHRI R. K. SINHA (Fazlabad). I beg to lay on the table a statement showing the final replies of the Government to the recommendations included in Chapter V of the Twenty-Eighth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) regarding action taken by Government on the

recommendations contained in the Eighteenth Report of the Estimates Committee (Fifth Lok Sabha) on the erstwhile Ministry of Foreign Trade—Tea Board.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

TWELFTH REPORT

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur): I beg to present the Twelfth Report of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.20 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: INDIAN OIL CORPORATION

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI D. K. BOROOAH): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the course of discussions on a Notice under Rules 222 and 224 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha by Hon'ble Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, the question of the appointment of Shri C. R. Das Gupta as Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation was raised.

MR. SPEAKER: This is a long statement containing seven Pages. Please lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: Sir, I lay the statement on the Table of the House.

Statement

In the course of discussions on a Notice under Rules 222 and 224 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha by Hon'ble Member, Shri Madhu Limaye, the question of the appointment of Shri C. R. Das Gupta as Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation was raised. The Notice itself pertained to an alleged breach of privilege and contempt

of the Committee on Public Undertakings and of this august House by Shri C. R. Das Gupta in the course of a statement and affidavit filed before the Pipelines Inquiry Commission on 8th February, 1971. In the matter of privilege, this august House has sovereign powers and the question will be decided under directions of the Hon'ble Speaker in due course. I shall submit to the Hon'ble Speaker all the relevant facts and material on this subject available to me in this Statement, I shall confine myself to the matter of Shri C. R. Das Gupta's appointment as Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation.

2. I had requested a Committee presided over by Shri P. N. Haksar to assist me in finding suitable Chairman for the Oil & Natural Gas Commission and for the Indian Oil Corporation. However, while a recommendation was made for the ONGC, this Committee was unable to recommend a name for the IOC. As the Indian Oil Corporation which is one of the major public sector organisations, was without a Chairman for several months, and as the management of the oil economy, of which the Corporation commands a major share, was assuming growing importance, I decided that the best man available inside that organisation should be appointed to the post. In the totality of the Corporation's operations, the refinery sector which has major programmes of expansion, requires the greater direction and control, and hence it was decided that the Chairman should be a person with considerable experience of constructing and managing refineries. After taking all factors into account, and in view of his long experience and excellent record, I chose Shri C. R. Das Gupta, the senior most officer in the Refineries & Pipelines Division, and my recommendation was approved by Government.

3. An allegation has been made in the Hon'ble Member's Notice that Shri Das Gupta did not implement the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry on the Pollution of Ganges Waters. At the outset I would like to point out that Shri Das Gupta was

[Shri D. K. Boroah].

not the Managing Director when the river pollution incident occurred, nor was he connected with the Barauni Refinery in any way. The Commission gave its report on 21st July, 1969 and, after examining all the recommendations, the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals wrote to the Indian Oil Corporation on 31st January 1970 to take necessary action on all the recommendations subject to their techno-economic suitability and practicability. The Corporation has been submitting implementation reports from time to time and by March, 1972, out of a total of 20 recommendations, all except two had been implemented. The two recommendations not implemented were the following: The first referred to the construction of a road along the effluent pipeline to ensure regular and quick inspection. The view of the Corporation's Board of Directors, based on a recommendation made by the then Managing Director, Lt. Gen. Sarda Nand Singh, was that construction of a pucca road along the route of the pipeline was not necessary because the pipeline was mostly underground and because it was easy to inspect the outfall from the Rajendra Bridge. The second recommendation relates to the arrangements to be made to ensure that the final effluent falls into the main stream of the river and gets properly dispersed in the river stream. The Commission had recommended that the Refinery may consider techno-economic feasibility of the four alternatives that were offered or any other suitable alternatives and adopt a safe system. The Corporation examined all the alternatives in great detail and came to the conclusion that not only would they involve very considerable expenditure, but also that they would not be technically or otherwise feasible and may not achieve the purpose for which the recommendation had been made. As, in the mean while, the river had changed its course and come towards the refinery bank, and the pipeline was already discharging the effluent in the main stream, the problem had been minimised and it was

felt that if, in future, the river changed its course again, by appropriate action it could be ensured that the effluent was actually dispersed in the main stream of the river. A report to this effect was submitted to Government.

4. However, as Government attached great importance to these two recommendations, the Corporation was directed to examine the matter again in detail in consultation with expert opinion and to take all measures necessary to prevent recurrence of pollution of the river. After consulting the Central Water & Power Commission, the Corporation has again reported to the Ministry in March 1974 that owing to technical problems, none of the four alternatives suggested by the Commission could be implemented, and that all other steps were being taken to ensure that the oil content in the effluent is reduced to the minimum. This matter is presently under examination in the Ministry.

5. It is relevant to point out that as a result of the corrective action taken by the Corporation, the phenol and oil content of the effluent has already been brought down within the limits permissible under the standards of the Indian Standards Institution. Work on additional installations to reduce the phenol and oil content further is in hand and is expected to be completed soon. It may be added here that anti-pollution measures have been accepted as a policy by my Ministry at the instance of the Prime Minister.

6. The Commission had also recommended departmental action against certain officers of the Barauni Refinery. Out of these, one was the General Manager, an IAS officer on deputation, against whom an enquiry was conducted by the Commissioner for Departmental Enquiries. The Enquiry Officer exonerated the officer and in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission this recommendation was accepted by Government. The two other senior officers of the IOC were the then Deputy General Mana-

ger and the Chief Electrical Engineer. Charges were framed against them for negligence and carelessness in the performance of their duties but it was noticed thereafter that this particular offence was not covered under the provisions of the IOC's Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules. While this lacuna in the Rules was corrected by means of an amendment, it was decided, on the advice of the Law Ministry and after consulting the Central Vigilance Commission, that the management could not give retrospective effect to the amendment. Further action against these officers is under consideration, in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission.

Disciplinary proceedings were also initiated by the IOC against four other officers of the Barauni Refinery and on the basis of the report of the Enquiry Officer, the officers were exonerated. Advice of the Central Vigilance Commission was also obtained. Another officer who was named in the Report had resigned from the IOC before the submission of the Report of the Commission. Therefore, the question of initiating departmental proceedings against this officer did not arise.

7. It will be observed from what I have stated that the Corporation has attended diligently and with due promptitude to the implementation of the recommendations of the Commission. All the recommendations on the outstanding issues were made after careful consideration by the Board of Directors and not by the Managing Director alone.

8. In the Notice of the Hon'ble Member, there is also an allegation that Shri Das Gupta obstructed the progress of the Pipelines Inquiry Commission by failing to produce the documents and records which he was ordered to do. This is a matter that has been raised in the House earlier and I can do no better than to quote from a statement made by my Hon'ble predecessor, Shri H. R. Gokhale in this House on 5th May 1972. Shri Gokhale stated as follows:—

"....I was referring to the production of files. Some 4000 files had been produced or submitted before the Commission by the IOC and 300 files by the Ministry....This is a transaction ranging over a course of years, not over a few years, where matters have been dealt with on different occasions. I do not want to defend this officer or that officer, or this Ministry or that. I am only pointing out the practical and pragmatic aspects of an inquiry like this. When you have to go into files ranging over 12-14 years and when the Commission says, 'Produce the relevant files it is not unreasonable to say that there can be a difference of opinion on relevance; there can be a difference of opinion between judges also on relevance, much more so in the case of ordinary mortals. 4,000 files are produced. If the Commission say that there is one file which has been brought to our notice which is relevant for the inquiry, the Ministry has not said and will not say 'we will not produce it.'The very fact that 4,000 files have been produced by the IOC and 300 by the Ministry disproves that."

I would like to add that to the best of my knowledge, the IOC has offered utmost co-operation to the Commission of Inquiry and the work of that Commission has been proceeding smoothly for the past several months. It is now coming to an end and we hope to have the report of the Commission within the next few months.

9. In conclusion, I would like to submit that the appointment of Shri C. R. Das Gupta as Chairman has been made in the ordinary course and in accordance with the procedure laid down for this purpose.

श्री मधु लियये (बांका) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरो बात सुन लीजिये। आज सबेरे जब मैंने आईर पेपर पर देखा कि श्री देवकान्त बरुआ बयान देने जा रहे हैं, तो एक पक्ष द्वारा मैंने सूचित किया था कि इस में कई विवादस्पद बातें आ सकती हैं और उन का

बयान पढ़ने के बाद मुझे ऐसा लगता कि यह सारा बयान विवादस्पद बातों में बरा हुआ है। मैं अपनी जिम्मेदारी पर गलत-बयानी करना चाहते हैं, तो करे।

MR. SPEAKER: Can you listen to me for a minute? Now, the statement is laid on the Table of the House. That motion is already there. If you want to send any comments you can send it to me.

श्री मधु लिमये : उस पर तो निर्णय आप नहीं करने जा रहे हैं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipur): How will you decide it? Yesterday you held over this privilege.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): He is making a statement with regard to the privilege.

MR. SPEAKER: I may tell you that we were kept so busy in the last few days. This came only this morning. I found no time and so I could not come to any conclusion so far.

श्री मधु लिमये : तो इसे आप विदहोल्ड कर दीजिये। यह बहुत विवादस्पद है।

MR. SPEAKER: He has now laid it on the Table of the House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Do not allow him to lay it on the Table.

MR. SPEAKER: Well, I have allowed him to lay it on the Table of the House. That will not affect my decision.

श्री मधु लिमये . अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में एक बाधा है जिस की ओर मैं आप का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। गंगा पो न्यूशन इंक्वायरी कमीशन के बारे में यह कहते हैं :

"Charges were framed against them for negligence and carelessness in the performance of their duties but it was noticed thereafter

that this particular offence was not covered under the provisions of the IOC's Conduct, Discipline and Appeal Rules."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आप इस की कल्पना भी कर सकते हैं कि एक अधिकारी को नेगलीजेंस और केयरलेसनेस बरतने का अधिकार है? क्या इस तरह के इनके क्लेस हैं और क्या इस का नोटिस यह सदन नहीं लेगा? इस में साफ कहा गया है कि कोई भी अधिकारी नेगलीजेंस कर सकता है, केयरलेसनेस दिखा सकता है लेकिन कोई एक्शन उस पर नहीं हो सकता।

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Are you taking us for a ride?

SHRI D. K. BOROOAH: You are taking us for a ride—not we

श्री मधु लिमये : क्या इस तरह की बात हो सकती है? क्या यह सरकार दस तरह से चल सकती है? क्या सभी अधिकारियों को यह अधिकार दिया हुआ है, यह हक दिया हुआ है कि वे नेगलीजेंस दिखाएँ, वे केयरलेसनेस दिखाएँ और फिर आप उन की प्रमोशन दें। दीजिये प्रमोशन, मुझे क्या करना है, जेहनूम मे देश की पटुका दीजिये।

MR. SPEAKER: You stop it now. Now, the Minister of Education, Social Welfare and Culture.

12.28 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY KHARAGPUR

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): On 18th April, 1974, the hon. Shri Samar Guha made a statement in the House under Rule 377, when he made some allegations against the Chairman, Board of Governors, IIT-Kharagpur. The points

raised by him were more or less the same which had been dealt with by me on 11 April 1974 and in reply to Unstarred Question No. 7662 on 22nd April 1974. On the same day i.e. 18-4-1974 he addressed a letter to the Deputy Speaker, copy of which has been sent to me, listing the allegations that he had made earlier as also some new allegations. Yesterday, i.e. 9th May 1974, I received a copy of letter of the same date addressed by him to you, Sir, in which he sought clarification from me on some of the points raised by him, I will attempt to deal with the main points raised by the Hon. Member.

The appointment of the Chairman of the Board of Governors of IIT-Kharagpur has been Questioned on the ground that he heads on Industrial concern and does not possess any technical knowledge. There is neither a legal requirement nor has it been the practice that only persons possessing technical Qualifications should be appointed as Chairmen of the Boards of Governors of IITs. The practice so far has been that a person of eminence connected with industry or education or science/technology, is appointed in this capacity by the Visitor. Among the industrialists, mention may be made of Shri Kastur Bhai Lal Bhai who was Chairman of the Board of Governors of IIT, Bombay from 1953 to 1965, his successor, the late Shri G. L. Mehta, who was Chairman from 1965 to 1971; Shri Padampat Singhania, who was Chairman of the Board of Governors of the IIT, Kanpur from 1965 to 1971.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We have removed him. This man, Mr. Haksar, is a tobacco dealer.

MR. SPEAKER: This is also a very long statement, about 8 pages as I see it.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I beg to lay it on the Table.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): No, Sir. There are serious allegations and charges. He is not prepared to meet

any of these charges. I have so many documents with me and I want to hear it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Dimand Harbour): He is a tobacconist to use a civilised word. He need not become chief of the IIT.

MR. SPEAKER: You are all speaking simultaneously. Do not speak simultaneously.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The statute has been violated. A serious situation has been created. A crisis has been created.

MR. SPEAKER: In deference to your wishes, because you were not satisfied with the statement as shown to me, I asked him to make a more comprehensive statement so that the matter could be cleared.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I have your guidance....

MR. SPEAKER: No question of guidance. Let me finish my observation. I am not allowing you. This is a very bad habit.

He has come in deference to your wishes as conveyed through me because you were not satisfied with the statement. You wrote to me. He has got a very long statement. It is much better he lays it on the Table. You read it at leisure and later on you can rise this point. I will not object to it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): He should have come earlier. There is no time for a discussion now.

MR. SPEAKER: That was why I had to give this introduction, because the Minister brought the statement as his main speech in the debate.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipur): Why has he brought a statement on a controversial matter on the last day?

MR. SPEAKER: It went to him only....yesterday. Prof Samar Guha wrote to me that he was not satisfied. I conveyed that to him yesterday. That is the reason why he has come today with the statement.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have explained everything.

MR. SPEAKER: I would advise you this. Let it be laid on the Table. Otherwise it is your pleasure; I can ask him to read it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will it be made available?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I have so many documents with to substantiate the serious charges. In the appointment of the personal adviser, the statute has been violated. The Visitor has refused to accept the appointment of the personal adviser.

Recently another thing happened. As Chairman he asked the present Director to give up his job. He appointed another temporary incumbent there. So many irregularities are being committed by that gentleman.

You know I took up the matter of Delhi IIT. I succeeded in doing a little bit to that institution. Here I have so many charges. What am I to do? This is the last day.

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of his reading this long statement and your listening to it, I advise that he lays it on the Table. You read it. After that, we can proceed further.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Today.

MR. SPEAKER: Not today. Today is non-official day.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: We only want an assurance from the hon. Minister, if it is not in the statement, that this gentleman who is only a commercial executive working for a British monopoly concern would be removed and a proper academician installed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: The question was raised by Shri Samar Guha and supported by others on that particular day. In an institution like the IIT, we should have a luminary in education as Chairman. Mr. Haksar has no knowledge in this respect, he is not an academician or technical expert. He was merely concerned with the Indian Tobacco Company..

MR. SPEAKER: I thought that you were on the question of same procedure. The point now is whether it should be laid on the Table of the House or whether it should be read.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: This man has been appointed as a Personnel Adviser. It is an illegal appointment and it will continue. He is creating all kinds of troubles. The Chairman without the sanction of the President who is the visitor as enjoined upon him by the statute has appointed a senior professor! ..

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not allow a debate on this. The hon. Minister can lay it on the Table of the House. I am sorry I touched the subject, and the Members started speaking on it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On a point of order. The direction came from the Chair, if I remember, about 20 or 25 days ago to get information from Kharagpur. The Hon. Education Minister should not, under any circumstances, have taken more than seven days. I want to ask the hon. Education Minister, for whom I have great regard; why is it that he has chosen to come before the House on the last day.

MR. SPEAKER: I have already told you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Secondly Mr. Haksar is a commercial executive working for Imperial Tobacco. We are trying to cut to size this company, but this Government would

not do so. Will he give an assurance today that Mr. Haksar would be asked to resign and they would get a proper candidate for this job.

MR. SPEAKER: May I tell you that Mr. Samar Guha's letter came to me. The Minister sent me a copy of his speech in which he had covered these points at the time of the discussion on the Demands for Grants

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: My point is this. A letter had been written to you. They are pushing Mr. Mukherjee. He has written. I cannot understand how the Minister can entertain such a letter from the Chairman....

(Interruptions).

अध्यक्ष महोदय . अब मैं क्या करूँ ? यह बहुत खराब बात है कि जब मैं बोल रहा होता हूँ तब लोग बीच में खड़े हो जाते हैं और डिस्ट्रैक्शन पैदा करते हैं। यह आदत ठीक नहीं है। मैंने तो कही ऐसा नहीं देखा कि वो आदमी बात करते हैं तो तीसरा घुस कर बीच में बाँध करने लग जाये। आप लोगों की कुछ आदत सी हो गई है। रात में ज्यादा लैट सोने की बजह से दवा की दो गोलियाँ खा कर आया हूँ। आखिर आप लोगों को कोई प्रोसीजर तो फालो करना चाहिए।

I forgot what I was going to say. Let him lay the paper on the Table of the House.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: Sir, I beg to lay the statement regarding I.I.T. Kharagpur, on the Table of the House.

Statement

On 18th April, 1974, the hon. Shri Samar Guha made a statement in the House under Rule 377, when he made some allegations against the Chairman, Board of Governors, IIT—

Kharagpur. The points raised by him were more or less the same which had been dealt with by me on 11 April 1974 and in reply to Unstarred Question No. 7602 on 22 April, 1974. On the same day i.e. 18-4-1974 he addressed a letter to the Deputy speaker, copy of which has been sent to me, listing the allegations that he had made earlier as also some new allegations. Yesterday, i.e. 9 May 1974, I received a copy of a letter of the same date addressed by him to you, Sir, in which he sought clarification from me on some of the points raised by him. I will attempt to deal with the main points raised by the hon. Member.

The appointment of the Chairman of the Board of Governors of IIT-Kharagpur has been questioned on the ground that he heads an Industrial concern and does not possess any technical knowledge. There is neither a legal requirement nor has it been the practice that only persons possessing technical qualifications should be appointed as Chairmen of the Board of Governors of IITs. The practice so far has been that a person of eminence connected with industry or education or science/technology, is appointed in this capacity by the Visitor. Among the industrialists, mentioned may be made of Shri Kastur Bhai Lal Bhai who was Chairman of the Board of Governors of the IIT, Bombay from 1958 to 1965, his successor, the late Shri G. L. Mehta, who was Chairman from 1965 to 1971; Shri Padampat Singhania, who was Chairman of the Board of Governors of the IIT, Kanpur from 1965 to 1971. Even the predecessor of the present Chairman of the Board of Governors of IIT, Kharagpur was an eminent industrialist, Shri Biren Mukherjee. There is thus no impropriety in appointing the present incumbent to the office of the Chairman, Board of Governors.

An allegation has been made that the Chairman is planning to drive out present Director. This is entirely untrue. In fact, the Chairman had asked me whether I could recommend to the Visitor that the term of appointment of the present Director, which ends in June, 1974, be extended by about one year until the Director attained the age of 55 years, the maximum age limit permissible under the rules. The Government were unable to accept this view because it was felt that as in the case of the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities, the term of appointment of the Director should be for a period of five years. The present Director had already served for ten years (from 1959 to 1969) as the Director of IIT, Bombay and completes his five-year term as Director, IIT-Kharagpur in June, 1974. The Directors of the IITs of Delhi, Madras and Bombay have all been appointed on a five-year contract, as is the case with the present Director of IIT, Kharagpur. In fact, the Visitor has been pleased to approve of the appointment of the successor of the present Director also for a term of five years.

The present Director had applied for terminal leave till the expiry of his period of contract. The leave was granted by the Board of Governors and the Visitor had approved the appointment of one of the senior most Professors as acting Director. Subsequently the present Director decided not to avail of the leave. He can, therefore continue until the expiry of the period of his contract.

It has been suggested that the present Chairman wanted to oust the Registrar, Shri D. C. Bhattacharya. This again is far from the truth. According to the information supplied to me by the Director, the Registrar applied for the post of Chief Administrative Officer, in the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta and was selected for the same. Although the Director said that it

could not be in the interest of the Institute that Shri D. C. Bhattacharya be permitted to leave, the Chairman stated that he was not against mobility in principle but that he would not agree to Shri D. C. Bhattacharya leaving his post without the concurrence of the Director and that it was essential to ensure proper succession at IIT-Kharagpur. The final view taken by the Director was that he would not like to stand in the way of Shri D. C. Bhattacharya joining the Indian Institute of Management, if appointed. Shri Bhattacharya wanted to move to the Indian Institute of Management in his own interest and there was no attempt on the part of the Chairman of the Board of Governors to oust him from IIT Kharagpur.

Exception has been taken to the part played by Shri D. P. Barua a Senior executive in the I.T.C. He was asked to assist the Director in locating a suitable Registrar. The Director has forwarded to me excerpts from a letter written by the Chairman to him dated 18th August, 1973, which is as follows:—

"I believe that administration is one of the areas which should be really strong. To this end, apart, from advertising, I would be obliged if you would also correspond with my colleagues, Shri A. Basu and D. P. Barua c/o I.T.C. Calcutta, to assist you in developing the profile, locating individuals and then selecting somebody really suitable for the job. I think the person concerned should preferably have an Accounting background with previous experience in an educational institution and a personality that will be acceptable to all in the organisation."

The need for this procedure had arisen because the Director in his letter of 27 June 1973 to the Chairman of the Board of Governors had expressed serious doubts about the suitability of the Deputy Registrar (Finance and Administration) to succeed to the post of Registrar because his experience has been by and large in Finance and accounts. This view was accepted by the Chairman who stated in his letter to the Director dated 7 December 1973 that it was necessary to find someone with wider experience to take up the post of Registrar on a substantive basis. Earlier the Chairman had felt that the Dy. Registrar might be competent to take up the post of the Registrar. It seems that a change in his views was largely because of the opinion expressed by the Director as also his own experience of the functioning of the Institute.

Another matter which has been raised concerns the appointment of a Personnel Adviser. Although I had dealt with this matter on two earlier occasions, I find that the Hon'ble Member wishes to seek further clarification from me. I shall therefore take the liberty of explaining the position at some length.

In many IITs matters connected with 'karamacharis' have led to serious difficulties. There is the question of the temporary employees and their demand for absorption on a permanent basis, question of the determination of Seniority, categorisation of posts, rules of promotion, the question of mess employees, etc. Delay in taking decisions on these matters accentuates unrest among the 'karamacharis'. Someone, therefore, has to devote a great deal of time to the solution of these problems. If the Director or any of the senior academics is entrusted with this responsibility, then they would have little time left for providing academic guidance or for discharging their academic responsibilities. The Registrar too has

responsibilities which are partly statutory and partly administrative. He cannot possibly be expected to devote his exclusive attention to the sorting out of the problems of the 'karamacharis'. It was, therefore, felt that someone who possessed suitable academic qualifications and who had extensive experience of dealing with personnel matters should be appointed as Personnel Adviser to sort out urgently the problems relating to the 'karamacharis'. The Board of Governors selected Dr. A. M. Sharma for appointment as Personnel Adviser on a contract for 5 years subject to the approval of the Visitor. Dr. Sharma is an M.A. in Economics from Delhi University and a Ph. D. in Sociology from Bombay University. He served for about 25 years under the Government as well as business firms dealing with problems of labour and personnel. He has not yet attained the age of 60 years. In view of the urgency of dealing with the labour problems Dr. Sharma was asked to start work and he has already succeeded in negotiating agreements with the Unions of 'Karamacharis'. However, as I have stated earlier in the House, the appointment will hold good only if the approval of the visitor is forthcoming.

Regarding the allegation of the Chairman serving "hot drinks" to students, I had said in the House on 11 April 1974 that I got in touch with the Chairman of the Board of Governors and I took the liberty of reading what he had written to me in this connection. I quoted the following portion from the letter of the Chairman of the Board of Governors:—

"In so far as the question of entertaining students is concerned, this is absolutely incorrect and there is no grain of truth in it whatsoever. The students do certainly come and see me but never have they been offered any drinks other than soft cold drinks".

It appears that this statement of mines escaped Shri Guha's attention and he repeated the allegation on 18 April 1974.

Shri Guha has referred to a letter from the Director to me. The letter mainly demonstrates the difference of opinion between him and the Chairman and on these matters it would be more proper for the new Director to take suitable measures. I would however like to mention a few points raised in that letter.

Regarding the prevention of ragging, the Chairman has expressed the view that the punishment for excessive ragging should not be such as to ruin the career of the students. One may not agree with this view but it would be incorrect to say that Chairman has thereby encouraged ragging of an undesirable nature. The Director has also objected to the Heads of the Departments and other Faculty Members directly meeting the Chairman, without proceeding through the Director. I am of the view that this cannot be accepted in an academic institution. Faculty Members should be free to approach the Chairman or any other person and there should be no restriction on their academic freedom. The Director has also made a mention of financial irregularities allegedly to have been noticed in the accounts of the Students Gymkhana. The Board of Governors examined this question and took a decision. However, on this matter a further report has been called for from the Institute. If it is felt that there should be a more detailed investigation into the allegations of financial irregularities, I would be willing to take appropriate action. Earlier, allegations of irregularity have been made against the present Director himself. These will also be looked into.

Shri Guha has also drawn attention to a confidential letter dated 19 April 1974 sent to the Members of the

Senate by the Director. As certain allegations have been made in this letters, I do not think it proper to make any comments until the views of the Senate are before me

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: The whole matter can be enquired into. Let there be an enquiry committee. You should give a direction that there should be an enquiry committee with competent technologists from anywhere in India to go into the whole affairs of this I.I.T. Dr. Sathna can do it, I have no objection.

12.35 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. REPORTED SALT CRISIS IN WEST BENGAL

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. B. RANA): I lay a statement regarding the reported salt crisis in West Bengal, on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

During the discussions Shri Samar Guha has stated that the price of salt has gone up in West Bengal by 10 to 15 times and that it is being sold at the rate Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per kg. in rural areas.

The retail price of salt in West Bengal was between 23 to 37 paise per kg. In November, 1973 whereas in February, 1974, it was 25 to 42 paise per kg. The whole sale price for a bag of salt (one quintal) in West Bengal in November, 1973 was between Rs. 16.75 to Rs. 24.38 per quintal, while in February, 1974 it was between Rs. 20.17 to Rs. 33.50 per quintal. There has thus been an increase in price which is largely due to the fact that the State nominees have not lifted the full quota of 22,000 tonnes per month. Against the requirement of 77,000 tonnes from January, 1974 to 15th February, 1974, the actual lifting of salt has been about 62,000 tonnes only. Some increase in price is also due to the fact that the bunker surcharge has

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been increased by the Coastal Conference from Rs. 6.36 prior to December, 1973 to the existing level of Rs. 27.15 per tonne.

In March, 1974, on the request of the West Bengal Government 5,000 tonnes of salt have been released from the reserve stock of 25,000 tonnes in Salkia Salt Golhas to maintain the price level. Again in April—May, 1974, 5,000 tonnes more have been released exclusively for West Bengal.

We have also taken up with the Ministry of Transport and Shipping, the question of reducing the bunker surcharge to the original level. We have requested the State Governments to direct their nominees to lift their quotas in full. The Railways have also been requested to move 4 rakes of salt on a priority basis from Kandla to Calcutta. Under the existing Zonal Scheme, the requirements of West Bengal are met by sea from West coast and Tulicorina ports. A committee has been appointed to review the Zonal Scheme in order to improve the distribution and price of salt in all the North Eastern States including West Bengal.

The member has also referred to the difficulty in unloading of salt from the ships that are waiting at the Calcutta port. This is a matter which is the concern of Ministry of Transport and Shipping who are being requested to attend to this on an urgent basis. It is however reported that out of the four ships that were to be unloaded in the middle of April 1974, three ships have been unloaded and the unloading of the fourth ship was delayed as it caught fire. In any case we have not allowed problems connected with unloading to obstruct the availability of salt. The release of 5,000 tonnes of salt in April—May 1974 was aimed at greater availability.

The reserves will be replenished when salt is unloaded.

As regards the possibility of development of salt in Contal coastal belt area, the West Bengal Government have reported that the total available salt land fully developed for salt production is hardly adequate to meet the requirements of the proposed soda ash and caustic soda plant at Haldia. The climatic condition in Orissa is not very favourable for production of salt. In case the State Governments come up with proposals for setting up salt works, such proposal will receive

12.36 hrs.

CORRECTION OF ANSWER TO USQ No. 2862 RE EXPENDITURE INCURRED ON SECURITY OF MINISTERS

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I lay a statement correcting the reply given on the 13th March, 1974 to Unstarred Question No. 2862 by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee regarding expenditure incurred on security of Ministers, on the Table of the House.

Statement

On 13th March, 1974 while furnishing a reply to the Unstarred Question No. 2862 in the House regarding annual expenditure incurred on security of the Ministers including the Prime Minister since 1971. I furnished following figures of expenditure:—

	1971	1972	1973
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Prime Minister	3,68,730.00	3,83,184.00	3,87,894.00
2. Home Minister . . . .	..	..	71,868.55
3. Finance Minister	65,822.00	67,457.00	74,564.00
4. All Other Ministers	22,082.00 each	22,407.60 each	24,162.80 each

Note : For those Ministers who remained in Office for fraction of a year, the expenditure on security was incurred for the period they stayed in Office at the rates mentioned above.

It has now come to my notice that these expenditure figures relate to only the expenditure incurred on body-guards in plain-clothes and do not include the expenditure incurred on armed police guards provided at the residences of some Ministers. Likewise there is some correction in figures of expenditure incurred on guards attached to the Finance Minister. As soon as this mistake came

to my notice I sought Chair's permission to make a correctional statement. Accordingly, a revised statement of expenditure incurred on security of the Ministers is laid on the Table of the House. This may be substituted in place of the Statement of expenditure incurred on the security of the Ministers during the period 1971-73 furnished earlier.

STATEMENT SHOWING EXPENDITURE ON SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE MINISTERS DURING 1971-73.

	1971 (in Rs.)	1972 (in Rs.)	1973 (in Rs.)
1. Shrimati Indira Gandhi	9,61,553.40	9,76,007.00	10,52,338.60
2. Shri Y.B. Chavan	1,06,023.20	1,08,200.00	1,14,418.80
3. Shri Jagjivan Ram	49,263.60	43,713.60	53,072.00
4. Shri Swaran Singh	22,082.40	22,407.60	51,480.80
5. Shri Uma Shankar Dikshit	14,721.50	22,407.670	1,16,943.25
6. Dr. Karan Singh	52,943.60	52,269.20	56,944.40
7. Shri I. K. Gujral	22,082.00	22,407.60	29,626.40
8. Shri R.N. Mircha	22,082.00	22,407.60	43,037.80
9. Prof. S. Nuraul Hasan	22,082.00	37,838.40	56,944.40
10. Shri K.C. Pant	37,512.00	37,838.40	57,944.40
11. Shri V C. Shulka	52,943.60	22,407.60	24,162.80
12. Shri F.H. Mohsin	22,082.00	22,407.60	37,821.80
13. All other Ministries	22,082.00 each	22,407.60 each	24,162.80

NOTE : For those Ministries who remained in Office for fraction of a year, the expenditure on the security was incurred for the period they stayed in office at the rates mentioned above.

12.37 hrs.

ARREST OF MEMBER

MR. SPEAKER: (*Interruptions*)
Now, I have received a telegram from the District Magistrate, Patna

"SRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI MP, REPRESENTING 35 PATNA PARLIAMENTARY CONSTITUENCY HAS BEEN TAKEN INTO CUSTODY UNDER RULE 118 DIR READ WITH SECTION 109 IPC 188 IPC AND SECTION 7 OF THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT 1932 AT 1 AM ON 9TH INSTANT AT KHAGAU (DANAPUR) NECESSARY DETAILS IN PRESCRIBED PROFORMA FOLLOWS—DIST-RATE PATNA". (*Interruptions*)

12.38 hrs.

NATIONAL LIBRARY BILL

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION
OF REPORT OF JOINT COMMITTEE

SHRI AMARNATH VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do further extend upto the last day of the first week of the next Session, the time for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee on the Bill to provide for the administration of the National Library and certain other connected matters."

The motion was adopted.

12.39 hrs.

CUSTOMS TARIFF BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) . अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक का उद्देश्य है कस्टम टैरिफ का आधुनिकीकरण करना और बुसेल्स टैरिफ नोमनक्लेचर के आधार पर एक विधेयक तैयार करना। इस का मशार्त है कि जो कस्टम ड्यूटी की चोरी की जाती है और जो तस्करी स्मगलिंग आदि चलाई है उस के ऊपर प्रभावी ढंग से रोक लगाई जाय। मुझे अफसोस है कि उनका मन्त्रालय नए नए विधेयक सदन में पेश करता चला जा रहा है लेकिन जो स्मगलिंग का काम बड़े पैमाने पर चल रहा है उसको रोकने के लिए वह कुछ नहीं कर रहा है।

बम्बई से मुझे खबर मिली है जिसको दबा दिया गया है कि खारगपारा (पेण) नाम के गांव के पास कस्टम अधिकारियों ने और देहाती लोगों ने एक बीहिकल को पकड़ा जिस में चोरी का माल जा रहा था। लेकिन उन्होंने गोली चलाई और उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि देहाती लोग और कस्टम वाली गाड़ी तितर बितर हो गई और बीहिकल भाग गया। उसी समय एक ट्रक जिस के ऊपर यह तस्करी का, स्मगल का माल लदा हुआ था वह भी भाग गया। इसके बारे में क्या किया गया है मुझे पता नहीं है।

बम्बई से मेरे पास खबर आई है कि 21 अप्रैल के आस पास बम्बई की पुलिस ने दो बीहिकल को पकड़ा। उसके ऊपर इलेक्ट्रोनिक्स वायरलेस इन्विपमेंट था। इसमें बढ़िया यह इन्विपमेंट था कि सरकार के पास भी नहीं है। इस बात को भी इसलिए

[मनु निम्न]

दबा दिया गया है क्योंकि बीहिकल उन मालिकों का था जिन के कई सिनेमा थैटर बम्बई में हैं। ये चाहे पचासो विधेयक वहाँ पर रखे इनसे कोई मतलब सिद्ध नहीं होगा अगर स्मगलिंग को रोकने का ये काम नहीं करेंगे। यह पत्र मराठी में है। अगर मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं तो मैं इस को इन्हें देने के लिए तैयार हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका याद होगा कि विगत माल महाराष्ट्र के कानून मंत्री श्री भुतले का मामला उठा था और श्री वसन्त राव नायक ने महाराष्ट्र की विधान सभा में विरोधी दलों को चुनौती दी थी कि उनके मामले में सी बी आई की इनक्वायरी करने के लिये हम जाग तैयार हैं—(इंटरमज) यहाँ इन्होंने कहा था कि हम सोच रहे हैं महाराष्ट्र सरकार से बात कर रहे हैं। लेकिन महाराष्ट्र असेम्बली में चुनौती दी गई थी इसके ऊपर महाराष्ट्र सरकार के मंत्री अगर इस मामले में बोधी हैं और सरकार ने वचन दिया है कि सी बी आई की इनक्वायरी होगी तो मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सी बी आई की इनक्वायरी क्यों रुकवाई गई है? प्रधान मंत्री को भुतले साहब ने जो नोट भेजा और महाराष्ट्र असेम्बली में जो भाषण किया है उस में अनगतिरिया है। उसके बारे में एक लम्बा पत्र मैं न प्रधान मंत्री की भेजा है। गणेश जी इस बात का खडन नहीं कर सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इट्राडक्ट्री स्टज पर आप खुद देखें कि डिस्क्शन का स्कार क्या होता है। इसको 377 के अन्तगत मान कर मैं उनको वह दूंगा कि वे स्टेटमेंट करें। यह चीज इस में नहीं आती है।

श्री मनु निम्न बुनियादी बात यह है कि आप भी चाहते हैं और हम भी चाहते हैं कि स्मगलिंग रुके।

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि श्री भुतले का जो मामला उठा था उसका क्या किया आपने? आश्वासन तो वे दिए जाते हैं लेकिन बाद में कोई फोला अप एक्शन नहीं लिया जाता है। भुतले के मामले में आप भी मिल गए हैं? आपको भी उन्होंने बना बुरा कहा था लेकिन आप चुप्पी साधे बैठे हैं महाराष्ट्र असेम्बली में उन्होंने कहा था कि गणेश कौन हाते हैं, लेकिन फिर भी आप चुप्पी साधे बैठे हैं।

MR SPEAKER, Has the Minister anything to say?

SHRI K R GANESH Sir, as you have remarked, the hon Member has raised specific matters I do not think at introduction stage it can be done. If the hon Member wants answers to these questions I am prepared to give the answers if specific notice is given.

MR SPEAKER The question is

'That the leave be granted to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to customs duties'

The motion was adopted

SHRI K R GANESH I introduce* the Bill

12 46 hrs

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

DETENTION OF SRI GADADHAR SAHA AT NALHATI POLICE STATION

SOME HON MEMBERS Rose—

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU— You may call Shri Gadadhar Saha

*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

MR. SPEAKER: Have some patience. Why can't you wait for your turn? He can explain it himself; he does not need supporters. He is very much there. I am allowing him to raise it, under 377.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA (Birbhum): Sir, under rule 222/223 I had given notice for seeking your consent to raise a vital question involving a breach of privilege of a member as well as of the House against the Officer in-charge of Nalhati Police Station (West Bengal) for illegal detention of a Member of Parliament for hours together in the police lock-up despite the disclosure of my identity as the Member of Parliament. In spite of the fact that I showed my Identity Card, I was illegally detained. But, Sir, you did not admit it under rule 222/223. Now, you have allowed me to raise it under Rule 377. So, I raise it under Rule 377. I do not know the reason why you have not allowed it under rule 222/223.

MR SPEAKER: When the information comes, I will examine it. If it is a breach of privilege, I will allow it.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA: Sir, the facts of the case are as follows:—

On 4-5-74, you read out the following wireless message dated 3-5-74 from the Superintendent of Police, Birbhum (West Bengal):—

"In the early hours (at about 03.00 hours) of 3rd May, 1974, the Officer incharge, Nalhati Police Station went to a place in Nalhati Police Station area for arresting some persons under Section 151 Cr. P. C. Seven persons were found at that place. A few of those persons did not disclose their identity at that time. Therefore, all of them were brought to Nalhati Police Station for interrogation and for establishing

their identity. At Nalhati Police Station, "It was discovered that one of the persons was Shri Gadadhar Saha, Member, Lok Sabha. Shri Saha was released on personal recognition at 07.00 hours on 3rd May, 1974."

This is the message from the Superintendent of Police, Birbhum, to you.

Rule 229 makes it absolutely mandatory for the following:—

Intimation to Speaker by Magistrate of arrest, detention, etc. of a Member. Rule 229 reads:

"When a member is arrested or a criminal charge or for a criminal offence or is sentenced to imprisonment by a court or is detained under an executive order, the committing judge, magistrate or executive authority as the case may be, shall immediately intimate such fact to the Speaker indicating the reasons for the arrest, detention or conviction, as the case may be, as also the place of detention or imprisonment of the member in the appropriate form set out in the Third Schedule."

You will see that he had not at all complied with the requirements of rules.

Further more, what is even more serious is that I was arrested in the early morning at 0.30 hours on 3rd May, 1974, by the Officer-in-charge of Nalhati Police Station, while I was proceeding to Delhi to attend the Lok Sabha. I was taken to the Nalhati Police Station in a police van along with several persons for interrogation. In spite of the fact that I had showed my identity card then and there they did not take any notice of it. On the contrary, they seized my identity card, Lok Sabha diary, the other important Parliamentary documents and my other belongings like watch, pen, etc. They detained me in

[Shri Gadhadar Saha]

the police lock-up for hours together. After keeping me in illegal detention they released me at 12.30 hrs. on 3rd May, 1974. I should say that there was no warrant against me, no injunction under section 144. I appeal to you and through you to all the hon. members of this House to consider whether it was reasonable on their part to have detained a member like this seizing his identity card and other belongings I appeal to you, Sir, to send the matter to the Privileges Committee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): If you read the message, if you read the proforma given under Schedule III, you will find that it is a gross violation of the privilege. It is obvious that they wanted to hide certain things. They had deliberately done something wrong which they wanted to conceal from hon. Speaker. That is why they have sent you a garbled version, a concoction. What also you want, Sir, for breach of privilege than this? It is a fit case of breach of privilege. It should be sent to the Privileges Committee and suitable punishment should be awarded to those officials.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The person sending the intimation has said that the member was released on personal recognition at 12.30 hrs. or so. I want to know why it could not be done earlier, at 3 o'clock in the morning. What were the causes for the delay in personal recognition?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (गुवाटियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, ऐसे मामले जब भी उठाए जाते हैं, तो बीच-बीच में प्राइविलेज के रूप में उठाये जाते हैं। लेकिन उन्हें स्वीकार करने से पहले आप राज्य सरकार से जानकारी मांगते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस मामले में यही तरीका अपनाया जाना चाहिए था कि माननीय सदस्य इस को बीच-बीच में प्राइविलेज के रूप में उठाते और आप जानकारी आने तक उस

को स्थगित रखते। लेकिन आप ने इस मामले को नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत उठाने की अनुमति दी है। यह मामला प्राइविलेज का है।

MR. SPEAKER: I have already said that it has come under 377. It will be given the treatment due to the privilege. At the beginning itself I made it clear as to how it came under 377. Two points are very important.

I shall have to see the points raised by Shri Bosu to see what is the scope and content of the information that is required to be sent to the Speaker. When a magistrate or an officer forwards this intimation to me, he does it within a reasonable time. This point was raised earlier also in this House and we had some procedures set down. Normally what happens is that in many cases, the officer sends immediately the telegram but the details come by letter. Under the law, they always mention under what section and under what breach of law etc. a Member is arrested. In this case after ascertaining the facts I shall have to examine it and shall come before the House again.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He was coming to Delhi to attend the session.

MR. SPEAKER: I have made the observation already.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: This should be sent to the Privileges Committee because it can examine in evidence many things.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down. I have to satisfy myself first. The other thing is that this is not connected with Parliament.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): May I submit my point? A report has to be called for from the State Government; that is something different. When a member categorically makes a statement from the other side, that must be referred to

the Privileges Committee because the House is bound to go by the statement which the hon. Member has made.

MR. SPEAKER: I think we had some procedure set for it. I shall look into it if that is the procedure. Then, I shall straightway send it to the Privilege Committee. There is no question of any controversy over it.

SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE (Calcutta—North East): This being the last day of the session and the fact being very clear that the Member himself had made a statement which, you and I, have heard, at least in the course of the day, you would look into the matter and tell something in the House.

MR. SPEAKER: I have to get information from the other side. I shall send it along with that information. We have been following this procedure. We will have to get the comments from the other side. I want to tell you that this is a matter which has been raised by Shri Bosu. I am examining it independently of the first one. This is much more important for me.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): According to information that has been received by the Superintendent of Police, without any charge-sheet, a Member of Parliament was kept in detention, according to the police for four hours. Then, he was released not on personal grounds but they were satisfied with his identity. To find out his identity of a person, it took them about four hours.

13 hrs.

Now the hon. member says that he was detained for 12 hours. Therefore, the discrepancy is whether it is 4 or 12 hours. But so far as the question of breach of privilege is concerned, there is no dispute. Whether it is 4 hours or 12 hours, it does not matter. The question is whether he was kept in detention, although they were aware of his identity. Is it believable that for

4 hours they could not find out a person's identity when in this case he was having his Parliament identity card. Could it be believed that it was not produced till after 4 hours? On their own statement, he was detained for 4 hours. Therefore, it should go to the Privileges Committee.

MR. SPEAKER: I will act according to the procedure.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is a gross contradiction in the observation you have made.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see what we did in the past and act according to that procedure. The procedure followed in the past will automatically be followed in this case.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On 22 December, a similar case came before the House. The hon. Deputy-Speaker was in the Chair. He made the observation that the House should not go to the extent of examining evidence.

MR. SPEAKER: I will see what observation he had made.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Without going into the merits and demerits which the House is not competent to do, it should be sent to the Privileges Committee which should be asked to look into it.

MR. SPEAKER: We will act according to the procedure.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur). The facts of the case show that it is a clear case of breach of privilege, under rule 222. He had been detained in spite of the fact that he had an identity card. He said he was a member of the Lok Sabha. So there was no question of not identifying him. Secondly, he had been treated as a ordinary criminal indulging in an anti-social activity. His watch was taken away from him. I expect this Government to treat Opposition members at least better than ordinary criminals.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

His identity card was also taken away by the police before sending him to the lock-up. I would beg of you uphold the banner of parliamentary dignity of which you are the custodian, and send this matter to the Privileges Committee without waiting for a concocted report from the State Government.

श्री मधु लिमडे : (बाफा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में कौन से प्रायोजक हैं ?
बाफा है मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है ।

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): The matter is very simple. When the member himself makes the statement that his pass was taken away and he was illegally detained for four hours when he was coming to attend Parliament session, it is a clear case of privilege. What will the procedure you are suggesting amount to? The letter will go to the State Government which will send it to the Chief Minister, who will send it to the IG who will pass it on to the SP, that is to the same police station. He will give his version. Which version do you take? Is it suggested that his version will be judged against the version of the hon member?

I would request you, this being a clear case of breach of privilege, to refer it to the Committee of Privileges. Let the facts be ascertained. Let the other side give its version. It is a very serious case. It is very strange that the police officer should, in spite of the identity being disclosed to him, have taken him into custody without no warrant, with nothing against him. Why was he taken away in that fashion? Therefore, it is a straight case of privilege.

Let it go to the Committee. After that, let them give their version and say that the member was wrong.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): I fully support what has been said just now.

MR. SPEAKER: I also quite appreciate your observation. In this case, what I said was that I would treat it as a privilege motion. I make it clear that it is by mistake that it has come under Rule 377. In the very first observation I made before Mr. Saha got up, I made my observations. So far as the identity or other matters are concerned, I think we have laid down this procedure that we shall send it straightaway to the Privileges Committee. So far as the point raised by Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is concerned about the reasonableness of the time, about the contents of the intimation, about other things, I am going to examine it myself and I am not leaving it to the Privileges Committee.

(Interruptions)

I believe what the hon. Member says I want to make it clear again that I am not going into the rights or wrongs of the matter. I am directly sending it to the Committee of Privileges. As to the point about the reasonable time within which intimations should be sent to the Speaker, what should be the contents, what are the precedents I am going to examine these points myself. The earlier part raised by Mr. Saha will go to the Privileges Committee.

(Interruptions)

Some Members are all the time on their legs. They should have some courtesy for others also. They do not allow others to speak; they do not allow even the Speaker to make the observations that he wants to make. About 377 motions, this, being the last day, if you take not more than two minutes, you can make them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Mine is pending since yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: That is correct. Yours is pending since yesterday.

SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN (South Delhi): There was a notice from me also yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER: Yours and Bibhuti Mishra's are also pending since yesterday. I have requests from other members also. Prof. Dandavate wants to raise the fast of George Fernandes and other leaders

13.10 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

MR. SPEAKER: Today, it is a free for all. But, there is one point. You have completely robbed the Government of their official time. Whatever has been listed for today, may not be taken up. During the last three or four days, no Government Business has been transacted.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: (स्वास्थ्य).
आपने नन मेरे बारे में एलान किया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने बहुत कुछ कहा था लेकिन नया बाने आ गई। दूसरे आपके सामने कुछ बाने करनी है, एज स्पीकर करनी है लेकिन इस तरह से बड़ा मुश्किल हो जाता है।

गदाधार साहा के बारे में बात करनी थी लेकिन वह बीच में ही टूट गई और दूसरी तरफ चल पड़े। हर पार्लमेंट में मेम्बर्स की आइडेंटिटी के लिए कुछ होता है, एक बैज सा कुछ बना होता है। यहां भी कुछ न कुछ होना चाहिए। बाहर भी उसका फायदा हो सकता है। साथ ही कुछ नुकसान भी हो सकता है, अगर कोई उठाकर ले जाये तो एम० पी० बन जाये। जब ऐसा खतरा हो तो उतारा और जेब में डाल लिया। यह ऐसा देश है, पहले तो चुन लेते हैं मेम्बर को, और फिर पांच साल उसकी नुकता कर लेते हैं। पहले उसको चुनते

हैं, सब कुछ करते हैं और फिर उसके पीछे पड़ जाते हैं।

मेडिकल एजुकेशन के बारे में वाजपेयी जी, भान सिंह और और मधु निमये जी ने एकट्ठा दिया है। आप में कोई एक कर लें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आपने मुझे कल ही इजाजत दे दी थी।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले आपका ही नाम है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी अनुमति में 'सार्वजनिक महत्व का एक मामला उठाना चाहता हूं। लुधियाना में दयानन्द मेडिकल कालेज के नाम से एक कालेज चलना है। यह कालेज 1964 में स्थापित किया गया था। आर्य मेडिकल स्कूल के रूप में इसका आरम्भ हुआ था। बाद में आर्य प्रतिनिधि सभा ने इस कालेज को एक मैनैजिंग कमेटी को सौंप दिया। हर साल इस कालेज में मान्यता प्राप्त करने के लिए आन्दोलन होता था लेकिन हर साल अस्थाई मान्यता प्रदान कर दी जाती थी। मेडिकल कौन्सिल इस कालेज को अस्थाई मान्यता देती थी। इस कालेज में प्रवेश अंकों के आधार पर होता है, सिफारिश या चन्दे के आधार पर नहीं। जो भी छात्र छात्राये पढ़ने हैं उनका चयन गुणों के आधार पर किया गया। अब इस समय स्थिति यह है कि बहुत से छात्र छात्राये चतुर्थ वर्ष में पहुँच गए हैं लेकिन इसी समय मान्यता वापिस ले ली गई है। आर्य सभा कालेज को चलाने के लिए तैयार नहीं है, पंजाब सरकार कालेज को लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। पंजाब सरकार के स्वास्थ्य मंत्री ने कालेज के लिए 40 लाख रुपये देने का वायदा किया था लेकिन वह वायदा पूरा नहीं हुआ। पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री ने भी 15

[श्री मदन बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मार्च, 1974 को विधान सभा में भाषासमस्या दिया था कि सरकार इस कालेज को ले लेगी अगर भार्य प्रतिनिधि सभा इस भाषा का एक प्रस्ताव पास कर दे। इसके साथ कुछ शर्तें भी लगाई गई थी। लेकिन अब स्थिति यह है कि पंजाब सरकार और भार्य प्रतिनिधि सभा के विवाद में विद्यार्थी का भविष्य अव्यवस्थित हो रहा है। विद्यार्थी सड़को पर फेंक दिए गए हैं, वे कहा जाये क्या करें उनकी समस्या में नहीं आ रहा है। उनका एक प्रतिनिधि मण्डल दिल्ली आया हुआ था जो केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री से मुलाकात कर चुका है। मेरा निवेदन है इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार को हस्तक्षेप करना चाहिए।

13.13 hrs.

(Mr Deputy-Speaker in the Chair)

जब फरीदाबाद मेडिकल कॉलेज का मामला उठा था और वहाँ के विद्यार्थियों के भविष्य की बात आई थी तो यहाँ सदन में मंत्री महोदय ने रुचि ली थी और उस मामले को ठीक करवाया था। उसके विद्यार्थी ऐसे थे जो गुणों के आधार पर भर्ती नहीं किए गए थे, अर्को के आधार पर उनको प्रवेश नहीं दिया गया था, लेकिन यह विद्यार्थी ऐसे हैं जिनको योग्यता के आधार पर प्रवेश मिला है वे अभी तक पढ़ रहे हैं और मेडिकल कॉलेज भी उसे अस्थाई मान्यता देती रही है। या तो मैं समझता हूँ मेडिकल कॉलेज को मान्यता देनी चाहिए थी जिससे वे विद्यार्थी या उनके पालक वहाँ प्रवेश लेने की गलती नहीं करते। जब अस्थाई मान्यता मिली तो यह आशा थी कि वह मान्यता स्थाई कर दी जायेगी और कॉलेज अच्छे रूप में चलेगा। मैं चाहता हूँ केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य मंत्री इस मामले को अपने हाथ में ले और छात्र

छात्राश्रमों का भविष्य बनाने में योगदान करें।

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I think the Speaker did say that he would allow only one member, although more than one member have given notice. As I said the other day, we have not evolved any procedure and I think I did permit some members to speak on the last occasion. I do not want to be arbitrary. If I permit Shri Vajpayee and I do not permit you and I do not permit Shri Madhu Limaye, it is not at all desirable. So, I will permit all the members. The only request I make is that they should be as brief as possible.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा (भटिंडा)
वाजपेयी जी ने इस कॉलेज के बारे में अभी कुछ बताया है। यह जो कॉलेज है इसके लिए पंजाब गवर्नमेंट ने फैसला कर दिया था कि इसको टेक-ओवर कर लिया जाये लेकिन जो वहाँ की मैनेजमेंट है वह एग्री नहीं करती। मेरा कहने का मतलब यह है कि पंजाब गवर्नमेंट और मैनेजमेंट के दरम्यान जो झगडा है उसकी वजह से स्टूडेंट्स का नुकसान आप क्यों करते हैं। आप पंजाब गवर्नमेंट को कहें कि प्रापर्टी वर्ग्स का जो झगडा है उसका फैसला बाद में होता रहेगा, अभी गवर्नमेंट उसके मैनेजमेंट को टेक-ओवर करें और लड़कों के क्लासेज शुरू करें। यह तो बड़ी आमान बात है। मैं मिनिस्टर माहब से कहूँगा कि वे इस मामले में पर्सनली इन्टरवीन करें और पंजाब सरकार से कहें कि मैनेजमेंट का टेक-ओवर किया जाये और क्लासेज शुरू हों। बाद में जो झगडा है उसका फैसला हो जायेगा।

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) इसमें महत्वपूर्ण बात यह है कि यह लड़के कुछ दिन पहले हमारे पाम आये थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि उनके 6 महीने बर्बाद हो

बुके हैं तो इन लड़कों के समय का भी कोई मूल्य होता है। इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहूंगा कि फिमहाल इस कालेज को ले लिया जाये और अगर शगड़ा आर्य प्रतिनिधि सभा और सरकार के बीच में नहीं सुलझता है तो उसका रास्ता यह है कि विधेयक के द्वारा नहीं, क्योंकि इस वक्त प्रसिम्बली नहीं बैठ रही है, अध्यादेश के द्वारा इसको कर लिया जाये। इसमें क्या दिक्कत है? पहले समझौते की कोशिश होनी चाहिए, लेकिन अगर उसमें नहीं हो रहा है तो फिर अध्यादेश द्वारा किया जाये।

रक्षाध्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह). उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जहाँ तक मान्यता का प्रश्न है, मेडिकल कौंसिल आफ इंडिया ने इस कालेज को कभी मान्यता नहीं दी। मान्यता तो तब होती है जब कालेज स्थापित हो जाये और मेडिकल कौंसिल आफ इंडिया के बताये हुए जो मार्ग है, जो रिकवायर्मेन्ट्स है, जो लबाजमात और जरूरियत है उनके मुताबिक वह कालेज चले। (अध्याधान) चाहे कितने भी साल में चले, मेडिकल कौंसिल आफ इंडिया का यह दायित्व होता है कि वह स्टैंडर्ड के आधार पर मान्यता दे। एक बार उन्होंने इंसपेक्ट किया, बिल्कुल स्टैंडर्ड तक नहीं पहुँचे थे और उस वक्त उन्होंने कहा था कि अपना स्टैंडर्ड बढ़ाओ। अब द्वितीय इंसपेक्शन होने वाला है लेकिन बजाय इसके कि स्तर बढ़ और मेडिकल कौंसिल आफ इंडिया ने जो बातें कही हैं वह पूरी हों, बीच में विवाद पड़ गया आर्य प्रतिनिधि और पंजाब सरकार के दरमियान जो कि वास्तव में एक दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण चीज है। एक बात मैं साफ कर दूँ कि इसमें जो निर्णय होगा वह पंजाब सरकार का निर्णय है, हम इसमें सीधे बिल्कुल नहीं आते मेडिकल एजुकेशन उन के नीचे है, धनराशि, यह कहते हैं कि आसान है, लेकिन कालेज को जब ले लिया जाये तो उस के ऊपर लाखों

रुपये का व्यय करना पड़ता है। मेरे पास विद्यार्थी आये थे मैंने सद्मानुभूति के साथ उनकी बातें सुनी। मैंने पंजाब सरकार को बता दिया कि ऐसे ऐसे विद्यार्थी आये थे। मुझे रास्ते में मिले थे इसलिये चाय भी नहीं पिला सका। मैं फिर से पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री को कहूंगा कि इस प्रकार की बात यहाँ उठे है यदि इसका कुछ समाधान हो जाय तो बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात होगी हम सब के लिये। विद्यार्थियों का दायित्व हमारे ऊपर होता है, सारे समाज पर होता है। हम नहीं चाहते कि विद्यार्थी इस में जलील हों। लेकिन इसमें निर्णय पंजाब सरकार को करना है। मैं पंजाब के मुख्य मंत्री से कहूंगा

MR. DEPUTY-MINISTER: Failure of the Home Minister to make a statement regarding the Time Capsule buried by the All-India Confederation of Central Government Officers' Association, Shri Bibhuti Mishra.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतिहारी) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मैंने 377 में 2-5-74 को प्रश्न उठाया था कि क्लास 1 के सरकारी कर्मचारी दिल्ली में और देश में और 50 जगहों पर जमीन के नीचे टाइम कैप्सूल गाढ़े हैं और उस में लिखा है कि सरकार ने वायदा खिलाफी की, वचन भंग किया। सरकार का फ़ैल्योर हो गया। तो वह सरकार के प्रथम अग्नी के कर्मचारी है जिन के ऊपर सरकार चलती है। 2 तारीख से लेकर अग्नी तक यानी 10 तारीख तक, गृह मंत्री जी ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया। दुख की बात है कि जो नियम बनाते हैं उस रूल कमेटी में हमारे पार्लियामेंट्री अफेयर्स मिनिस्टर रहते हैं, और लोग रहते हैं। यह सरकार का दायित्व है कि जब सरकार रूल बनाती है और प्रजातन्त्र के आधार पर चलती है तो एक मेम्बर जब प्रश्न उठाता है तो सरकार का धर्म है कि वह उसका जवाब दे।

गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया एक्ट 1935- या उस में कुछ कांशसियों से शगड़ा पड़ गया।

[श्री विप्लव मिश्र]

तो गांधी जी ने कहा सीधे कि मैं और ज्यादा कानून की बात नहीं जानता हूँ, और बातें मैं भी बूला जाई वेस्टाई से पूछूंगा, लेकिन इतना कहता हूँ कि ब्रिटिश सरकार, जो मंत्री बने अगर उनको पसन्द नहीं है, तो डिसमिस कर दे। डिसमिस शब्द से सारी ब्रिटिश एम्पायर बचका गई और अग्रजों ने सुलह की। तो जब आप ने खुद कानून बनाया। 377 और 2 तारीख से लेकर 10 तारीख तक यानी आज तक गृह मंत्री जी ने कोई जवाब नहीं दिया इस से ज्यादा और दुःख की बात क्या हो सकती है।

इसलिये मैं सरकार से आग्रह करूंगा कि सरकार इस का उत्तर दे। आज क्लास 1 कर्मचारी सारे देश में असंतुष्ट है, और महा-भारत में लिखा हुआ है कि जिस राजा के राज में उसके कास्तुन असंतुष्ट रहते हैं उस राजा का राज नष्ट हो जाता है। इसलिये इन क्लास 1 कर्मचारियों के बारे में सरकार सीधे सीधे जवाब दे कि इन को क्या कहना है।

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): I am not aware whether the Home Minister had assured to make a statement I will check up. If it is so, I will request him to comply with it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Reported hunger-strike by Shri George Fernandes and other detenus in Tihar jail in protest against the alleged ill-treatment meted out to them.

Prof Madhu Dandavate

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): I had given an adjournment motion on this which was rejected. You kindly include my name

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I don't know. I am going by the order.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, the detailed reports have now come that 20 detenus who are all railway-men's leaders, including Mr. George Fernandes, have undertaken a hunger-strike since yesterday. They have undertaken this hunger-strike to protest against the ill-treatment that is meted out to them by the Jail authorities. They have not been permitted to meet their family members. They want certain legal assistance. Therefore, they sought an interview with the lawyers. That has also been refused. Mr. George Fernandes has been kept in a separate barrack and he has been completely separated from the rest of the detenus who are his colleagues on the Action Committee.

On the top of it, you will be shocked and surprised to know that when the detenus undertake hunger-strike, they went to inform the Jail authorities that they were undertaking hunger-strike. You would be surprised to know that the jail authorities told Mr. George Fernandes and others that they would not take an official cognizance of their hunger strike, that they must inform them about hunger strike through lawyers. It is a strange thing. How is it that political detenus, trade unionist-detenus, are required to inform about hunger strike through lawyers? Even if they are to inform about the hunger strike through lawyers, the lawyers are not permitted to interview them. This is a very serious matter and, therefore, you must take note of that

Incidentally I must bring to your notice that you had suggested two weeks back that if there are atrocities on Harijans and Adivasis, the Home Minister ..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a separate subject.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: All right, Sir; I will not refer to that

I demand that the Home Minister must make a statement on the situa-

tion arising out of the fast undertaken by Shri George Fernandes and his colleagues. A notice was given about this and I was informed by the Lobby Assistant that I had been permitted. Therefore, the Home Minister should be aware of the fact that the Speaker had admitted this to be raised under rule 377. Therefore, Sir, we expect a statement from the Home Minister.

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय मैंने भी नोटिस दिया है आप देखिये। मुझे भी बोलने का समय मिलना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not see your name. Kindly sit down. Here in the order paper only Mr. Madhu Dandavate's name is there. That is why I did not see your name. Now the table has brought this to my notice. You have given a separate notice which is slightly different. It is an identical notice, but there is a slight difference. Anyway, I allow you, too.

श्री मधु लिमये: उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा बहुत छोटा सा नोटिस था। मैंने इसमें कहा था:

"I hereby wish to revive my notice about the refusal by the jail authorities to give permission to M/s. Luthra and Bhanu, Lawyers of Mr. George Fernandes, to meet him to obtain legal instructions, in gross violation of the provision of article 22 of the Constitution of India."

आप आर्टिकल 22 (1) देखिये:

"No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice."

13 तारीख को श्री जार्ज फरनान्डीज की हेबियस कोर्पास रिट पेटिशन पर दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय में बहस होने वाली है। ऐसी हालत में जब लाइयर्स को, मैंने कहा कि जेल वाले कहत हैं कि जिन्होंने उन को नजरबन्द कर के रखा है उन्हीं से अनुमति मांगिये। तो मैंने कहा आप जाइये डिप्टी कमिश्नर के पास। मैंने माननीय उमा शंकर जी को टेलीफोन किया तो माननीय उमा शंकर जी ने यह आरोप किया कि लाइयर्स की मार्फत श्री फरनान्डीज पत्र स्मगल करते हैं। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने माननीय उमा शंकर जी को कहा आप पुराने सत्याग्रही हैं, मैं भी हूँ, आप इसमें जरूर तर्ज होंगे कि जेल से पत्र बाहर कैसे भेजे जाते हैं, और मैं भी तर्ज हूँ। मैंने कहा कि लाइयर्स को और उन की पत्नी श्रीमती लैला फरनान्डीज को इजाजत नहीं है। इस मामले में वकीलों को और उन की पत्नी को अधिकारी नहीं मिलन दे रहे हैं। फिर भी कल एक पत्र आया और उस की नकल मैंने गृह मंत्री को उन की जानकारी के लिये भेजी। मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि इन पुराने कांग्रेसियों का दिमाग कैसे खराब हो गया। यह लोग जेल में रहे, हमेशा जेल से मैसेजें भेजते थे, हम लोग भी भेजते थे। तो वकीलों को और लैला फरनान्डीज को न मिलने देना . . . (व्यवधान)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Limaye, now I won't allow this. Please finish it. Otherwise it becomes difficult.

श्री मधु लिमये: मैं इसे छोड़ देता हूँ लेकिन उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा आक्षेप यह है कि क्या गृह मंत्री जी को यह शोभा देता है कि जो आफिसर्स का कोर्ट है—यहां श्री सोमनाथ चटर्जी बैठे हुए हैं—क्या लाइयर्स आफिसर्स आफ दि कोर्ट नहीं हैं? तो उन के ऊपर इस तरह लांछन लगाना कि वे लैटर्स स्मगल

[श्री मधु लिमये]

करते हैं, ठीक नहीं है और इसलिए क्या गृह मंत्री जी आदेश देंगे कि लाइसेंस को जो मिलना है तो उन को मिलने दे और मैं यह नहीं चाहता कि अधिकारी देखते रहें, क्योंकि कांफिडेंशियल होता है वकील और मुलाजिम के बीच में या नजरबन्द भावकी जो है उस के बीच में। अगर वह स्मगल करता है तो अधिकारी दूर से देख सकते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Limaye, you have made the point.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN): Sir, the position was checked up to-day on telephone with D C, Delhi and the information furnished by him is as follows:

In accordance with the provisions of section 5 of MISA the conditions as to maintenance, etc. of detenus will be as the appropriate Government may by general order or special order specify. In accordance with the relevant order earlier in force in the Union Territory of Delhi, detenus were to be treated as under-trial prisoners. Provisions of Jail Manual for Delhi accordingly were thus applicable to them which permitted two interviews a week for an under-trial prisoner with friends and relatives. In pursuance of these provisions Mrs. Fernandes met Shri Fernandes in Jail soon after his detention and his lawyers also met him on more than one occasion. On the 8th May, last, an order was passed by Delhi Administration under the provisions of section 5 of MISA that the detaining authority would henceforth regulate interviews of the detenus, D.C., Delhi, in pursuance of this order directed that no detenus shall have an interview. Except with his prior permission. It was clarified by D.C., Delhi that the interviews were not prohibited but only prior permission was to be taken. He stated that Shri George Fernandes and others gave a notice of hunger strike yesterday. However, when the position was explained to them, they gave

it up and they had food last night. D.C., Delhi received a letter this morning from Shri George Fernandes conveying his request for interviews with friends and lawyers. D.C., Delhi has already communicated in Superintendent, Tihar Jail that Shri George Fernandes would be allowed to meet Mrs. Fernandes and four lawyers, as desired by him, this evening at 4-30 P.M.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैन): मित्रों मे नहीं मिलने देंगे। . . . व्यवधान . . . कभी हमे मिलना हो, तो मिल सकते हैं।

SHRI F. H. MOHSIN: In four others, perhaps, Shri Luthra may be one of them—I do not know. As desired by him means this. He must have mentioned some lawyers and perhaps Shri Luthra may be one of them.

Shri George Fernandes has also been duly apprised. If the hon. Member wants to see him, he can take the permission of the D.C.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have said that he would meet him at 4.00 P.M.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : बे लोक सभा के मंत्रर रह चुके हैं, इस लिए उनका क्लाम बढ़ा दीजिए। उनको 'ए' क्लाम दीजिये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, I would like the House to help me out

I think that before the Speaker left the Chair, he mentioned that there were a large number of 377 notices.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Only two.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I speak with a little more knowledge than you with regard to the proceedings of this House. He did use the expression 'Free for all' this being the last day of the Session. In what connection and whether he has agreed to it or not, I do not know.

But I think he also said that it would be one or two minutes each. I think I heard all these things. Now, I am not quite sure what should be done. Therefore, I will take the sense of the House. I cannot count the number of notices before me; at least there are 10 or 15 more. They are all important subjects. Even if I allow two minutes each, it means 30 minutes. I would like to know what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs has to say about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He is such a fine person, always anxious to help everybody.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU-RAMIAH): I am anxious to help you. Thirty minutes may be allotted. Afterwards, Government business may be taken up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will go by the order. But Shri Banerjee is very very impatient. He is hungry, I think. So I will take his first. I think it is No. 11 about this, Indefinite strike by Central Government employees from today in sympathy with the Railway workers and to high-light their own demands, arrest of some of the leaders of the All India Defence Employees Federation under DIR in Bombay.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Yes. You are aware that yesterday we announced in this House that if there is not going to be a negotiated settlement after releasing the leaders of railway employees, there is bound to be a strike throughout the country with all the trade unions already having decided to observe a Bharat Bandh on 15th. I also say, on behalf of the Defence Employees' Federation, being their President, that defence employees throughout the country will observe a tools down strike on 15th may as a protest against the ruthless repression of railway employees and also detention of thousands of railway workers including their leaders.

I would like to mention here that even when the strike has not started at all, in Bombay Yashwant Kohli,

one of the active all-India defence employees' Federation workers was arrested under DIR. My information that active workers of this Federation are going to be detained under DIR indiscriminately. I do not mind detention because we are used to it. I would request the Home Minister and Defence Minister through you not to precipitate matters by arresting the leaders of the Defence Employees' Federation and other Central Government employees who will also start a strike, because that will aggravate matters and a negotiated settlement will be difficult.

Another suggestion is this. The Finance Minister had promised to make a statement conveying the decision on certain recommendations of the Pay Commission about house rent and CCA before the Parliament session ended. But unfortunately, nothing has been decided. Even the unanimous recommendation of the Pay Commission has not been implemented.

I make an appeal to the Prime Minister. Let the Prime Minister find out a way by releasing the leaders and having a negotiated settlement. Otherwise, the Defence employees and the Central Government employees are going to have a complete Bharat Bandh which we do not want. We want a negotiated settlement. The leaders should be released. The DIR should not be used. All those workers who have been arrested are being treated as criminals.

Another point. A Harijan worker, Mr. Puri, an ordinary class IV railway employee of Kanpur has been arrested, handcuffed and taken round the railway colony. Kishorilal Puri was treated in this manner to terrorise Harijan workers in particular and others in general. But hats off to the Harijan boy who shouted 'Railway mazdoor zindabad'. But he was paraded like that for two hours. Is that the way to treat Harijans? I can tell you on behalf of the workers of Kanpur that they are bitter about the whole thing. If they go on precipitating matters like this, no amount of

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

repression or suppression will deter the railway workers from going on with the strike and the other employees also going on strike.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडेय (मंदसौर) : सरकार ने रेल कर्मचारियों की हड़ताल को खुद भ्रामित किया है। उसने कर्मचारियों को दवाने का उपक्रम शुरू कर दिया है। इससे जनता की कठिनाई बढ़ी है। जनता की कठिनाई को बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार ने कुछ और कदम जान बूझ कर उठाए हैं। जो समाचार छपे हैं उनके अनुसार दिल्ली तथा अन्य राज्यों में भी पोस्ट आफिसों के अन्दर मनी आर्डर, रजिस्टर्ड लेटर जें आदि लेना बन्द कर दिया गया है। यहाँ तक कि जनता का जो पैसा सेविंग बैंक एक उंट में पोस्ट आफिस में जमा है उसको भी वह वापिस भ्रम नहीं ले सकती है। इस सब से पता चलता है कि सरकार जनता की कठिनाइयों को बढ़ाने के लिए जानबूझ कर कार्य कर रही है। एक तरफ रेल कर्मचारियों को उसने कठिनाई में डाला है, जान बूझ कर हड़ताल उनकी करवाई है और दूसरी तरफ डाकखानों में इस प्रकार के सकटों को खड़ा किया है। डायरेक्टर जनरल पोस्टम एंड टेलीग्राफ्स ने 9 मई, 1974 को एक परिपत्र जारी किया है जिस में कहा है कि सेविंग बैंक में लेन देन चालू न रखा जाए, इसको बन्द कर दिया जाए। इससे जनता की कठिनाई बढ़ेगी। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसके बारे में स्थिति स्पष्ट की जाए।

बिहार में आप देखें कि भयंकर खाली सकट है। लेकिन दूसरी तरफ बिहार राज्य में जो खाद्य निगम है या खाद्य भंडार है और भारतीय खाद्य निगम है इन दोनों के झगड़े के कारण वहाँ पर लगभग 850 बोरे गेहूँ के राजेन्द्र नगर गुड्डा शेड में पड़े सड़ रहे हैं, न इनको भारतीय खाद्य निगम उठाना चाहता है और न बिहार राज्य ही उठाना चाहता है, इनकी जबाबदारी कोई लेना नहीं चाह रहा है। यह खबर इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में 9-5-74 को छपी है। एक तरफ हजारों

बोरे सड़ रहे हैं इस तरह से और दूसरी तरफ जनता में असन्तोष बढ़ रहा है, लोग नारे लगा रहे हैं कि हमें खाद्यान्न दो और खाद्यान्न की पूर्ति करने में सरकार असमर्थ नहीं है। जानबूझ कर वहाँ गेहूँ को सड़ाया जा रहा है आपसी झगड़े के कारण उसको उठाया नहीं जा रहा है मैं चाहता हूँ कि स्थिति को स्पष्ट किया जाए। वहाँ पर इस ढिलाई और अक्षमता को दूर करने के लिए आपने कौन से कदम उठाए हैं ?

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान (धार) : नियम 377 के अन्तर्गत मैं आपका ध्यान नव निर्मित शासकीय गो रक्षा समिति जो बनी है उसकी ओर खीचना चाहता हूँ। ऐसा लगता है कि एक नाटकीय समिति का निर्माण हुआ है। आपको तो मालूम ही है कि यहाँ संसद् भवन के पास बारह लाख मत्स्याग्रहियों पर जब गोली चली थी तब यह आश्वासन दिया गया था कि शासन तुरन्त ही गो रक्षा और गो हत्या निषेध के बारे में कोई निर्णय लेने वाला है और इस उद्देश्य से इस समिति का निर्माण किया गया था। इसको बने सात साल हो गए हैं। इसके एक सदस्य ने आक्षेप लगाया है जोकि शासकीय सदस्य है, अध्यक्षता पर है, कि वहाँ पर लालफीताशाही चल रही है और कोई भी निर्णय लेने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। स्वामी गोब्रानन्द जिन को शासन ने नामिनट किया है उस समिति में उनका सीधा आरोप है कि वहाँ पर एक षड़यंत्र चल रहा है, धोखा दिया जा रहा है और समिति को जिस उद्देश्य से बनाया गया है उस उद्देश्य की पूर्ति होने वाली नहीं है। समय समय पर शासन ने लोक सभा में ताराकित प्रश्नों का उत्तर देते हुए यह कह कर कि 31 मार्च तक उस समिति के निर्णय आने वाले हैं लेकिन अभी तक नहीं आए हैं, रिपोर्ट समिति की अभी तक नहीं आई है। समिति के एक सदस्य के आक्षेपों को ध्यान में रखते हुए मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि शासन क्या करने वाला है, कब समिति की

गिफ्ट मान वाली है और कब तक आप इस पर कोई फैसला लेने वाले हैं? कहीं ऐसा न हो कि जिस तरह से 1857 में इस च.च को ले कर क्रान्ति हुई व. बंसी ही क्रान्ति फिर हो जाए।

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the very serious power crisis in West Bengal, in Calcutta and the neighbouring areas affecting both industrial production as well as agricultural production. Even hospitals, schools, colleges and Courts of Law are not properly functioning because of massive power cuts. People are suffering untold miseries due to a whimsical system of load shedding which has been resorted to by the State Electricity Board and the Calcutta Electric Supply Corporation. In some areas, for 14-18 hours in a day, there is no power supply affecting even the functioning of the telephone system. Nothing is working.

Sir, so far as the power generation at Santaldih is concerned, it is negligible if not completely nil. The DVC power system as well as power generation by the State Electricity Board have been seriously affected. The loss of production has amounted to crores of rupees. Even in regard to diversion, what is happening? From rural area, power has been diverted to the city and the neighbouring areas. But, that is a mere pittance and it does not solve the problem. So, it is essential that Government should take up this matter very very seriously. I would request the Government 'Do not allow these things to go on like this'. The whole eastern region of the country is in tremendous trouble. There are bound to be lay offs and lock outs. There is bound to be legitimate industrial unrest because you cannot think that the workers will go on suffering after lock outs and layoffs for no fault on their part.

My second point is about the second Hooghly bridge. Like other promises,

this is one of the promises made by the Prime Minister during the election and after the election. Amazingly, from time to time, we find some foreign experts coming, some Minister from Calcutta coming to Delhi, but, nothing is being done. The foundation stone was laid in 1972. Now, we are in the middle of 1974 but, nothing has been done; not a brick has been laid. The foundation work has not started. It has become a farce and a hoax so far as the people of West Bengal are concerned. Sir, when the transport problem in Calcutta has become so acute—unless they want that Calcutta should die and life in Calcutta should come to a complete halt—it is essential that such an important project should be taken up immediately. I would request the Government that they should take this up earnestly instead of playing hoax on the people.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, press reports have been indicating that the question of Narmada waters is now being sought to be referred back to the Tribunal. Sir, as you know this particular dispute has been before the Prime Minister for her award, for the last nearly two years, but, nothing has happened. The Prime Minister's award has not yet come. Repeatedly, in this House, and outside, we have been requesting the Prime Minister to give her award, but, so far, the award has not come. Now, we get the news that the Minister of Irrigation and Power is holding discussions with the representatives of the Governments of Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh. He has had discussions with Mr. Sarin, Adviser to the Governor of Gujarat and he has also had discussions with Mr. Sethi, the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh. I would like to know, where exactly the matter stands and whether this dispute is now going to be referred back to the Tribunal. The point is, we are interested in having an immediate solution to the problem, this national

[Shri P. G. Mavalankar:]
problem. I hope Government will expedite it.

Sir, with your permission, I would like to refer to two more points about Gujarat. Because there is no Assembly and Government...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: No Government? There is a Government.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: There is no popular Government, I mean. The point is, 1200 junior engineers or supervisors in the Gujarat PWD have been on strike since 15th April. That strike has been joined by 357 overseers since 3rd May. They have been making certain demands. Because of the strike various important works in drought-affected areas have come to a standstill. I hope it will be solved soon.

Finally, there have been continuous reports about failure in Tarapore, resulting in power cuts. Only yesterday we had news of a further 15 per cent cut in Ahmedabad. These frequent cuts in power supply make it impossible for industries to run regularly and efficiently. I hope, these points will be considered.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Under rule 377 I want to raise a matter, which does not deal with law and order but with steel production. I find that the Minister of Steel and Mines is present here and he should take note of this. I have received a telegram which reads

"Ruling Party plans killing leaders of CITU Union, Durgapur stop Attempts made to murder S Nag of Alloy Steels Works Committee on 6th May and Ajit Dey staying with Nag Murdered stop your immediate intervention required"

This was sent by Jibon Roy. This is a very serious matter which requires Government's immediate intervention. If this kind of sinister attacks on

trade union leaders is not stopped forthwith, this will create terrible repercussions among the thousands of worker of steel plant and affect production. Moreover, if this kind of gangsterism is allowed, it will destroy the trade union rights and the basic democratic rights of the people. That is why I am raising it under rule 377.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली):
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, 7 मार्च को डी०सी०एम० कैमिकल्स को उसके मैनेजमेंट ने इललीगल तरीके से लाक आउट कर दिया। वह कारखाना दो महीने से बन्द है और उस के 500 कर्मचारियों को बगैर कोई केस चलाये जेल में भेज दिया गया है। वे लोग एक महीने से जेल में हैं। दिल्ली में वनस्पति भी की बहुत कमी है, लेकिन उस कारखाने में उस का मैनुफ़ैक्चर बन्द है। इसी तरह वहाँ क्लोरीन का बनाना भी बन्द है। हो सकता है कि कल वाटर सप्लाई के लिए क्लोरीन न मिले। या तो डी० सी० एम० कैमिकल्स के अधिकारी उस कारखाने को खोलें, या सरकार उस को टेक ओवर कर ले। मैं भारत सरकार की मार्फ़त दिल्ली एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन को कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन कर्मचारियों को बगैर कोई केस चलाये जेल में बन्द किया हुआ है, उन को फ़ौरन छोड़ दिया जाये और वहाँ नार्मल पोजीशन लाई जाये, ताकि वह कारखाना चल सके। यह बड़ी हैरानी की बात है कि गवर्नमेंट राजनैतिक नेताओं को एम० आई० एम० ए० और डी० आई० एम० के पकड़ती है, लेकिन डी० सी० एम० के प्रोप्राइटर, श्री चरतगम, को वह नहीं पकड़ सकती है। इस कारखाने में कई एग्रेगल आइडल बनती हैं, लेकिन वह बन्द पड़ा हुआ है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि उन के साथ सख्ती की जाये, इस कारखाने को दोबारा चलाया जाये और वहाँ के निर्दोष कर्मचारियों को रिहा कर के वापस काम पर लिया जाये।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Urgency to pass the Constitution (Thirty-Fourth Amendment) Bill and victimisation of Bokaro Steel Workers.

Shri Bhogendra Jha.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): First I would like to mention about the Bokaro Steel problem. About 1500 construction engineers have been almost on a strike there for the last 1½ months. Fortunately, the Minister of Steel Mines is present here. He has been repeatedly been told about the problem of Bokaro Steel Plant engineers...

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): That has been settled now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If you have any information, you can give afterwards. Let him raise it.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The trouble has spread and other workers engaged in construction work under the Hindustan Construction Company Ltd. have also gone on some sort of a strike, tool-down strike. That has affected the work of construction itself.

The problem there is that the Hindustan Construction Company Ltd. takes contracts for construction but does not do the job itself. It appoints another contractor, super-contractor. That contractor appoints another contractor and that contractor appoints another contractor who takes the work from the workers. There is the four-layer contractor system there. Apart from the looting of public money, that has affected the construction work also. I think something should be done about it. When we have got a full-fledged Company finance by the Central Government, what is the necessity of having the four-layer contractor system there. Why not the Company itself under the job directly?

Secondly, I would like to mention the problem with regard to HINDALCO

about which the hon. Minister had written to me that it was going to be settled. There, the Birlas, the management had declared a lock-out. The Chief Minister himself was very serious about it. I hope, the Minister of Steel and Mines is also very serious about it. But still I got a letter three days ago that the trouble is persisting and the trouble has simply engulfed the whole industrial area. I think, now, the way out is either the management abides by the wishes of the Government or the Governments will have the courage to take it over.

The third thing that I want to raise is this. I think, this should not be taken as under Rule 377. Yesterday also I raised this question....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: If it is not under Rule 377, I cannot allow you.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: With regard to the Order Paper, yesterday I had raised this matter about the Constitution (Thirty-Fourth Amendment) Bill. The hon. Speaker emphasized this point and that was one of the reasons that we were ready to sit for the whole night so that that is not scuttled. I think, even now the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs will agree to it. That should not be left out because several State land reforms measures have been invalidated by various courts. The Constitution (Thirty-Fourth Amendment) Bill was on the Order Paper yesterday. So, I request that it should be taken up today. We forego our right to speak on it. 2 hours were allotted for it. It can be adopted in 15 to 20 minutes. I think the Government should do it. On the pretext of lack of time, it should not be postponed.

I know that the Minister of Agriculture and others have got a soft corner for the big landlords. Here, it is a question of national policy. This is not only for just mentioning it. I should get a reply to it. It should be taken up and adopted today.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: When the hon. Member was raising certain matter about Bokaro Steel Plant, you offered to give some information. You might do it now.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): So far as my information goes, the disputes that were there from the side of the construction engineers were amicably settled. I also had an opportunity of meeting them. The management was advised to contact them. As a result of series of meetings, the problems there were settled.

So far as the point of four-layer contractor system is concerned, I entirely agree with the hon. Member that the practice of appointing contractors and sub-contractors is not a healthy practice. There has to be one or two-layer contractor system because of inevitability of certain technological imbalances and problems. We are looking into this problem and I hope that it will be possible for us to reduce all these layers. The fourth layer should, necessarily, be discouraged.

14.00 hrs.

The Hindalco disputes have been settled; they might have started production today; all the matters have been referred to arbitration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: His next question was directed to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs: what is he going to do with the Constitution (Thirty-fourth) Amendment Bill which was put in the order paper yesterday?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Both the Constitution Amendment Bills were put on the agenda for 8th and 9th. In fact, I am obliged to my Party members. Since these Bills require a specific majority, they were here on the 8th and 9th.

As you know, the whole of 8th, till the early hours of 10th, was taken up by the no-confidence motion. Naturally I cannot mobilise that majority in a short time. So, it is not being taken up in this Session; it is being postponed to the next Session.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, on a point of order. At the time when we were discussing how much time should be allotted to the no-confidence motion, about 15 hours, then it was argued on behalf of the Government by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the Session was not going to be extended, and all those motions for extension of the Session were negatived with their brute majority. They insisted that the no-confidence motion should be completed the same day. That is why, we, against our wishes and in deference to the wishes of the hon. Minister and the Prime Minister, sat in the night upto 1.30 to finish the no-confidence motion. And that was done on the clear understanding that the Constitutional (Thirty-fourth) Amendment Bill, which deals with land reforms, would be taken up and finished today... But now the Minister says that he cannot mobilise that majority. Nobody has gone. The members must be sleeping in their houses. I request you, Sir, to ascertain how many members have gone away. They cannot go because trains are not going. Also, Sir, they have to draw allowances for three more days. No Congress member would leave his three days' allowances like this. I am sure they are here, sleeping in their houses. They can be called. We are prepared to sit for two or three hours more.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): I shall refer to the proceedings of the 8th May. These two Bills were slated for that day. On that day I raised the point that there was a Bill pending before the House and this is what the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs said:

"Nevertheless, I am in the hands of the Chair and if the Chair asks

me I shall move a motion. In view of the observations of the Chair, I request that further discussion on the partially discussed Bills be postponed until such time that the Constitutional Amendments are adopted, as put in the Order Paper today."

On that day's order paper, these two Constitutional Amendment Bills, Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth, had been put. Then the Speaker said:

"Does the House agree with the request made by Mr. Raghu Ramaiah that discussion in respect of items Nos. 17 and 19 may be postponed?"

"Hon. Members: Yes."

"Mr. Speaker: So, it is agreed to."

Therefore, a request was made to the House. It has been accepted that further discussion on these two Bills will be postponed till the Constitution (Amendment) Bills are passed. First Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Bills should be passed before other business is taken up.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have made that point.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, the Parliamentary Affairs Minister has committed a serious contempt of the House. It is number one. Number two is that in Government, we know, there are people who are anxious to protect the landlords—kulak lobby is here—and he is very active. I move this motion condemning the action of the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. He has committed a gross contempt of the House and the House should take cognisance of it. (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Ishaque, you are not helping Shri Raghu Ramaiah and you are not also helping your own party.

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): Sir, I rise on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall listen to your point of order. If you have a point of order, I shall hear you

afterwards—not now. I shall hear you later. Why do you want me to shout?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Yesterday, in the List of Business item No. 16 of the Legislative Business was the Bill Constitution (Thirty-Fourth Amendment) Bill followed by item No. 17, that is, further consideration of the Coal mines Bill. Now, Sir, this was done pursuant to a decision of the Business Advisory Committee that was approved here, namely, those two Bills would be taken up in this session.

But, surprisingly, in the List of Business, which was there even yesterday, this does not find a place—a very important item of legislative business namely Constitution (Thirty-Fourth Amendment) Bill. In to-day's order paper, it is not there. My point is how, after the decision of this House and after the time has been allotted for the purpose of this Constitution Bill by the B.A.C. and approved by this House accordingly, the important legislative business which appeared in the revised list of business yesterday is omitted suddenly from to-day's Order paper without any decision of the House and without any Direction from the House. This House has not taken any decision to delete that from that. How can it be done? It is deliberate fiddling with the order of business that had been decided by the House. Apart from that, as Shri Sezhyan rightly pointed out, this is a very specific decision taken by this House only on 8th May—day before yesterday. Therefore, this tampering with the business which has been decided by the House is not valid. I submit that it is not proper. This should not be allowed to be done.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: We will not allow any other business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What is going on here? I am seized of the matter; I am hearing everybody. Why you raised all these things? I shall hear everybody. We shall proceed

according to a certain order, I am paying all the seriousness to the question. Why do you want to complicate matters.

Now, Shri Kachwai. Be very brief.

श्री हुकमचन्द कच्छवाय (मुरेना) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी संसद कार्य मन्त्री ने एक बात कही कि हमारे पास समय का अभाव था इस कारण से यहाँ पर हम और कार्य लाने में असमर्थ हैं। मैं आपके माध्यम से कहना चाहूँगा कि यह विधेयक इतने अधिक महत्व का है तथा कुछ और विषय भी बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं जिस पर चर्चा होनी आवश्यक है। मैं मानता हूँ समय नहीं है ऐसी दशा में क्या आप कल शनिवार को भी बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं? इसके लिए यदि आप राजी हैं तो बहुत अच्छा है क्योंकि बहुत सी बातें जो पेडिंग हैं उन पर चर्चा करने का समय मिल जायेगा।

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे . उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विधेयक के सम्बन्ध में 2 मई को लोक सभा में जो बातचीत हुई थी उसकी ओर मैं आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। शिंदे साहब जोकि संबंधित राज्य मंत्री हैं उन्होंने जब इस विधेयक को पेश करने की अनुमति मांगी थी तो क्रम का कुछ झगडा चला था। तब विधि मंत्री जी भी यहाँ उपस्थित थे और उन्होंने कहा था कि वे विधेयक पहले लाना चाहते हैं इसलिए उनको पहले अनुमति दी जाये। तब भी सरकार का आशय यह था कि सरकार उस विधेयक को पहले पारित कराना चाहती है और फिर बाद में दूसरा विधेयक लिया जायेगा। उस समय जो चर्चा चली थी और समय मांगा गया था तो दोनों विधेयकों को साथ साथ पारित करने की बात कही गई थी। कोल माइन्स के ऊपर जो चर्चा चल रही थी उसके लिए भी कहा गया था कि इस विधेयक को पारित करना आवश्यक है लेकिन जो क्रम था उसमें जो परिवर्तन किया गया है वह उचित नहीं है।

SHRI A. K. M. ISHAQUE (Basirhat): On the 9th, the Constitution Amendment Bill, to which reference was made, was to be passed. Now they charge us with protecting the landlords and hence we are not bringing it for passage. I make the same charge against them. If they had been sincere and had wanted to have this Bill passed, they would not have obstructed its passage yesterday. Therefore, they have done it with a political motivation.

THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I certainly meant no disrespect to the House. I can assure you about that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): I have given notice of a motion. You cannot ride roughshod like this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have to give previous notice. I cannot consider it here just like that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It has been done twenty times in the last three days.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: As I said, there was absolutely no intention to show any disrespect of the House. The only reason why the Bill was not put on the agenda today is that we do not want to take a risk. After all, it is a Constitution amendment Bill. Mobilisation of my Party had been done for the 8th and 9th.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why did you not come before the House?

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: It was on the order paper of the 8th and also on the 9th.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: You are a fiddler.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: What are you?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Your predecessor had tampered with the record. The tape record proved it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned at the moment with the procedure.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: With great respect, let us not indulge in anything to spoil the atmosphere. If there are any items, we can discuss them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Bring the Bill and get it passed.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: It cannot be done like that, because in the case of a Constitution amendment Bill, we have to get the minimum number of votes. We cannot just produce the Bill and take a risk or anything like that. We want to ensure its passage. After all, the main responsibility is on us. Members were mobilised here for the 8th and 9th. If I bring it now and when the bell is rung, the minimum number is not present, it will be a risk we do not wish to take.

Certain passages were brought out. I would first like to say that there is no intention of committing any contempt of the House. I am grateful to Shri Sezhiyan for having brought to my notice certain things that happened. I am looking into them. I shall see what is to be done. But I can assure you that the only intention in not bringing it today is because we did not want to take a risk, because we are particular that it should be passed.

श्री हुबल-न्व कछाय : याप सारे लोग उम तरफ जमीदार बैठे हुए ह इस लिए इसको टालना चाहते ह ।

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: What will happen to the Ceiling Acts?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I have given a written notice.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We are not concerned with the point why he is not able to bring forth today the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. I am only concerned with the procedure. Earlier, in the House a motion has been moved by Shri Raghu Ramaiah himself. In that connection if he would see the earlier direction given by the Speaker he would find that what I say is correct. He said that he would normally accept the Business as it came from the Government. But in view of the peculiar situation he said that the Minister could move a motion and that the procedure might be set right if he asked for an adjournment of the debate under the relevant rule. There was some discussion and the Minister in deference to the wishes said:

"Nevertheless I am in the hands of the Chair. If the Chair asks me I shall move a motion".

That motion had been made and thereafter it was put to the vote of the House and the House agreed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Which motion?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: That further discussion on the partially discussed Bills be postponed until such time as the Constitutional amendments are adopted. It can come only after passing the Constitution (Amendment) Bill. That was the decision taken by the House. It is not a mere observation. It is a motion moved before the House and the House accepted that motion.

[Shri Sezhiyan]

Second thing is this. This happened on the 9th If you take the original List of Business circulated on the 9th it is stated:

"Consideration of any item of Government Business entered in the revised List of Business for Thursday".

The Constitution (Amendment) Bills is there. This is a commitment made to the House

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have had enough discussion. The point is clear. If the House has adopted a motion, nobody has the right to go behind it or to do otherwise. The House itself cannot do it except by a motion rescinding its earlier decision. But I do not find from these proceedings that anywhere that motion had been moved. You have drawn my attention to it and, therefore, I have called for the proceedings and they are here with me. I do not find anywhere that such a motion had been moved. I only see certain observations made by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. You read them out. He only said this:

"Nevertheless, I am in the hands of the Chair. If the Chair asks me I shall move a motion. In view of the observations of the Chair, I request that further discussion on the partially discussed Bills be postponed until such time as the Constitutional Amendments are adopted."

I am reading everything faithfully and truthfully.

"Until such time the Constitutional Amendments are adopted as put in the Order Paper today."

SHRI SEZHIYAN: You read the next page.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The next page reads like this.

"SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Where is the motion?

MR. SPEAKER: Does the House agree with the request made by Mr. Raghu Ramaiah that discussion in respect of Items Nos. 17 and 19 may be postponed?

HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: So, it is agreed to

"There is no procedure or any rule on it. This is an uncertain position and you have expressed certain views. I tried to see whether the Minister can make a request. He has made a request and this has been agreed to by the majority of the House. If you go by rule, there is no rule. I will just ask the Minister to go ahead with his Bill. There is no rule on it."

Now, the Speaker himself has said "There is no rule", no rule relating to this particular thing that happened in the House on that day. You know very well that no motion can be moved unless it is under some specific rule. I will come to Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu's motion. Now, therefore, there has been no motion formally moved because the Speaker himself has said clearly "There is no rule" and no motion has been moved under any rule. Therefore, I maintain what I said that there has been no formal motion before the House. But, there has been a certain request made by the Minister—that is very clear—and the request was conveyed to the House by the Speaker and it was agreed to by the House. I will go to that extent. I would make a fine distinction between a motion, a request and a commitment made by the Minister. It is the commitment by the Minister and the House agreed with that.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The House has acted on that request.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we have to distinguish between a motion

and a request. Many of us, under certain circumstances, with all sincerity, with all honesty, do make certain promises and certain commitments. That is true. We do that.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The House has decided.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It has only agreed to.

I would like to draw your attention to Rule 25. I hope you all go along with me that it is a request or a commitment made by the Minister, conveyed to the House by the Speaker and agreed to by the House, but not a motion.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It is deemed to be a motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no rule. I go by the rules.

(Interruptions)

I am concerned with the Rules of Procedure of the House. I would draw the attention of the House to Rule 25 relating to the arrangement of Business and List of Business. Rule 25 says:

"On days allotted for the transaction of Government business, such business shall have precedence and the Secretary-General shall arrange that business in such order as the Speaker may, after consultation with the Leader of the House, determine".

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: This has not been done.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under this rule, from day to day the business of the House is arranged by the Secretary-General, under the direction of the Speaker, who does it after consultation with the Leader of the House. This is what the rule says.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Before you give your final ruling, may I point out that this is with regard to the precedence of Government

business and not about the order of Government business?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are talking of Government business. It is well known that the business of the Government is, from day to day, made by the Secretary-General, under the direction of the Speaker, in consultation with the Leader of the House, who is represented in all these deliberations by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Where is the delegation of powers?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am concerned with the procedure. Now, even when the Minister has made a commitment, even when the Minister has made a request to the House and made a commitment, if for some other reason—and he has given his reason; you are free to accept those reasons; I am talking of the procedure—if for some other reason he finds that it is not possible for him to keep up to that commitment which he has made,—all that he has made clear here—then he finds it necessary to go to the Speaker and say that "in view of the circumstances, we would like the order of business for this particular day to be changed". Now, you may take him to task; you may say that he has done it with this motive or that motive. You may say that they are friends of the kulaks. You can say all that and whatever you say is on record. But I am concerned with the point of order and the procedure. Procedurally I find there is nothing irregular in this and there is no violation of the decision of the House, because there was no motion put to the House. It was only a request and the Minister feels that because of certain change in circumstances the order of the business has to be changed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Ali-): (over) : Could we not come to the propriety of the whole affair? There is a Constitution (Amendment) Bill dropped or pushed out in the list of business and it is quietly

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a matter for argument.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BÖSU: How wonderfully you have acted as an advocate.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have studied law in my life. All of you have made me a good advocate now. I advocate for you also, when it is necessary. You have all felt somehow necessary, or you thought it was a good thing to elect me to this office. As long as I remain in this Chair, I have only one client, and that client is this House, its Members and all of you. When I feel I should advocate for this, I shall advocate. When I feel I should not advocate, I shall not advocate that. I have only one loyalty, and that is to the House, to the rights of this House, to the duties of this House.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Firstly, how could the business specifically mentioned in yesterday's Order Paper vanish from today's Order Paper? Secondly, I want to know whether the wishes of the House expressed through the means of a request or at the instance of a motion have got any value or not. You have to decide that. If the decision of the House is taken, it is not an informal decision.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I make a submission? You have come to the conclusion that there was no motion. I am inclined to agree with you....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am happy that you agree with me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: There are two options. Either you adjourn the House for two hours and give the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs time to collect his men—I can assure you that they are all here in Delhi—and pass the Bill or let the Leader of the House, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, come here and assure this House that even if the Bill is not passed, there will be an Ordinance issued and that the wrong done by the courts will be rectified.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That may be taken note of. I have given my ruling. No more on this.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Just a clarification. He is going to set a very bad precedent. This is what the Speaker said the other day:

"Mr. Speaker: There is no rule on it. You have expressed a desire. I put it before the House and it has agreed to it. If you go by the rule, there is no rule. I have already allowed discussion on the Constitution Amendment Bill. The House has given its decision."

That means, whatever may be the force you attach to a request, unless it is undone, how can he go against the decision of the House?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I must say that that day was a very unusual day and, without meaning anything, I think, we committed a mistake in even putting the question to the House. I think, it was a genuine mistake. According to the rules, a question can be put to the House only when a motion is moved. I do not know how it happened. Anybody who sits here is a human being and, under the pressure of certain circumstances, we say certain things. I do not think that we did a correct thing in putting it to the House. Also, because there was no motion, there could not be any decision taken.

I have given my ruling; I am not changing it. But I would say that the ruling I have given is technically relating only to the procedure. The Government is technically right; I am also technically right in my interpretation and you all have agreed that my interpretation is correct. (Interruptions). Mr. Banerjee has agreed to it; he has gone on record.

Now, I would say this again that all of us should treat this House, because it represents the country, with utmost respect. Any commitment that we make to the House we should try to

keep. That is the main thing. Apart from that, I can say nothing more. It is for the Minister and the Government to take note of it in view of the fears expressed by the Members because all these laws are already before the courts and they may be upset. I think, these fears are very genuine. Mr. Banerjee suggested that the Government might consider issuing an Ordinance. All these things have gone on record (*Interruptions*). You have made that request. It has gone on record, and the Minister and the Government will take note of it. Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Some landlords from Punjab, Bihar and some other States have approached him. That is why he is postponing it.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I am grateful to you for having clarified the situation. As a matter of fact, we were very anxious to have that passed yesterday. In fact, I had mobilised the majority for that. I had been issuing so many whips. That shows our anxiety. Just because they brought the no-confidence motion, this Bill could not come up. Do not blame me. I am not blaming you either. It is no use blaming each other.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Yesterday we were prepared to allow the Constitution Amendment Bill to be passed before the no-confidence motion was taken up.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Yesterday I had suggested that the no-confidence motion be taken up at 3.00 p.m. and the Constitution (Thirty-Fourth) Amendment Bill be passed before that. But it was the Prime Minister who said, "No; the no-confidence motion must be taken up just now", "immediately".

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: He is referring to yesterday's proceedings.

I shall read it out. This was what I said:

"We should certainly welcome if the land ceiling Bill, Constitution Amendment Bill, could be passed and if the Opposition cooperate with us; it is most welcome and we could see that the Bill is passed. If it is their desire that the no-confidence motion should be taken up today, as it should be, we are prepared to forego this and naturally it shall have to be postponed to the next session."

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: That was a threat.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: There was no threat at all. As I said, the primary intention was to pass the Bill. But you brought the no-confidence motion and ten hours had been allotted for it. It was a question of time. As I said, we were anxious to have that Bill passed. The other parties also might have mobilised their strength, but not as much as I would have done; I was issuing whips and I kept on telephoning every member all over India to get them here. Please do not blame us. I do not doubt your bona fides. Please do not doubt our bona fides also. We are anxious to pass this measure, and I can assure you—there is no doubt whatsoever—that it is our firm intention to bring it at the next Session. I repudiate the charge that there has been any kulak influence on us.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I rise on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down. I shall check up... I have checked up. There is quorum in the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: On the representation of Mr. Raghu Ramaiiah the House acted, and now if he does not go by that, does it not mean contempt of the House? If you submit a

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

plaint before a court of law and if it is accepted and then if you do not go by it, it amounts to contempt. This is what I wanted to keep on the record. In the next session of course we will take charge of this matter; it cannot be decided just now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You wanted to raise certain matters under Rule 377.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am glad that Mr. Malaviya is here at present. He knows about this. This relates to the Indian Aluminium Corporation owned by Jakey in Asansol. This company was given a letter of intent for which money was released. Foreign exchange was released.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta-South): They are thieves.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Dacoits.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: They have plundered, misappropriated the entire money. The point is this. Aluminium is such a scarce material that it is very much in short supply in the country. This company was given a letter of intent for expansion of their plant to produce aluminium 5,000 tonnes or something like that. They have not done that. They did something under the pretext that they are going to establish a plant in Orissa. We would have been happy if they had done at least that; but they have not done that. They have taken away some machinery from Asansol to their own establishment in Calcutta. They have taken recourse to serious blackmarketing, extensive blackmarketing and very many irregularities have been found. They have been caught red-handed. In Midnapore district two lorry loads of ingots were caught. Lot of Government money is involved in these industries. They are a bunch of thieves as my friend said. On 25th April Mr. Pal gave an assurance on the floor

of the House that taking over of the aluminium plant at Asansol is being seriously considered by the Government. Mr. Malaviya has done something in the past which has benefited the country. So, I would like to appeal to him in this regard. Here it is a question of survival of 2500 workers. The country's economic growth and production of scarce material is there on the other side. I want that the House may be assured in the matter that this will be taken up immediately and they will try to solve the problem without delay. This is my point number one.

Point number two is this. The Prime Minister had made a visit to Tehran. She had talks there, she had met groups of people, and also, I am told, number of American stalwarts including Mr. Kissinger. I would like to know about this. I have given a notice earlier. No statement has come forward. I shall be grateful if you would kindly request them to make a statement as to whom she met there, what were the talks held, things that have been discussed and the conclusions arrived at. Mr. Richard Helms the CIA Director and Ambassador of US Government in Tehran had met her before her departure to Iran. This is a very serious matter because they are going in a big way in allowing the American monopolists to come and plunder this country. History will repeat itself Siraj-ud-Daula to Mossadique, Mossadique to Allende and Allende to Mrs. Indira Gandhi and we don't know how many millions of heads will be rolled.

I would like the hon. Prime Minister to come before the House and tell us what actually she did in Tehran and how she is wanting to benefit the country.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): I am here in this House. I have heard what my hon. friend said about JK aluminium. The fact is that we are

very much concerned. JK Aluminium is closed—it is also a fact. They have not stuck to the schedule of expansion. There may be some genuine reasons or may not be. The power shortage was there. It was a matter between West Bengal Government and J.K. Aluminium to see whether they would get adequate power or not. I am not aware as to why they could not get the power. It is a fact that the rate of power that was offered to them was higher than what they would expect it. In the meantime, rapidly, prices of aluminium have increased. Then came the question of increasing the price of aluminium. I am not sure as to what has it to be done. The intention of the Government is to see that aluminium production starts as quickly as possible. There are various proposals before Government including the contemplated aluminium work belonging to J.K. In this we have to consult West Bengal Government with regard to availability of power. If the availability of power is higher—unfortunately it is inadequate—then the matters become comparatively easy for us to sort out. So far as availability of power is concerned, I am able to formulate a picture as to whether, when we take it over, we shall get adequate power. Besides, a lot of money is taken as loan from the public institutions. How we should take over all the responsibilities. These matters are being sorted out. In the meantime there are certain suggestions made. I discussed the matter with my friend Shri Bosu and others belonging to his party. I am prepared to consider suggestions from other parties also as also from the other associations—private or public—and cooperatives. I am quite prepared to consider the proposal that is offered by them.

श्री परिपूर्णतन्त्र वंशुजी (टिहरी गढ़वाल).

रूल 377 के अन्तर्गत में एक गम्भीर मसले की तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। कानिग एटेशन, शाट्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन आदि के द्वारा भी मैंने इस ओर ध्यान दिलाया

था कि श्रृपिकेश में करीब 1 लाख तीर्थ यात्री रुके पड़े हैं जिन में से 25 हजार के करीब आदमियों ने पंद्रह दिन पहले अपने नाम रजिस्टर करवाए थे और ये आदमी गरीब नबके हैं और देश के कोने कोने से आए हुए हैं। लाखों आदमी उनके परिवार के और उनके गिण्टेदार बहुत परेशान हैं। उनकी स्थिति यह है कि गाड़ियों के अभाव में न तो वे बद्रीनाथ, वेदरनाथ की यात्रा कर सकते और रेलों की हडताल की वजह से न ही वापिस जा सकते हैं। उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। अनाज का वहा अभाव हो गया है। अन्हाइजीनिक कडीशन वहां पैदा हो गई है। समाचार पत्रों में आपने पढ़ा होगा कि पिछले पंद्रह दिन के भीतर इस मार्ग पर तीन मोटर दुर्घटनाएं हो गई हैं जिन में करीब 55-60 आदमी मारे गए हैं। यह पता नहीं हो पाया है कि किस की मृत्यु हुई, किस की नहीं हुई। यह एक गम्भीर मसला है। मारे देश का ध्यान इस ओर गया है। वे बेजुबान आदमी हैं जो कुछ कह नहीं सकते हैं। मैंने मदन में यह प्रश्न उठाना चाहा है लेकिन मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि मुझे इसका अवसर नहीं दिया गया है।

जो गरीब आदमी तीर्थ यात्रा करना चाहते हैं उनमें वहा के मोटर मालिकान वेनहामा ब्लैक में टिकट बेच कर पैसा वसूल करना चाहते हैं। टैक्सियों के किराए वहा कई गुना बढ़ चुके हैं। लेकिन अभी तक शांति का ध्यान इस ओर नहीं गया है।

जब हरिद्वार में कुम्भ का मेला हुआ था तो लाखों आदमी वहा गये थे। उस वें बाद जब वे बद्रीनाथ और वेदरनाथ की यात्रा पर गये तो उन के लिये आवश्यक सुख-स्विधाओं की व्यवस्था करने, उन के लिये अनाज पट्टाने और उन के स्वास्थ्य की तरफ कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया। मैं ममझना हूँ कि केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह जिम्मेदारी लेनी पड़ेगी और मैं शांति में अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दिया जाये।

(श्री परिपूर्णानन्द वैन्पूली)

मैं श्री मालवीय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ मैंने इस बारे में नोटिस भी दिया था-कि बेहरादून के पास मसूरी की पहाड़ियों में लड़ मस्टोन क्वैरी का जो काम हो रहा है, उस से गांव तबाह हो रहे हैं। गांवों के लोगों भाग रहे हैं और वहां पर सत्याग्रह शुरू हो चुका है। लोगों के पीने के पानी के स्रोत सूख गये हैं, उन के मकान और खेत बर्बाद हो गये हैं और जंगल से घास और लकड़ी लाना मुश्किल हो गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्राईवेट सेंक्टर के द्वारा इस तरह गरीब किसानों के शोषण को बन्द करना चाहिए और एक विधेयक ला कर लाइमस्टोन क्वैरीज को सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट्स में शामिल करना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope, Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu and Mr. Chatterjee, would agree that a Motion in this House is taken up with all seriousness....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I withdraw my notice for the Motion.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: And you cannot expect that a Motion can just be flung at the Speaker at any moment or at any time. Under the rules notice of a Motion shall be given in writing addressed to the Secretary General. The whole purpose of giving it to the Secretary-General is it is his duty to examine all these things and then come before the Speaker with all the background.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Will it also apply to Motion under 109?

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is a separate thing. But even so it has to be considered by me carefully in all aspects.

SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH (Sidhi): Sir, on 12th March I had raised an important point under rule 377. On 30th April I had again drawn the attention of the Speaker to the fact that the points I had raised under rule 377, regarding shortage of food-

stuffs in the area I come from, have not been taken up by the Minister of Agriculture and after six weeks Speaker gave me an assurance that he will ask the Minister to make a statement regarding this. Today is the last day of the Budget Session and the Minister has not so far made any statement regarding this. I only wish to draw your attention to this gross contempt of the House. In these circumstances it becomes very difficult for us to represent our constituency if this is the treatment which is sought to be meted out to us.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well I do not know. If the Speaker has assured you, in whatever form, that the Minister will come forward with a statement, then I should expect that the Minister should come forward with such a statement. But then without knowing what is the background and the record I cannot pronounce judgement on that. Your views have gone on record.

14.55 hrs.

COAL MINES (CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We resume further consideration of the Bill to provide for the conservation of coal and development of coal mines. Shri Damodar Pandey to continue his speech.

श्री दामोदर पांडे (हजारीबाग) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जैसा कि मैं ने पहले कहा है, इस बिल में हम रुपये प्रति-टन के मूल्य की जो व्यवस्था रखी गई है, उस से काम चलने वाला नहीं है। कोल बोर्ड को खत्म करने के प्रावधान के सम्बन्ध में मैंने यह कहा था कि चर्किंग अब उस की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, हम लिये वह खत्म होना ही चाहिए।

जब कोयला निकालना जरूरी है, और स्टोइंग के लिये बालू नजदीक में नहीं मिलेगा तो सरकार को बिचार करना पड़ेगा कि इस

के लिये दूसरा क्या रास्ता अपनाया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूँ कि सोन या फलगू आदि दूर की नदियों से बालू ला कर कोयला खदानों में स्टोइंग करना पड़ेगा और उस के लिये अधिक पैसे की आवश्यकता होगी। उस का आल्टरनेटिव न्युमैटिक स्टोइंग है, लेकिन वह भी कम खर्चीला नहीं है। लेकिन जब देश को अधिक कोयला चाहिए, तो सुरक्षित तरीके से कोयला निकालने की दृष्टि से आवश्यक व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी, और करनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक कोल बोर्ड का सवाल है, पिछले वर्षों में जब कोयला खदानें निजी मालिकों के हाथ में थी, तब उसकी कुछ न कुछ आवश्यकता थी। चूँकि अब हिन्दुस्तान की करीब करीब सभी कोलियरीज-कुछ को छोड़ कर सरकारी व्यवस्था में हैं, इस लिये अब स्टोइंग के लिये कोई दूसरी आर्गनाइजेशन बनाना बेकार का काम होगा और इस में एम्प्लान्शिमेंट का खर्चा बढ़ेगा।

अब सिर्फ बालू का ही सवाल नहीं है, पूरे देश में ज़िम तरह जगलों का सफाया हो रहा है, उसके कारण ज़िला खदानों में प्राप्त खूटे लगाने के लिये लकड़ी मिलने में बाधा दिक्कत महसूस हो रही है। इस बारे में नये सिरे से विचार करना होगा और जब लकड़ी नहीं मिलती है, तो स्टील प्राप्ति या स्टील न्युमैटिक प्राप्ति का इस्तेमाल करने की सम्भावना पर विचार करना होगा।

जहाँ तक कनजरवेशन का सम्बन्ध है, इस बारे में सरकार की नीयत और निश्चित मत क्या है, यह समझ में नहीं आता है। हमने सब कोयला खदानों का कोकिंग कोल और गैर कोकिंग कोल दोनों का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया है, नैशनलाइजेशन एक्ट पास हो चुका है, लेकिन इस के बावजूद बिहार गवर्नमेंट अलग अलग प्राइवेट पार्टियों को लीज देती है। पता नहीं, किस कानून के अन्तर्गत ऐसा किया जा रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में स्थिति को स्पष्ट करें। डिस्ट्रिक्ट कनसल्टेशन कमेटी,

हजारीबाग में माइनिंग आफिसर ने कहा है कि बिहार गवर्नमेंट ने प्राइवेट ओनर्स का लीज दिया है। समझ में नहीं आता है कि इस तरह कनजरवेशन कैसे किया जायेगा।

बहुत ही कोलियरीज का टुक-ओवर तो हो गया है, वे लिफ्ट में आ गई हैं, उन का फिजिकल पार्जेशन ले लिया गया है, लेकिन वे कोलियरीज अभी बन्द पड़ी हैं और उन में काम करने वाले पुराने लोग अभी बेकार बैठ हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are running behind time. So, let the hon. Member conclude now.

श्री दामोदर पांडे : जिन कोलियरीज का टुक-ओवर कर लिया गया है, वे क्यों बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं? देश में कोयले का अभाव है, इस लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा कोयले का उत्पादन करना आवश्यक है। मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इन कोलियरीज को जल्दी में जल्दी खुलवाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे।

एक दूसरी दिक्कत यह है कि बहुत सी कोलियरीज के बारे में नोटिफिकेशन इम्पू कर दिया गया है और एक्ट में व्यवस्था है। गई है कि उनको ले लिया जाएगा, लेकिन आज भी स्थान परगना में बहुत सी कोलियरीज प्राइवेट सैक्टर में है—निजी मालिक उनको आज भी चला रहे हैं। वे उनको चला भी रहे हैं और नहीं भी चला रहे हैं, क्योंकि वहाँ इतने अनसाइटीफिक तरीके से काम चलता है कि किसी भी दिन वहाँ खतरा हो सकता है। जब नोटिफिकेशन हो गया है और एक्ट में व्यवस्था हो गई है, तो कोई भी मालिक उन कोलियरीज पर एक पैसा भी खर्च नहीं करता है। इस लिए वहाँ व्यवस्थित ढंग से कोई काम नहीं हो पाता है।

मंत्री महोदय निश्चित रूप से बताएँ कि उन कोलियरीज के बारे में वह क्या करना चाहते हैं।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are others also who want to speak, and the hon. Minister will have to reply. So, let him conclude now.

श्री शंकर पांडे : मैं अभी समाप्त कर देता हूँ ।

क्या मंत्री महोदय चाहते हैं कि पुराने मालिक ही उन कोलियरीज को चलाएँ, या क्या वह यह महसूस करते हैं कि उन को सरकार के अधीन चला कर सुव्यवस्थित ढंग से चलाया जा सकता है, या क्या वह यह समझते हैं कि वे कोलियरीज छांटो और अनइकॉनॉमिक है, इस लिए उन को चलाने को आवश्यकता नहीं है? कुछ भी हो आप एक निश्चित मत तैयार करें, एक निश्चित बात करें । मैं जानता हूँ कि इनके सम्बन्ध में आप का क्या विचार है ?

अब मैं कुछ बातों को दोहराना चाहूँगा हालांकि उन का इस बिल से ताल्लुक नहीं है । कोयला खदान में काम करने वाले मजदूरों का राशन नहीं मिल रहा है । इस के लिए हम लागू ने पिछली बार जब डिमांड यहाँ पर आयी थी उस समय भी उल्लेख किया गया था । ज्वाइंट ब्राइडरट्रस्ट नर्गोलाइजेशन कमेटी में भी इस का जिक्र करते हैं, लेकिन आश्वासन का बावजूद भी उन का राशन नहीं मिल रहा है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर निश्चित बात करें कि ये कोयला मजदूरों के खाने के लिए राशन महंगा करके या नहीं । हम नहीं चाहते कि हमें मॉनिटाइज्ड रेट पर दें, हम आपका पैसा खर्च करना नहीं चाहते, लेकिन राशन मिल—ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए । इस में कोई दो रायें नहीं हो सकती हैं । मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस के बारे में एक निश्चित बात बतलायें ।

15.00 hrs.

श्री हुस्सैन क़द्दाफ़ी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो कोयला खान मणोशन बिल हमारे सामने आया है, हमें देखने के बाद ऐसा लगता है कि इस बिल में कोयला उद्योग में बड़ा पुर्धार होगा । इस बिल का मुख्य उद्देश्य

है—कोयला बोर्ड को समाप्त करना और ड्यूटी 4 रुपये में बढ़ाकर 10 रुपये करना । परन्तु आज जिन चीजों की आवश्यकता है, उस की पूर्ति यह बिल नहीं करता । मुझे खुशी होती यदि मंत्री महोदय कोई व्यापक बिल लाते—जिस के द्वारा आज की परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए कोयला मजदूरों की समस्याओं का समाधान होता, या आम जनता को कोयला सरलता से मिल सके—इस प्रकार की व्यवस्था होती ।

कोयला बोर्ड को समाप्त करके अब सारा भार सरकार अपने हाथ में लेना चाहती है । सरकार को इसमें कितनी कठिनाई होगी—यह स्वयं मंत्री जान सकते हैं । आज देश के अन्दर कोयले की कितनी आवश्यकता है, कोयले का महत्व कितना है—लेकिन इस आवश्यकता की पूर्ति नहीं हो रही है । कोयला खानों को अपने हाथ में लेने के बाद आप यह कहते हैं कि उत्पादन बढ़ रहा है, हमारे पास बहुत कोयला है, तो मकान है आप के पास कोयला हो, लेकिन मेरी अपनी जानकारी यह है कि आपके पास कोयला नहीं है या अधिक नहीं निकाला जा रहा है, उद्योगों की पूर्ति कोयले के माध्यम से नहीं की जा रही है, उद्योगों के पास कोयला पहुँच ही नहीं पा रहा है, लोगों के घरों में कोयला नहीं पहुँच रहा है, और कोयले के दाम आसमान को छूने लगे जा रहे हैं । मंत्री जी को पता होगा—जिम समय आप ने कोयले की खानें अपने हाथ में नहीं ली थी, उस समय 6 रुपये में 40 किलो मिल रहा था, जैसे ही कोयले की खानें आपने अपने हाथ में ली—कोयले का दाम 12 रुपये में 40 किलो हो गया और आज बाजार के अन्दर कोयला 25 रुपये का 40 किलो मिल रहा है—इस का क्या कारण है ? आज राष्ट्रीय कोयला निगम का काम सन्तोषजनक रूप से नहीं चल रहा है । उस के काम का जो गति है उस में सन्तोष नहीं है—आप ट्वांक इस के कारणों को देखें । क्या वह

मे मध्य नदी है या जिन ढग से कार्य करना चाहिए उस ढग के कार्य नहीं हो रहा है। देश के विभिन्न कोयला खाने बिहार, बंगाल और मध्य प्रदेश में हैं—परन्तु आज उन ही स्थिति दयनीय है। उन के सुधार के लिए आप क और से कोई ठोस उपाय नहीं बरते गये। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि आप उन क्षेत्रों में जा कर देखें और ऐसी व्यवस्था करें जिससे इन खानों का विकास हो इन का व्यवस्था में सुधार हो और हम अधिक से अधिक कोयला निकाल सकें। मध्य प्रदेश की कोयला खानों का हालत तो बहुत ही खराब है। विश्रामपुर, कोरवा की कोयला खानों के अंदर कोयला जल रहा है और अफसर लोग कहते हैं कि कोयले में आग लग गई है, इस लिए हमें घाटा हो गया है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी का जानकारी देना चाहता हूँ—बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर देश के माध्यम में अफसर लोग कोयला चोरी में बेचते हैं, लेकिन आप को बताया जाता है कि कोयले में आग लग गई है इस लिए घाटा हो गया है। आज बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में कोयला गलब होता जा रहा है जिस से राष्ट्र की हानि हो रही है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप इस पर विशेष ध्यान दें।

मजदूरों की हालत को देखिए—पांडे जी ने उल्लेख किया कि उन को अनाज नहीं मिलता है। मैं बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि सिर्फ अनाज ही नहीं उन को पान का पानी भी नहीं मिल रहा है, दवाइया नहीं मिलती है। जिस गुफा में वे जाकर बैठे—मैं जान जरूर कोयला खानों में गये होंगे, वहाँ की हालत को देखा होगा, मेरा तो हमेशा वहाँ काम पड़ना है—वहाँ जितना दम घुटता है आग लग जाए तो बचने का साधन नहीं है, चोट लग जाए तो दवाई का साधन नहीं है, जिस प्रकार की लाइट चाहिए, वह लाइट नहीं मिलती—बड़ी ही खराब स्थिति है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय उनकी हालत को सुधारने की तरफ ध्यान दें।

उन के रहने की व्यवस्था अच्छी नहीं है,

नाहने के लिए पानी नहीं है। कोयला खान से जब मजदूर काम खत्म करके निकलता है तो बिलकुल काला हो जाता है। घर आता है तो उस के बच्चे भी डरते हैं कि कौन आ गया। इस लिए मेरा आप से निवेदन है कि आप उन के लिए सोच समझ कर उपाय निकालें—जिस से उन की स्थिति सुधरे।

कोलियरी के अन्दर सुरक्षा के जो साधन होने चाहिए, वे पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। आज भी बहुत सी कोलियरीज बन्द पड़ी हैं। हमारे मजदूरों को जो खाना मिलता है—जैसे जेला में कैदियों को खाना मिलता है, उमी प्रकार से उन लोगों को खाना दिया जाता है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा आप कभी कोलियरीज में जा कर देखिए—उस खाने को खाकर देखें, किना बिटाभिन होता है, कैसे स्वाद है, कैसा घाटा इस्माल होता है—इस से आप का पता लग जाएगा कि स्थिति क्या है।

मजदूरों के प्रावीडेंट फंड में सम्बन्ध में मेरे प्रश्न सं० 1008 के उत्तर में कहा गया है कि आप एक समिति बना रहे हैं जो दमका हुआ ब लगावेगी कि मालिका से किना पैसा लेना है। आप को दो साल कोयला खाना का अपने हाथ में लिए हुए हो गए हैं लेकिन अभी तक उन को पैसा नहीं दिया गया—इस तरफ से ध्यान देना चाहिए ताकि उन को धन मिल सके। आप ने यह भी कहा है कि जो लोग काम में हटे थे उन को काम पर लगाया है—कितने लोगों को काम पर लगाया गया है, इसके आकड़े नहीं दिए गए हैं। आज भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में लोग बेकार हैं—उन काम दीजिए। यदि आप ऐसा करेंगे तो इसमें उन को समस्या का समाधान होगा।

आज कोयला क्षेत्र में जो सफलता मिलनी चाहिए थी, वह नहीं मिली है। कोयला पर्याप्त मात्रा में नहीं पहुँच रहा है। मैं चाहूँगा कि आप कारखानों को जो द से जल्द कोयला पहुँचाएँ। मैंने अपने एक प्रश्न में पूछा था—कोयले के

[श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाया]

लिए बोगी नहीं मिलती है। पहले जब प्रावेट लोग इस काम को करते थे तो ये रेलवे अफसरों को पैसा देकर बोगियां ले लेते थे। लेकिन कोयला खानों के आप के हाथ में जाने से रेलवे अफसरों को पैसा नहीं मिलता है, इस लिए बोगियां नहीं मिलती है। मैं चाहता हू कि इसकी जांच की जाय तथा जांच की रिपोर्ट से सदन को अवगत करा।

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI (Jamshedpur): Sir, I rise to support the Coal Mines (Conservation and Development) Bill. I congratulate the Minister of Steel and Mines for bringing this Bill before Parliament, which is of a progressive nature.

The idea of abolition of the Coal Board and setting up a public sector undertaking for performing the duties of the Coal Board in a better way is quite appreciable. At the same time, I would like to warn the Government that mostly, whatever has gone into the hands of public sector undertakings so far have gone into loss because the Officers responsible did not discharge their duties in the right manner and have unnecessarily indulged in dirty politics and become victims of bossism.

Regarding cess, I would like to say that it is on the higher side. It has been increased from Rs. 4 to Rs. 10 per tonne and it is even more than the raising cost of coal. At the most, it should have been doubled, by increasing it to Rs. 8 because it would not only affect all concerned, but would also further raise the living cost of ordinary men. Sir, prices have already touched their peak. As the main aim of the Bill is for conservation and development of mines and proper working of public sector mines, Government should also be vigilant and see that the liabilities of the Board gone unpaid amount of Rs. 13.67 crores today,

does not increase in future. The old Officers of the Coal Board should not be transferred to the newly created public sector undertaking. If they are transferred, they would spoil the new undertaking also. The new undertaking should entirely be a new set up having qualified engineers and administrative officers.

Sir, I come to my amendments, Nos 1, 2 and 3. These amendments are for adding and inserting a few words, which are proper. These amendments should be accepted, as these would help in conservation and development of coal mines in future as and when the necessity arises.

Sir, before I conclude, I would earnestly request the hon. Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri K. D. Malaviya, to kindly look towards the welfare of the poor miners who work underground by risking their lives. Adequate arrangements should be made for supplying ration to them, by opening fair price shops at the mines. In these hard days which we are passing through, we should provide them with housing, drinking water and hospital facilities, so that they can work in a better way.

With these words, I support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We are reaching the deadline of 3.30 when we have to take up Private Members' Business. We have just fifteen minutes more. I think, if the Minister is brief, we can just manage to go through this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA): Sir, I have gone through very carefully the amendments which have moved by hon. Members and if I may be allowed to say, all these amendments have been taken care of adequately by the Bill, and therefore, I would request the hon. Members not to press for their amendments because it is not necessary.

Sir, only two questions have been raised. Both these questions were raised by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee. He appears to be opposed to the idea of abolition of the Coal Board. He does not want the Coal Board to be abolished. I would earnestly request him to reconsider this because we cannot accept this proposal.

After the nationalisation of the coal mines, we are quite sure that a separate independent Coal Board is not necessary, either for safety measures or for the conservation programmes, for which the nationalised coalmines will have their own organisations. All the work, whether of safety in coal mines or the problems involved in conservation, are being taken care of, and will be taken care of by the Coal Mining Authority and the BCCL and the other proliferated organisations that we are contemplating in the public sector organisation. Therefore, it is not needed and I will not say more about it.

Then he has objected to the word "organisation" and wanted that word to be deleted. Because, he thinks that the employees of the Coal Board might be shunted out here and there, according to the whims of the Government or the organisations that are being contemplated in the public sector organisation. I would suggest to him to look at clause 15, which clearly refers to the word "organisation". If you look at the context in which it is mentioned, it reads:

"Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force or in any contract to the contrary, every officer or other employee of the Coal Board shall, on and from the appointed day, become an officer or other employee, as the case may be, of such Government company or organisation as the Central Government may, in writing, specify and shall hold his office or service in such Government company or organisation, as the case may be, on the same terms and

conditions and with the same rights to pension, gratuity and other matters as would have been admissible to him if the Coal Board had not been abolished...."

Hon. Members must be knowing that there are about 1,800 people employed in the Coal Board. We have made provision for a majority of them. Now there are only 655 who still remain and who have to be arranged for. We have given them the assurance that they will not be thrown out of Calcutta. We are contemplating some programmes with regard to conservation and safety in coalmines. Some small organisations might have to be created. We cannot specify them now because the matter is still under consideration as to how we shall divide the activities of conservation and safety under the umbrella of the public sector organisation. Therefore, it is quite possible that some more small organisations would be created where these 655 people could be absorbed in Calcutta.

Now I have to refer to some points raised by Shri Damodar Pandey. He wants the excise duty to be increased. Government feel that the present rate of Rs. 10 adequate because any increase in excise would be added to the cost of coal. We know that the programmes are becoming more and more difficult and costly, as we go into deeper mines. Sands are also not easy to find; it would be more costly to find sand from the riverbeds to the coalmines with a view to stowing. So far as safety in coalmines is concerned, various experiments are being tried. We have got to make provision within this limit of Rs. 10 of course, this Rs. 10 is not going to be uniform. It all depends upon the quality of coal. We have made a specific provision for levying this excise duty linked up with the quality.

With regard to ration, water and amenities to the railway workers, the Government stand pledged to them. I admit that these arrangements at present are not as much satisfactory as the hon. Members would like them to be.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

It is my intention to devote very great attention to this aspect because we know that unless we can give adequate water, good food, good living conditions, it will not be easy for us to produce or increase the production of coal.

There is nothing more that I have to say in this connection except all those points which have not been covered because we are rushing for time. I will give due consideration on to all the points that have been raised that I have not been able to deal with.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY: What about the lease granted by the Bihar Government?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: There are some mines still left which are not being worked and which are still because of its remoteness or because of uneconomical nature, are not being cared for. I will see to it that the State Governments do not give any lease or any concession for working any such coal mines as are not being worked today. There is no other point....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I read out to you the reports of the Inspectorate of Mines Safety where they have said that the Coal Mines authority are not carrying out their job of stowing properly and the arrears are 500 times more than what was previously.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: The safety aspect is very much before the new organisation that has been created. It is also a fact that the stowing expenditure has gone very high because the near-about sands has been explored and it is going farther and farther away. The price of diesel oil has also increased. Therefore, the stowing expenditure is increasing. It will be one of the foremost duty of the newly created organisation to look after the safety measures. If we do not do it, the coal mines will collapse. It will be one of our duties to do it.

I do not think there is any important point left.

With these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the conservation of coal and development of coal mines and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we take up clause-by clause consideration of the Bill.

There is no amendment to Clauses 2 and 3.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill

Clause 4—Power of Central Government in respect of conservation of Coal and development of Coal Mines.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are amendments in the name of Sardar Swaran Singh Sokhi. Is he moving them?

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I am not moving.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): I am moving my Amendment Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ram Avtar Shastri—he is not here.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I beg to move:—

Page 2, line 35,—

after "purpose" insert—

"for the maintenance of safety in the Coal mines or" (4).

Page 2, line, 42—

after "necessary" insert—

"For the maintenance of safety in Coal mines or" (5).

Page 3, line 1,—

after "affect" insert—

"The maintenance of safety in coal mines or" (6)

Page 3, line 4,—

add at the end—

"and improving its qualities"
(7)

Sir, I would request the hon. minister to kindly look at the amendments. I do not know whether his attention has been drawn to them by this time.

As the Minister himself admitted, the primary purpose of the Bill is to see that the safety, conservation and development work is done properly. Now, previously—I am not at all particular about the title of the Bill—the word "Safety" was in the title of the Bill also. But in the new title, the word "Safety" has been dropped. Not only from the title, but from the main clause the words "the maintenance of safety in coal mines" have been dropped. I do not know why. It is just to give an impression that the original thought is being applied in drafting the present legislation that these words have been dropped.

My amendment are only to incorporate what was there in the previous Act, to show that one of the main functions of this legislation is to achieve safety measures and maintenance of safety in coal mines. If you have a copy of the old Act in front of you, you will see that my amendment Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7 are nothing but really copied from the old Act. I am only saying that what you have unnecessarily omitted may be incorporated, so that the real object of the Statute may be clear.

Similarly, if you see Amendment No. 7, you will find that it says that the words "and improving its qualities" be added at the end of line 4, page 3. One of the objects or duties

will be, 'washing of coal with a view to beneficiating and reducing the ash-contents of coal'. The previous Act also says, ".and improving its qualities" I do not know why the words "and improving its qualities" have been dropped from the new Bill. One of the simple methods of construction that are known in law and which everybody knows is that if, in a similar legislation, a change is deliberately made, then it will be thought, it will be construed, that the Legislature or Parliament deliberately wanted a changed situation to come about. Is it the intention of the hon. Minister or of the House that this Act will have nothing to do with "the maintenance of safety in coalmines", that this Act will have nothing to do with improving the quality of coal? Therefore, it is nothing revolutionary that I am suggesting. I am only suggesting to you to accept inclusion of these words so that the real intention of this Bill is achieved, the unnecessary omissions made from the previous Act may not be introduced in the new Bill.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: There are not required. I have read these. The 1952 Act provides fully for all these provisions and safety is one of the main objects. We have gone through it very carefully. Washing means improving the quality also. What more can I say? We have already given consideration to all these things.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The old Act says that the Government may, for the purposes of maintenance of safety in coalmines or conservation of coal or development of coalmines, exercise such powers. It is a verbatim reproduction of the section of the previous Act; after making a verbatim reproduction, the only words omitted are "maintenance of safety in coal mines". Then what is the object? Is there any rational explanation for this?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: If you see Clause 11, you will find that it has been very elaborately said as to what we propose to do with regard to safety. Therefore, this is not considered necessary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I shall put the amendments moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 4 to 7 were put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We have just one minute to go to 3.30 p.m. I would like to know what is the pleasure of the House. We still have another 15 Clauses to go through, with amendments. If the House wants to get the Bill passed today, we have to encroach a little into the time of the Private Members' Business. The rules say that 'the last two and half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members' business', that is, from whatever time we being. So, it is upto us. Although it has been put down in the order paper as 'from 3.30 p.m.', the House can vary that. If we begin at 4.00 p.m., then it means we go on till 6.30 p.m., of if we begin at 5.00 p.m., we go on till 7.30 p.m. That is why I seek the pleasure of the House.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाकां) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर है। आप आर्डर पेपर देखिये, इस में कहा गया है कि 11 से 3.30 पी० एम० पार्ट 1, और पार्ट 2, 3.30 से 6.00 पी० एम०। इसलिए अगर 6 से बजे आगे बढ़ाना है तो उस पर विचार करने से पहले मने जिस प्रस्ताव की नोटिस दी है उस प्रस्ताव को ले लिया जाए।

"11.00 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. Part I; and 3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Part II".

मैं ने सबेरे ही नोटिस दिया है। मेरा नोटिस इस प्रकार है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Without giving me notice.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I gave it before 10.00 a.m.

पुन. म. अ. नं. नोटिस का कार्या दे रहा हूँ।
I am giving my own copy to you.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी 10 बजे के पहले की नोटिस है और यह छः बजे से आगे बढ़ाने की नोटिस बाद की है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Order please. I will come back to you. Kindly sit down. You might have given notice. But until and unless it is accepted by the Speaker I am not supposed to know about it.

श्री मधु लिमये : यह हवा में नहीं हो सकता है। मं.जन प्रोपरली सूब्ड होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is no question of Mr. Raghu Ramiah giving notice. He has not given any notice.

श्री मधु लिमये : उन्होंने अभी कहा कि साढ़े सात बजे और 8 बजे तक हाउस बैठना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am giving my interpretation of the rules. The rules say that the last 2 1/2 hours on Friday will be for Private Members' Business. It is not necessarily from 3.30. It can start at any point of time. That is what I am saying

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No. I beg to differ.

वह जो एजेन्डा है, इस में कोई कर्क नहीं किया जा सकता है।

That is why I mentioned it to you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Similarly because the Order Paper has mentioned 3-30, it does not mean that unilaterally *suo motu* you proceed with the Private Members' Business. You can start at a later point of time. There is nothing hard and fast about it. That

is why I seek the pleasure of the House. That is what I am saying. And, about your notice, it did not come before me, because I think, the Speaker has not accepted this.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: No question of that. He cannot reject it..

अगर स्पीकर साहब ने रिजेक्ट किया है तो मेरा प्वाइन्ट ऑफ़ ऑर्डर है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me hear your point of order as to why he cannot reject it.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप रूल 26 देखिए।

Rule 26 says that the last two-and-a-half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of Private Members' Business.

आज का जो एजेंडा है, उस में साढ़े तीन से छः बजे तक का समय मुकर्रर किया गया है और अगर इस में कोई परिवर्तन करना है, तो वह सदन की रजामंदी से होना चाहिए और एक प्रस्ताव पर ही इस तरह का परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है लेकिन परिवर्तन लाने के लिए बाकायदा नोटिस देने 10 बजे से पहले दिया है और यह कैसे नियमानुसार है, इस को मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am hearing your point of order as to why the Speaker cannot reject your notice of motion.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I have no information.

स्पीकर साहब ने हाउस में कोई रूलिंग नहीं दी है। सदन के बिजनेस के बारे में कोई सस्पेंडिग मोशन नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You may make your point of order.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मेरे नोटिस को देखेंगे तो आप को पता चलेगा।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is brought to my attention now. You have given to me just now.

श्री मधु लिमये : इसलिए मैं इस का एक वाक्य पढ़ता हूँ।

"That this House resolves to re-assemble a week after its adjournment at 6 p.m on 10th May, 1974 in order to review the situation arising out of the possible prolongation of the Railway strike as also the national general strike of the working class proposed for 15th May, 1974."

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर कोई सदस्य इस को संशोधित करना चाहे, तो कर सकता है। आज का जो अनफिनिशड बिजनेस है, सात दिन बाद जब हम पुनः बैठेंगे, तो उस अनफिनिशड बिजनेस को पूरा कर लिया जाए।

दूसरी बात यह है कि गुजरात की डिमांड्स को क्या प्रेसीडेंशियल ऑर्डर से पास करेंगे?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not following what you are saying.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: May I draw your attention to the agenda?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have seen that.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: There is a lot of unfinished business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Well it will remain unfinished.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Gujarat budget cannot remain unfinished. Its demand has to be passed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That may be a point I shall hear you on that. Will the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs go to his seat? Now, he has raised a very very important question. I would like you to apply your mind to it. His point is that this Gujarat budget has got to be passed. Otherwise there may be administrative dislocation and all that and a constitu-

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

tional deadlock, let me put it that way. I do not know whether you meant it. That is your point. Let us hear him and then if you have got to say anything on that—that raises a constitutional issue as it is already in the Order Paper—you may do so.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOŚWAMI: (Gauhati): According to today's business the Private Members' Business is after 15-30 hours. Let us pass this and then we may take up other business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let me clarify the issue. It is for you to decide. It was I who raised this question because it was 15-30 and in the Order Paper, it is mentioned that from 15-30 we take up Private Members' Business. We have just touched clauses of the Bill. It is not customary to leave certain clauses passed and the next session takes up the rest. That is why I thought I should take the Pleasure of the House whether we should go on for some time more and then push the Private Members' Business a little forward. That was my point. Normally, very often, in the past, we have done that and if the House agrees, we might take another fifteen minutes and then we start Private Members' Business.

It was on that point that Shri Limaye raised a point of order. On the plea of a point of order, he raised two to three issues. Well, all of you are clever Members. I am not as clever as you are. Now, on the plea of a point of order, he drew my attention to a notice of a motion which he said he has given before 10 'O' clock this morning of which I am not aware. There are reasons why I am not aware because unless and until it is accepted by the Speaker it does not come to me. In regard to the motion, I would tell Shri Limaye that although the Speaker has not accepted it, I will say that shall hear you because you started by saying, by raising a point "I shall explain how the Speaker

cannot even reject it." That was your point.

Therefore, there is a point. If at all it comes to me I infer he has accepted it and it should be before me. I would draw your attention to Rule 338. It says:

"A motion shall not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the House has given a decision in the same session."

I think yesterday the House has adopted this kind of motion. Therefore on this score alone. I cannot accept this. You have raised another question to which, I think we should pay some attention, whether this House can adjourn without passing the Gujarat budget because in that case Gujarat will have no money at all. It is under Central rule at the moment. I do not know whether Gujarat will be left with any money at all and whether it will be left with any administration if we adjourn. There is no other way of giving money. This is a matter on which I shall hear.

श्री मधु निमये : अभी आपने जो नियम पढ़ा है वह इसको एजेंडा नहीं होता है। यह सबमिशनली डिफ्रैंट मोशन है, एक दम उल्टा है। कल वाला यह था कि लोक सभा को मात दिन तक बढ़ाया जाए। वर्तमान सत्र को मात दिन तक बढ़ाया जाए। आज वाला यह है कि मात दिन के लिए इसको एडजर्न किया जाए।

अब एडजर्नमेंट और प्रोगेशन में क्या फर्क है इसको आप देखें। इनकी परिभाषा क्या है? राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा इस सत्र को समन किया गया। अब जब तक राष्ट्रपति एक प्रादेश के द्वारा इसको प्रीरोग नहीं करते, इस सत्र का अवसान नहीं करने तक तब यह माना जाएगा कि यह सत्र चल रहा है। आज छः बजे स्पीकर साहब यह एलान करने वाले थे कि हाउस को साइन डाई एडजर्न किया जाता है। इसलिए यह जरूरी हो गया कि उनका एलान आने के पहले ही सदन इसके ऊपर निर्णय करे कि आज हम

लोग निलम्बित कर रहे हैं बैठक और सात दिन के बाद हम लोग फिर मिलेंगे। इस वक़्त राष्ट्रपति के द्वारा इसको प्रोरोग नहीं किया गया है। प्रोरोगेशन के बाद हमारा यह जो प्रस्ताव है यह बेकार हो जाए। हम हैल-प्लेस हो जाएंगे। सेशन चल रहा है। सेशन को एडजर्न करवा रिएम्बल इसको करने का अधिकार सदन को है। जब तक राष्ट्रपति सब को प्रोरोग नहीं करते हैं, इसका सन्नाहसान नहीं करते हैं तब तक यह सदन एडजर्न हो कर फिर रिएम्बल हो सकता है। यह अधिकार सदन का है। आज सन्नाहसान का कोई आर्डर नहीं है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have understood your point. I withdraw my ruling under 338. I can see Members are very very intelligent. I am very proud of the Members of this House. I like this. This House has more wit against wit. Yesterday his Motion was:

"The House should be prolonged for one week".

That Motion was rejected by the House. His Motion now is:

"The House will adjourn and re-assemble after one week."

I see the difference. I have been told by the Table that your Notice was received and that you have been informed that the Speaker has not allowed it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: May be under the mis-apprehension that Rule 138 is not applicable.

कभी आफिम में रूल आउट नहीं करना चाहिए बल्कि सदन के सामने होना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Your point is that the House has not been prorogued and even after it is adjourned it is within the powers of the Speaker to Summon the House again. Now, may I draw your attention to Rules 13 and 15. Rule 13 says:

"The House shall sit on such days as the Speaker having regard to the state of business of the House, may from time to time direct."

Rule 15 says:

"The Speaker shall determine the time when a sitting of the House shall be adjourned *sine die* or to a particular day, or to an hour or part of the same day. Provided that the Speaker may, if he thinks fit call a sitting of the House before the date or time to which it has been adjourned or at any time after the House has been adjourned *sine die*."

My ruling here is....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You are going on a fishing expedition. First, you relied on rule 338 Now you are relying on rules 13 and 15. Let me have my say on rules 13 and 15.

यह रूल बिल्कुल एप्लीकेबल नहीं है। इस सदन का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं होगा एजर्नमेंट के बारे में तब तो स्पीकर का अधिकार है। कौन इसके ऊपर विवाद कर रहा है। चूंकि यह स्पीकर का अधिकार है इसलिए मैं उस अधिकार के सामने नाचार हूँ।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Then, which rule applies? Let him point out the rule which is applicable

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I am helpless in view of rules 13 and 15.

लेकिन सदन लाचार नहीं है। सदन सर्व-शक्तिमान है। जब तक प्रोरोगेशन नहीं होता है कोई ताकत नहीं है कि इस सदन के अधिकार को छीन सके। प्रोरोगेशन हो जाए तो बिल्कुल हमारा अधिकार छिन जा रहा है। इसलिए मैं इसको चुनौती नहीं दे रहा हूँ। मेरे हाथ में अधिकार नहीं है लेकिन सदन के हाथ में अधिकार है।

[Shri Madhu Limaye]

No fishing expedition.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Would you permit me to make a submission on this point?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It is as clear as daylight. Now, I am happy that at least he agrees with me in this. These rules and this House have given certain powers to Members, certain powers to the Speaker and so on and so forth. Under this rule, it is the sole prerogative of the Speaker to decide when the House should adjourn and whether the House should be called again, and, therefore, it cannot and it should not be decided by this House.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: The Speaker is not superior to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am giving him the reason why it cannot be admitted. The rules have given to the Speaker the sole prerogative. Therefore, any motion that seeks to take away that power from the Speaker by a motion of the House is not admissible. Therefore, it is not admissible.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI: Under article 85, it is the President who summons the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is after prorogation. This is only for adjournment.

I would like to tell Shri Goswami that that applies only after the House has been prorogued. Now, we are talking about the House being adjourned. Now, I think that that is over.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Before you give your ruling, I would like to say something.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: We wanted to speak on this.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling on the basis that it is for the Speaker ...

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: We wanted to speak on this.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Under which rule, rule 13 or rule 15 or rule 335?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: We wanted to make our submissions on this, and then we wanted you to give your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Let him have his say then.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: My submission is that the rules that you have just referred to, namely rules 13 and 15 give certain powers to the Speaker. We do not challenge that. But the Speaker cannot have those powers if the matter is already in the House. Now, because of the wish of the House, there is a motion...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The motion has not been admitted. There is nothing before the House.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: You may admit it.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: You may admit it now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I cannot admit it. I cannot admit anything that is not regular.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will you please explain under what rules the Speaker rejected Mr Limaya's motion?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Under this rule, because it is his sole prerogative.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: That is what exactly we are trying to dispute. The point of dispute is how the Speaker can go against the wishes of the House. If there is no...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Mavalankar is just begging the question.

I hope as a professor you understand the phrase 'begging the question'. You are saying that the Speaker is going against the wishes of the House. The

House has never expressed its wishes. As a matter of fact, it rejected it yesterday. How do you say the Speaker is going against the wishes of the House? Here he has not admitted the motion because it is his sole prerogative when to adjourn and to call the House again when it is under adjournment.

The next point is more important.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): If it is by your contention that nobody can move a motion, it was moved yesterday that the session be extended by ten days.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Yesterday a motion was put to the House that the session be extended by ten days. If rules 13 and 15 are interpreted that way, how was that motion allowed yesterday?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I can only say that I would not have admitted even that motion yesterday.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: There is a precedent now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There may be a precedent. But I would not have admitted that motion. That motion also was irregular.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj): There is a basic difference....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY: You have given time to everybody. Why not to me?

If a resolution is passed by the House, that is binding. Yesterday even the Speaker said that the House would be prorogued tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Kindly sit down. I hope you have understood what I said. I had said just a little while ago, and I am sorry to say this, that even the motion that the House should go on sitting, as was done yesterday, was not correct under these

rules, what else do you want? I am sorry to say this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: You have been good enough to refer rules 13 and 15. Rule 13 says:

"The House shall sit on such days as the Speaker having regard to the state of business of the House, may from time to time direct".

It does not give him absolute power. Kindly take the case where after prorogation the House sits.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prorogation is different.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: The question is after prorogation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House has not been prorogued. You are arguing from the wrong end. The House has not been prorogued yet.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I know. The question is: what is the ambit of rule 13? Does it give absolute power to the hon. Speaker to fix the days of the sitting of the House any day? He cannot choose. He cannot because it has to be read with art. 85 of the Constitution. So far as the first sitting of the session is concerned, it has to be done after Parliament is summoned by the President of India. Therefore, to that extent rule 13 is not a supreme rule. It has to be read, first, in accordance with the Constitution of India, and second, any decision of the House itself, which will have its own effect. There is nothing in the rules which gives the power to the hon. Speaker to override the decision of the House. Therefore, rule 13 cannot be given such a wide interpretation which will rob the members even of the right to move for extension of the House.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: There is one point. I am quoting from yesterday's proceedings. When the matter came before the House, Prof. Dandavate raised this question:

[Shri Sezhiyan]

"Before the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs makes his submission, I want to raise a procedural point. In terms of rule 13, I want to know whether you are entitled to permit us to extend the session of you are requested to do so".

Mr. Speaker said:

"I do not count anywhere; it is the House that counts. Do not give me such vast powers".

A formal resolution should be there to extend the session.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: My hands are not tied.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: That is the interpretation given by the Speaker. (Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am very sorry again. The Rule says: that the man who sits in this Chair, he is the Speaker for all purposes. Whatever the Speaker might have said yesterday....

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Are you reversing his ruling?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not reversing; I am giving my ruling.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I rely on that ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You make your own inference... (Interruptions) I have not finished I say and I maintain that under these rules the Speaker has the sole prerogative.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: Over the House?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Whatever might have been said yesterday, it was Mr. Dandavate who raised a pertinent point.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): A pertinent answer was given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know about that. You raised a pertinent point, and I should say that in reply to your question the speaker has the right to extend the House, because he has the right to determine when the House should adjourn and

he can summon it at any time. You remember on one occasion because of some technical mistakes the Finance Bill could not be introduced and the House was adjourned abruptly and certain financial consequences followed and when it was pointed out, the House was called again that very night at 10 o'clock and all of us had to come just to give the hon. Minister the right to say: I introduce the Finance Bill. Therefore, the Speaker has the right to adjourn the House at any time. It is not in the hands of the House... (Interruptions)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: On Thursday and on Friday this House cannot be regulated by two different interpretations.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: At the moment I am in command of the House and this is my ruling.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: On a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I am not hearing any point of order on my ruling I have given my ruling... (Interruptions). It is a very unfortunate thing that there should be two kinds of rulings. But then the House has to find some way which should be the ruling and which should prevail... (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER: Which ruling should prevail?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know about that. For the moment I have given my ruling and my ruling stands.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Are you overruling the Speaker's ruling?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not matter. Do not force me to say that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: As far as the judgment of the courts are concerned, the Golaknath case judgment was valid for 16 years. Here, yesterday's ruling is reversed today within 24 hours. The House cannot be in a flux like this.

16 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are a lawyer. I am not a lawyer. I am a simple student of literature. I study Shelly, Shakespeare and others. I tell you, even in law, the latest judgement is the judgement that holds until it is replaced by some other judgement.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: It cannot be done by a concurrent authority, if I may say so. That is why, judgement of the Supreme Court by three judges had to be superseded by a Constitutional Bench.

(Interruptions)

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): The Speaker had not accepted it. What was the reason for not accepting it? I think the same reason which you have indicated.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Kailas please sit down. The Speaker has got certain powers; you have got certain powers, but, those powers cannot be exercised arbitrarily. When I have rejected it must hold. There must be some good reasons for that. Don't raise this question now.

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): The question is, two ruling have been given, one by the Speaker and the other by the Deputy-Speaker. As you have very correctly said, a judgement of three judges had to be superseded or reversed or it had to be referred to a Constitutional Bench.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no three judges here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: May I request you to refer it to the panel of Chairman for their ruling?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In the Rules Committee, we shall discuss this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Thank you. I am member of the Rules Committee

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Kindly say your ruling is not in accordance with the previous ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: It does not matter. I have given my ruling.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): The position seems to me, according to the rules, it is the Chair which determines the duration of the sittings every day and also it is the Chair which can call the Session after adjournment. That being so, the Chair can transfer any of its powers to the House. Why did we vote on a motion yesterday? Because the Chair relinquished the powers which belonged to it and the Chair wanted the matter to be determined by the House. Otherwise, the powers vest in the Chair, as you say. I completely agree with you that according to the rules, the powers vest in the Chair and only when the powers are transferred by the Chair to the House that this House can exercise it. Otherwise, the powers unreservedly belong to the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You are quite correct. Let us put it this way. This is the most generous interpretation of what happened yesterday. But, unfortunately, I do not choose to transfer any power to the House today in this regard.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Is your ruling with retrospective effect?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: From now. It cannot be retrospective.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: If the Chairman were to reverse your ruling, later on, what will happen?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

श्री मन्त्र लिखते : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप के निर्णय को चुनौती नहीं देना चाहता हूँ। लेकिन आप भी इस बात को मानेंगे की संविधान की जो धारारें हैं - प्राविकन्त्र आफ दि कांस्टीयूशन - आप उन के आर्टिकल 105 को देखिए। इस में हेडिंग है।

[श्री मधु लिमये]

"Powers, Privileges and Immunities of Parliament and its members."

इस समय में प्रिविलेज और इम्युनिटीज की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, सिर्फ़ पावत की बात कर रहा हूँ—इस आर्टिकल 105(3) में लिखा है—

"(3) In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, and of the members and the committees of each House, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law, and, until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom and of its members and committees, at the commencement of this Constitution."

पार्लियामेंट का कोई कानून नहीं है . .

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The rules have been made by this Parliament.

श्री मधु लिमये : "ला" —उमके बाद उल्लेख है— आप मुझे आग्रूमेंट डवेल करे दीजिए।

"shall be such as may from time to time be defined by Parliament by law".

यह टेक्नीकल एक्सप्लेन है—इट मीन्ज एक्ट ऑफ़ पार्लियामेंट। मैं रूल की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ।

मेज़ पार्लियामेंट प्रेक्टिस में कहा गया है—

"The right of each House to be the sole judge of the lawfulness of its own proceedings".

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आप 82 को देखिए—हाउस हैज मास्ट्री ओवर इट्स प्रोसी-डिंग्स—अब मैं इस पर आग्रू कर रहा हूँ—इस में स्पीकर कहा जाता है—हम कोई भी रूल

सस्पेंड कर सकते हैं—बाइ अपारिटी ऑफ़। दि हाउस इज सुप्रीम।

We are yet to exercise that right. We have not exercised that right.

अभी तक "सिने-डाइ" एडजर्न नहीं किया है—इस लिए मैं उन के खिलाफ़ नहीं बो ल रहा हूँ—ही हैज नाट एक्ससाइज्ड वेट राइट। स्पीकर ने अपने अधिकार का इस्तेमाल नहीं किया है।

AN HON. MEMBER: The time of the House is being wasted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What can I do? I do not want members to pressurize me. When there is a point of order, when a member has raised a certain point of order, the House is seized of it and I am seized of it. I think it is only fair that I should dispose of it. Because there is pressure on time, we cannot ignore these points. I would request them not to hurry with this. I think Shri Limaye has raised a fundamental question. The only request that I would make to Shri Limaye is that he should be brief and should not be too long with it, because too much time is being taken. You can carry on, but be brief. Please do not take too long.

श्री मधु लिमये : हम लोगों को संविधान के तहत चलना चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have got your point.

श्री मधु लिमये : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता था कि संविधान की धारा 105 के तहत हम लोगों को यही अधिकार है जो इस संविधान के बनते समय हाउस ऑफ़ कामन्स को प्राप्त थे—आर्टिकल 15 में कहा गया था—

"The Speaker shall determine the time when a sitting of the House shall be adjourned sine die or to a

particular day, or to an hour or part of the same day:"

अभी स्वयं आप इसी नियम के तहत 6 से साढ़े सात बजे तक बढ़ाने की बात कर रहे हैं। लेकिन उसी समय मैंने कहा कि मैं एक ऐसा प्रस्ताव रख रहा हूँ कि जो आप के अधिकार को चुनौती नहीं है, लेकिन अपने अधिकार का इस्तेमाल कर के रास्ता दिखाना है। इसमें कोई कॉन्फ्लिक्ट नहीं है। कोई कॉन्फ्लिक्ट उत्पन्न नहीं हो सकता। इस लिए आप मेरे प्रस्ताव को बका पादा पाम होरे र्दजिए अगर इन को उसे बहुमत के आधार पर गिराना है तो मुझे कुछ नहीं कहना है, लेकिन 105, 118, 113, 115 सभी नियमों के अन्सार यह प्रस्ताव बिल्कुल वैध है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I would request that whatever I say should be the end of the matter. Do not go back from that.

You have referred to article 105 of the Constitution. I would want you to read it again. I quote:

"105. (1) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:

"...there shall be freedom of speech in Parliament."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: "Freedom of speech" is only one part of it. This does not refer to freedom of speech. I am reading it again for you. It says:

"Subject to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament...."

Stop there first.

727 LS—12.

That means, there are rules and standing orders regulating the procedure in Parliament. And the procedure in Parliament does not relate only to freedom of speech. There is a procedure of Parliament and there are rules and standing orders regulating the procedure of Parliament. Under these rules and this procedure, there is freedom of speech. That is what I mean to say.

There are rules and standing orders regulating the procedure in Parliament. What are these? These are the Rules and Directions—standing orders will be equivalent to Directions—which are under this provision of the Constitution.

Now, I come to your interpretation about the second thing which says:

"In other respects, the powers, privileges and immunities of each House of Parliament, "and of the members and the committees of each House of Parliament, and of the time to time be defined by Parliament by law...."

Your objection is that the Parliament has not passed any law. That is what you say. Because the Parliament has not passed any law, these Rules and Directions stand until the Parliament by some law changes them. Therefore, don't go into it any more. I will not hear any more on this.

श्री मधु दानवटे आपको जो निर्णय देन है दीजिए लेकिन मैं नहीं मानता कि यह प्रस्ताव नियम 15 और 13 के खिलाफ है।

The House is sovereign.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I have given my ruling.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sovereignty resides in the Speaker.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall we continue with this Bill now?

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA: Sir, if the hon. Members... (*Interruptions*) I am standing on my legs. Will you ask them to sit down? I am standing on my legs.

मैं भः एक सदस्य क. हैसियत से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आपको कोई अधिकार नहीं है जहाँ मैं बात कर रहा हूँ तो बीच में खड़े होने का। विशेषाधिकार किसी सदस्य को नहीं दिया गया है। मेहरबानी करके आप नहीं बोलेंगे जब तक मैं समाप्त न कर लूँ।

मैं बिना कुल नहीं चाहता हूँ कि सदन से कोई समय लूँ, अगर सदन नहीं चाहता है इस बिल को आगे बढ़ाना तो इसको बन्द कर दे। फिर कभी जब सदन बैठेगा तब इस पर विचार होगा। मैंने और कोई प्रार्थना नहीं करनी है।

16.13 hrs.

RE. SUPPLEMENTARY DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, PONDICHERRY, 1973-74

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shall we take up the Private Members' business now?

Before we take up the Private Members' business, I have a request from Mr. Sezhiyan. We can do that if the House agrees. The point is that the next item, after the Bill of Mr. Malaviya, is the Gujarat Budget. That we are not taking up because there is no time. The next Bill is that of Mr. Ganesh. That also we are not taking up. Mr. Sezhiyan's item comes later, item No 36. He wants to raise some points regarding the statement made by the Finance Minister on 2nd May, 1974 on the constitutional position regarding the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1973-74 in respect of the Union territory of Pondicherry.

Now, I cannot jump over to this item unless the House agrees.

The point is this. Today is the last day and we have been very generous in allowing many members to

raise their points. If the House does not have too much of an objection, I will give him two or three minutes to raise and the matter will be over.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Is it the hon. Member's intention that it should be taken up in the next Session?

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): Yes. Meanwhile, there are some basic points on which I would like to have the decision of the Chair.

On 23rd April, 1974, I invited the attention of the House to the fact that the Supplementary Demands for Grants for 1973-74 of the Union Territory of Pondicherry, though presented to the concerned Legislature on the 26th March, 1974, were not passed as scheduled the next day; by the time item 4 in which this had been put could be taken up by the Pondicherry Assembly, the Pondicherry Government fell. Then I raised this point because the Supplementary Demands provided for additional funds for the schemes for which grants had already been made in the annual budget and funds for new schemes not contemplated in the annual budget. These two procedures should have been finalised. The expenditure incurred under the Supplementary Demands—those expenditure which have already been incurred before 31st March—should have been regularised. Otherwise, they become null and void, so much so they become illegal and unconstitutional. I do not want to go into the entire ambit; I want to confine myself only to two or three points...

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: Is he?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: No. I just want to appeal to him. A similar question has been decided earlier by a Committee of this House and an opinion has also been given by the Attorney-General—regarding a new scheme undertaken by the Government of U.P. which was referred to the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament in

1958; then again in 1964 the question was taken up. The Public Accounts Committee in their Thirty-Ninth Report have stated:

"The Attorney General expressed his opinion to the effect that there was no provision in the Constitution for the sanctioning or validating the payment of such items... The Constitution expressly provides by art. 114(3) that 'no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund except under an appropriation made by law' and that prohibition applies equally to articles 115 and 116"

Article 115 relates to Supplementary Demands. Therefore, his contention was that, without an Appropriation Bill being passed by the concerned Legislature, no amount could be withdrawn. He has further said:

"If, therefore, such items are paid out without a previous grant duly approved by law, such payments are illegal and no resolution of the House can render it valid or condone the illegality."

If any expenditure has been made..

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER: What do you want me to do?

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Certain expenditures which have not been legalised either by the Legislature of Pondicherry or by this Parliament which has assumed the powers of the Legislature of Pondicherry, remain illegal and unconstitutional. As I have pointed out, there are many new schemes which have been started, and those new schemes are being continued without proper sanction. If the basis is illegal, all the expenditures that have been incurred on the new schemes become illegal. Therefore, illegality continues. I want the ruling of the Chair on the illegality of those expenditures. Today is the last available day for any action....

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: The Finance Minister made a statement. He is not here now.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: In any case, I am concerned with the procedures of the House. I am not here to rule on legality or illegality. You have an opinion. The Finance Minister has another opinion. There should be some other forum to decide whether it is legal or not. I cannot go into this.

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Who can go into it?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I do not know. It is upto you.

Now we take up the Private Members' Business....

SHRI SEZHIYAN: Then will this be taken up in the next Session? This has been hanging fire from 23rd. They have been postponing it from day to day, and on the last day when it could be stalled, my purpose is lost. Therefore, some time should be provided in the next Session.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bengaluru): The hon. Minister should say that it would be taken up in the next Session.

16.20 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS FORTY-FIRST REPORT

SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO (Koraput): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Forty-first Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolution presented to the House on the 8th May, 1974."

The motion was adopted.

16 22 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. POLICY IN RESPECT OF PRICES AND AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION—contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now we take up the Resolution moved by Shri

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

Madhu Limaye. This Resolution has evoked lot of interest. The time allotted was 6 hours. We have taken 5 hours and 55 minutes. There are only 5 minutes left. Shri Suryanarayana was on his legs. He may continue his speech.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): Sir, because only 5 minutes are left, I had a talk with friends opposite and some friends here. There are a number of speakers also who want to participate. We may extend the time on this Resolution till half an hour before we rise for the day. I have made a rough calculation....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: That is all right. We will now continue with this discussion.

श्री विन्नि मिश्र (मोतीदर) : एक रिजोल्यूशन को छ घंटे देने है उस के बाद जो रिजोल्यूशन दो, तीन नम्बर पर होते हैं वह मर जाते हैं। इसलिए जिस रिजोल्यूशन के लिए जितना समय रखा जाए उनमें में ही उस को खत्म करे। नहीं तो दूसरे रिजोल्यूशन के साथ अन्याय हो रहा है।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir,...

श्री मधु लिमये (बांका) अध्यक्ष महोदय सब से पहले मैं स्पष्ट करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने समय बढ़ाने की मांग नहीं की ?

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other day while I was speaking I was referring to the Food Minister's radio talk regarding the food policy after wheat policy was changed.

16 24 hrs.

[SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI in the Chair].

I was reading this news item. Mr. Ahmed saw some justification in the system. It says.

"While not being oblivious of the difficulty, we are thinking whether through the public distribution system we should confine the distribution say, to industrial areas and certain number of towns having a certain population and leave the rest to be looked after by the normal flow of trade."

Now, Sir, the Government praises the farmers and the agricultural labourers, 51 per cent of our national income is from agriculture. 80 per cent of the population live on agriculture. While taking care of the urban population he has not taken responsibility to give food to agricultural labourers and small farmers. How can we develop village industries and agricultural industries in this manner without giving sufficient money for the purpose? Mr Madhu Limaye was not there the other day; he walked out.

SHRI MADHU LIMAYE: I was listening to your speech.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: He enlightened the House and other public outside the House - Policy regarding Price and Agricultural production. I say there is no policy to fix up the price of agricultural produce. There is no policy even to manufacture the radio, pin or something like that. Even for face powder there is no policy. Of course these are not essential to the community. There is no policy on agricultural products; there is no guarantee of fertilisers; there is no guarantee for power; there is no guarantee to give the inputs. What are you giving to the small farmers? I come from a delta area. Ford Foundation has given help to us in the area in West Godavary District. There is an intensive agricultural programme from 1965 to 1970 or 1974. When we come to manure we are not getting sufficient quantity of it. We are not even getting sufficient quantity of fertilisers leave along the commodities to them at the subsidised price. Farmers want fertiliser at a fixed price. That is not

available. They are not beggars. In Delhi many industrialists have got their own agents to cater to the needs of farmers. Farmers are labourers and there is no association. I request the Government to start an association in the interest of the country. That is the backbone of farmers. In our country, 68.6 of the population working force earn their livelihood from agriculture. In 1971 agriculture accounted for 50 per cent of the national income. In 1971 the total number of cultivators was 78.7 million.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur). May I raise a point of order? An important bill is going on. There is only Deputy Minister for Parliamentary Affairs.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Banerjee, the Planning Minister was here. Probably he has got work. He would come here

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Where is he?

MR. CHAIRMAN: He was here, he has come.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: I was saying that in 1971 the total number of cultivators was 78.7 million. What is the Government doing? For rural population there is no electricity. Even though I have got the pump sets and capacity to purchase, there is no power. I take small loan from land mortgage bank or any other commercial bank for purchasing this. When we come to power, no power is given. Several industries are getting loans from IDBL and other commercial banks. When it comes to poor cultivators, they are not given loan. It may be the responsibility of the state for purchasing sugarcane, jute, foodgrains and several items. They have promised in this House that they are constituting a tobacco board in the interests of tobacco growers. In my State, in the past four years, they are postponing this. When we approached the Ministry of Foreign Trade, they are trying to shift it to some Secretary who does not know anything. I do not know now whether Mr. George has sent it to anyone. This Bill has been forwarded to the Cabinet. What has hap-

pened to it I do not know. These merchants have got their guest houses. From the commissions that they get they are maintaining the guest houses. The producers are not even having dwelling houses. You will repent. There is a railway strike in the country but I am telling you one day or the other you will have to give reply to the agriculture labour. If they go on strike then only the Government will know. There is no protection to them. The agricultural labourers have no association and they are not begging of the Government for any favours. They only want their food and wages at reasonable rates. It would be best if we can implement what Mr. Limaye has been kind enough to bring forward in the form of a non-official resolution.

There is a restriction by the Electricity Board. If we use more power than the allowed target there is surcharge and even if we consume less than the allowed target there is a surcharge. A few days back some small farmers came to me and complained about it.

Everywhere we are saying land reforms. Nobody has objected to it. In my State there is Ordinance. Nobody could sell and purchase land. People are interested to handover the surplus land to the Government but the Government have, unfortunately, postponed this Constitution Amendment Bill. In my village there are some land which are submerged. One landlord had sold away to the Government under the pretext that he wants to surrender his surplus land and he surrendered 60 acres and taken Rs. 50,000/- from the Government with the connivance of the local officers. That land is not at present cultivated either by Government or anyone else. Its cost is only Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 per acre at the present rate. It should be enquired into. In my State during the last four years three Governments have changed but what is the amount of Government land distributed to the landless poor. I beg through the Parliament to implement immediately land reforms.

[Shri K. Suryanarayana].

If necessary convene a Parliament Session only for this purpose otherwise the farmers and the farming labour are not happy. The Government should take all steps to implement what Mr. Madhu Limaye has brought in the form of non-official resolution. Then only the people will be satisfied to some extent.

There are so many problems that we are facing today, such as the problem of monopolist, the bureaucracy, communal riots, blackmarketing, high prices, corruption, tax evasion, adulteration, dharanas, demonstrations, strikes, hoarding, starvation, red-tapism, the State Governments' ineffectiveness in implementing the many Acts passed by the legislatures, and so on. Nobody seems to be interested in implementing the Acts passed in the State legislatures. There is also red-tapism and as I have pointed out already, on account of this and on account of the inefficiency of the State Government or lack of interest on their part, nothing is being implemented. They are not taking interest in these vital matters. Some State Governments are at the same time increasing the salaries, as I found from the reports yesterday, from Rs. 350 to about Rs. 900 which means a jump of about Rs. 600 or so, and this at a time when they do not have money with them for meeting the expenditure. This means that there is no proper policy, no directive is being issued to the State Governments to implement the land reforms. They are not dictating to the State Governments also in other respects where they should with the result they are going on accumulating their overdrafts. Recently, the Kerala Government also has not been given any credit facilities. The same thing may happen to the other State Governments also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the hon Member must conclude.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: In conclusion I must thank you and also my hon. friend Shri Madhu Limaye.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA (Balasore): I must congratulate Mr. Limaye on having brought forward this resolution which focusses our attention on certain inherent difficulties through which the country is passing today. There are no two opinions on this subject that the whole country today is reeling under the impact of price rise, and at every step we are confronted with gigantic problems of an insurmountable nature. Call it wheat, call it rice, call it steel, call it jute or call it cotton or call it any other item of production, the price hike has shocked everyone of us today. But I wonder whether it is possible to bring about a total change in everything in the present economic and political set-up of the country. Is it possible to translate everything that Mr. Limaye has said into action in a democratic set-up?

Theoretically or philosophically or metaphysically, I personally feel that unless the entire superstructure is changed, economic, political and social, it is impossible to usher in an egalitarian society. What is the agency through which we are going to control all these developments? How can we control the price rise? How can we attack corruption, intimidation, black money, racketeering, smuggling, adulteration etc.? What is the agency through which we are going to attack it? The only agency left to us is the bureaucracy. But the bureaucracy is the most corrupt ever found at any time in free India.

But I only have faith in the administration of Shrimati Indira Gandhi today. With the intensity with which she is striving, I think probably a time may come when the bureaucracy will be brought to its senses, and either they have to deliver the goods or they have to walk out; either they have to serve the people or their heads will roll on the street.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR (Ahmedabad): Who has made the bureaucracy more corrupt?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: We have to depend on the bure-

aucracy, because they are the most seasoned and trained people, but we have to control them. We cannot completely eradicate them and eliminate them, but we have to control them and control them with iron hands. They have to be brought to their senses that they have to serve the people and they are the servants of the people and not servants of the Government alone.

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Who will do it, and how will it be done?

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: Mr. Limaye has said that there should not be more than 15 per cent price rise in foodgrains. The Dantwala Committee report had once said that it was speculation on agricultural commodities that was responsible for price rise in agricultural commodities. Mr. Limaye will agree that there are eight centres in India today where forward market trade is allowed. The AICC in its Bombay resolution made a pious resolve that speculation or *satta* should be completely abolished. I must urge Government to stick to that resolution and completely eradicate speculation or the prospect of speculation as far as agricultural commodities are concerned, and then I may say there will be some check on the price rise. If eight centres have been allowed in India for forward market trading, why not allow Delhi and some other centres also? If you allow *satta* or speculation at one centre but do not allow it in another centre, it is that disparity which brings in *toto* confusion.

It is possible to translate everything which Shri Limaye has said in a society which believes in regimentation. But is it possible to translate everything in this democracy? I have my own shocking experience about many developments. I find that these things are not possible to be translated. Now the railway strike is on us. There is strike in steel plants, students' agitation, peasants' agitation. All these are holding the country to ransom. If you allow industrial workers to have a

wage hike, what about the agricultural producers, what about agriculturists, the tillers of the soil? I have been in remote villages. There wages do not exceed more than even Rs. 2. What about the *adivasis*. Harijans and the toiling masses who are groaning under discontent in a country like ours where wheat sells at Rs. 3—4 a kilo?

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: On a point of order. The hon. Minister of Planning is not here. You also mentioned about it I do not see the Deputy Minister either.

SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH: I appreciate your point. He told me just now before going....

SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: We want either Shri Dhar or Shri Dharia.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs is the eyes and ears of Ministers.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Raghu Ramaiah may not be as handsome as either Dhar or Dharia, but he definitely can represent them both.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have asked him to bring the Planning Minister.

SHRI SHYAM SUNDER MOHAPATRA: I believe our views will be conveyed to the Planning Minister through the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

I think forward trading in agricultural commodities should be stopped. We should not continue it in some centres while prohibiting it in others.

What about the price of coal? It is increasing. It is conditioned by the bottleneck of wagons. What about the price of rice and wheat? It is again subject to short supply. I have a feeling myself that the country is not insufficient in food supplies. The question is of maldistribution. I have not seen any marriage party, any function, where things have not been available or have not

[Shri Shyam Sunder Mohapatra].

been served, if you can pay for it. It is a question of maldistribution, hoarding and keeping things underground, not bringing it to the people. There must be an agency, strong enough to see that things are brought to the market so that people can get it.

Shri Limaye has said that parity should prevail between the prices of industrial goods and agricultural produce. Probably it is not practicable because labour has started almost campaigning for need-based wage.—Now, the Planning Minister has arrived, much to the satisfaction of everybody.—We are insisting on a need-based wage. The country is almost proceeding in that direction but perhaps only to serve organised industrial workers. But what about the agricultural workers today, the dumb, downtrodden millions in remote villages who are almost unseen, who are almost half-clad and unfed in many places in the tribal areas. Their case is not taken into consideration because they are not organised at all.

So, I, say it is not perhaps possible to bring about parity between agricultural produce and industrial goods, between the agricultural and industrial sectors.

He has said that fertilisers should be made available to kisans with holdings of less than 10 acres at subsidised rates. Very good. But we have now been given to understand that we have to depend on gobar gas.

Gandhiji thought so many years ago; We have probably to go in for gobar gas. I shall urge upon the Planning Minister to have re-thinking on this subject. Is it possible to take the country to economic salvation through a centralised economy? Is it possible by planning which comes from the top to the bottom? Every district should be taken as the unit. Gandhiji thought of village as a unit. Are we not feeling today that there

is something wrong in our Planning apparatus? Now-a-days we are feeling the disturbance in every sector. It is impossible to meet the demands of the people. If we can have a total rethinking almost upside down on the centralised economic and if we can have a decentralised, Gandhian economy. I think we can solve our problems to a very large extent.

If we have a centralised economy regional imbalances are inherent. I visited Czechoslovakia last year and I talked to many economists there and they also felt that if there was centralised economy regional imbalances were bound to be there. Yugoslavia is almost in the same condition as we are today. There are areas where people are not properly clothed. They do not get proper wage. They have a different type of Constitution by which areas which are developed have to contribute for the development of the undeveloped areas. That is why I urge upon the Planning Minister to have some thinking, probably by going for decentralised, village economy. We will be in a position to solve the problem.

I urge upon Shri Limaye to think over this matter. All the welfare measures that he visualises are probably possible in a State where everybody is conscious of his duty, right from the Prime Minister down to the ordinary labourer, but not in the situation which the country is facing today. He will do well to understand trade unions, political sectors and agitations have taken the country to ransom. Everything is bound to raise the price of essential commodities. All of us should consider how our problems could be solved and how things could be put in proper order.

MR CHAIRMAN: I find that a large number of members want to participate. The hon. Minister is still to reply and Shri Limaye also has the right of reply. I should like to know whether the House wants

to extend the time and, if so. by how much. We may have to sit up to 6.50. I am told that Mr. Limaye will take about 20 minutes and the hon. Minister will take about 20 minutes. I shall call upon the hon. Minister at 5.40 to reply and ask Mr. Limaye to reply at about 6 p.m. We shall take up the next resolution at 6.20 and shall have half an hour for the next resolution. I take it that the House agrees with this proposition.

श्री अमर नाथ त्रिपाठी (चण्डीगढ़) :
 लिमये जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है मैं उसकी स्पिरिट का समर्थन करता हूँ। उसके पीछे जो भावना है वह बहुत अच्छी है उसकी तफ़्तील को छोड़ते हुए उसकी इंटेंशन का, उसकी भावना का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। मन्त्रालय था कि वह कुछ ज्यादा दूर जाते और तमाम पहलुओं पर साथ विचार करके वह प्रस्ताव यहां लाते। इस में उन्होंने चार पांच बातें बहुत कैटेगोरिकल ढंग से रखी है इसलिए मुझे कठिनाई हो रही है कि आया मैं इस प्रस्ताव को उस के वर्तमान रूप में स्वीकार करने का समर्थन करूँ, या उस में कुछ और बातों का इजाफा होना चाहिए।

एक बात तो साफ है कि आज हम एक आर्थिक संकट में से गुजर रहे हैं। आज कीमतों में जो इजाफा हो रहा है, उस के कारण चारों तरफ हाहाकार मचा हुआ है। अगर हम इस स्थिति को सम्भाल नहीं पाते हैं, तो लोगों में आंतोष बढ़ता जायेगा और हमारा सारा आर्थिक ढांचा बर्बाद हो जायेगा।

हम लोग प्लानिंग के जमाने में से गुजर रहे हैं। प्लानिंग की पहली शर्त यह है कि हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा जो भी हो, स्थिति पर हमारा पूरा काबू हो, और हम वैज्ञानिक तौर पर उस स्थिति को सुधार सकें। मैं मानता हूँ कि प्राकृतिक संकट आते हैं और अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय स्थिति में भी परिवर्तन होते हैं, जिन का दबाव भी हम पर पड़ता है।

अन्य स्थितियों में भी जो परिवर्तन होते हैं उन का भी हम पर प्रभाव पड़ता है। लेकिन आज-कल के साइंटिफिक जमाने में इसान यह सोचता है कि कुदरत की तरफ से जो स्थिति पैदा होती है, उस पर इंसान कितना काबू पा सकता है। हम कह सकते हैं कि जो कुछ ह्यूमेनली पासिबल है, जो कुछ इंसान कर सकता है, हम वह करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि इंसान उस से ज्यादा कर सकता है, और हम उस को कर नहीं पा रहे हैं। इस का अर्थ यह है कि हमारे मौजूदा ढांचे में और हमारे तरीकों में कहीं न कहीं नुस्स है।

मैं इस प्रस्ताव के शुरु के इन शब्दों का समर्थन करता हूँ कि सरकार को अपनी पालिसी को रीकास्ट करना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि एक ब्रांड तरीके से मोटे तौर पर, हम समाजवाद की नीति का अनुसरण करते हैं। लेकिन उस के साथ जो बातें, जो इम्प्लीकेशनज, जुड़ी हुई हैं, उन को हम नहीं कर पाते हैं। इसी लिए लोग हम को यह दोष देते हैं कि हम समाजवाद की बात करते हैं, लेकिन उस के आधार पर हमें अपने शासन और आर्थिक ढांचे में जो सुधार करना चाहिए, जो कार्य करने चाहिए, उन को हम नहीं कर पाते हैं।

मैं श्री महात्मा की इस बात से सहमत नहीं हूँ कि हम अपने आर्थिक ढांचे को बिल्कुल डीसेंट्रलाइज कर दें। हमें तो डीसेंट्रलाइज्ड सेंट्रलिज्म की नीति अपनानी होगी। हम अपने प्रदेशों को पूरी स्वतंत्रता दें, लेकिन ब्रांड पालिसी मैटर्ज पर हम केन्द्र में विचार करेंगे और नीति सम्बन्धी मोटी बातें केन्द्र के स्तर पर निश्चित होंगी। लेकिन मैं महसूस करता हूँ कि हमारे मुख्तलिफ डिपार्टमेंट में कोऑर्डिनेशन नहीं है। पालिसी के सम्बन्ध में अलग-अलग प्रवृत्तियाँ, है और विचार और के विभागों में उनके बाद प्रदर्शनों में भी नीति के सम्बन्ध में अलग-अलग वृत्तियाँ हैं और वे अलग

[बी अवर नाथ विशालंकार]

अलग तरीके में उस नीति का कार्यान्वित करने हैं।

मिसाल के तौर पर सैंटर ने फूड ग्रेन्ज के व्यापार पर एकाधिकार करने का फैसला किया। उस नीति के इम्पलमेंटेशन के सबंध में भी अलग-अलग विभागों में अलग-अलग प्रवृत्तियाँ हैं। फिर प्रदेशों के भी इस बारे में अलग अलग विचार हैं—कोई गल्ले के व्यापार को लेना चाहता है कोई नहीं लेना चाहता है कोई आशियन रूप से लेना चाहता है और कोई सम्पूर्ण रूप से लेना चाहता है। हमारी इनटर्नल वान्टाडिफिकेशन की वजह से हम किसी निर्णय पर नहीं पहुँच सकते हैं और कोई निश्चित नीति निर्धारित नहीं कर पाते हैं। हमारी तमाम आर्थिक नीति हमारे टारगेट पर केन्द्रित होनी चाहिए और उसी के अनुसार हमारा सब काम होना चाहिए। चूँकि हम ऐसा नहीं कर पाये हैं, इस लिए हम कीमतों को पूरी तरह से नियंत्रित नहीं कर सके हैं।

आज हमारे सामने जो आर्थिक संकट है, वैसे आर्थिक संकट अनेक देशों में—समाजवादी देशों में भी और पूँजीवादी देशों में भी—उत्पन्न होते हैं। लेकिन दूसरे देशों में इस प्रकार की स्थिति पर काबू पाने की भावना और आत्म-विश्वास हो रहा है। इंग्लैंड वगैरह देशों में रोज-मर्रा के इस्तेमाल की एसेंशियल चीजों को सन्ने दामों पर उपलब्ध कराने की नीति अपनाई जाती है, फिर चाहे मजमिंदी दे कर और चाहे कटौत कर व इस नीति को कार्यान्वित किया जाये। लेकिन यह एक मानी हुई बात है कि अगर हम ने अपने ढाँचे को सुरक्षित रखना है अगर हम ने अपने किसानों और मजदूरों में काम लेना है, अगर हमने उनको रोटी, कपड़े और दवा-दारू की चिन्ता से मुक्त रखना है, तो हमें कीमतों को नियंत्रित करना होगा।

हम नीड-वेस्ट वेज की बात करते हैं। हम नीड-वेस्ट वेज मुक़रर करे लेकिन अगर

कीमतों में वृद्धि होती जाये, तो फिर नीड-वेस्ट वेज का कोई मतलब नहीं रह जायेगा। हम मिनिमम वेज मुक़रर करे लेकिन कीमतों के बढ़ते रहने से मिनिमम वेज भी अर्थहीन हो जायेगा। हम लोगों के जीवनमान को निश्चित नहीं कर पाते हैं, और हम निश्चित नहीं कर पायेगे, जब तक हम कीमतों को कंट्रोल न करे।

इस प्रस्ताव के भाग (ए) में कहा गया है कि रोज-मर्रा के इस्तेमाल की जरूरी चीजें अपनी कास्ट आफ प्राइक्शन से डेड गुना कीमत पर बिके। जब हम कास्ट की बात करते हैं तो हमें हर चीज की कास्ट पर विचार करना पड़ेगा। हमारे यहाँ कास्ट एकाउंटिंग बिल्कुल नहीं है। हाल ही में गवर्नमेंट ने यह तय किया है कि इन्फ्लेशन के बारे में कास्ट एकाउंटिंग रखा जायेगा। अगर हम एक योजनाबद्ध नीति के अनुसार चलना चाहते हैं तो हमें हर एक चीज की कास्ट आफ प्राइक्शन का हिसाब लगाना पड़ेगा। अभी तक हम यह नहीं कर पाये हैं कि एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस पर कितना खर्चा आता है। हम उसकी कीमत तो निश्चित करते हैं, लेकिन यह नहीं देखते कि उसको पैदा करने पर खर्चा कितना आता है। कास्ट का कंट्रोल करने के लिए हमें कास्ट एकाउंटिंग की व्यवस्था करनी पड़ेगी। हमें विचार करना चाहिए कि हम वह व्यवस्था किस प्रकार करें। फिर हम यह निश्चित कर सकते हैं कि अमुक चीज की यह कास्ट है, हम उस पर कितना मुनाफा दे और क्या कीमत निर्धारित करें। लेकिन इस मुआवज़े की भावना का मैं समर्थन करता हूँ।

मैं इस बात का भी समर्थन करता हूँ कि इंडस्ट्रियल और एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस की कीमतों में किसी प्रकार की समानता होनी चाहिए। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि वह समानता फिक्स्ड सेन्स में हो, अर्थात् एक ही कीमत हो। लेकिन इंडस्ट्रियल प्राइवेट्स और एग्रीकल्चरल प्रोड्यूस की कीमतों को निर्धारित करने के लिए कोई ए सिस्टम होना चाहिए। लेकिन अभी कोई सिस्टम नहीं है

एपीकल्चरल प्रीड्यूस की कीमत निश्चित करने का कोई सिद्धान्त नहीं है। हम उसको एबहाक बेसिस पर, या बातचीत करके, निश्चित कर देने हैं। हम उसको मनमाने ढंग से निश्चित करते हैं, उसके लिए कोई साइंटिफिक बेसिस नहीं है। आज फूडप्रैन्स की कीमतों पर हमारा कोई कंट्रोल नहीं है। ऐसा महसूस नहीं होता है कि हम किसी योजनाबद्ध नीति के अनुसार चल रहे हैं।

इस प्रस्ताव में कहा गया है कि एपीकल्चरल परपजिज के लिए बिजली का रेट अपेक्षितता कम होना चाहिए। मैं किसी प्रान्त का नाम नहीं लेना चाहता हूँ, लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि स्टेट्स में बिजली का ओवरहेड एम्प्लेसिज इतने ज्यादा बढ़ चुके हैं कि बिजली पैदा करने का खर्चा बहुत बढ़ जाता है।

1700 hrs.

एक आवश्यक बात यह है कि योजनाबद्ध व्यवस्था में हमारा जो कंट्रोल होना चाहिए, वह आज नहीं है। हम बड़ी मुश्किल स्थिति में से गुजर रहे हैं। हमने जो एक नई दिशा पकड़ी है हम को उसके अनुसार चलना चाहिए। हमारे मिनिस्टर्स और विभागों को दिन-रात जागरूक रहना पड़ेगा। हम हमेशा यह चिन्ता रखते हैं कि प्राइसिज के बढ़ने से हमारे लोगों को परेशानी होती है।

लेकिन मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ कि जो सेन्स-आफ-अर्जेंसी है, वह हमारे अन्दर नहीं है। जब तक सेन्स-आफ-अर्जेंसी नहीं होगी, जब तक इसकी चिन्ता नहीं होगी, काम नहीं चलेगा। लगातार कीमते बढ़ती हैं, लोग परेशान हैं कीमते बढ़ने के बाद भी लोगों को चीजें नहीं मिलती हैं—जैसा कि मेरे कई साथियों ने जिक्र किया है—इसको हमें कंट्रोल करना है। यह कहना कि यह स्वाभाविक परिस्थिति है, प्राकृतिक कारण है या इण्टरनेशनल कारण है, यह कह कर बात को डिसमिस नहीं किया जा सकता। इस साइंटिफिक एज में ह्यूमनली इस चीज को

कंट्रोल कर सकते हैं और हमें करना है और हमें जो हमारी आर्थिक नीतियाँ हैं उन को इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिये कटिबद्ध होना चाहिये, दृढ़ प्रतिज्ञ होना चाहिये। जब तक हम इस प्रकार से दृढ़प्रतिज्ञ नहीं होंगे, इस भावना में कोशिश नहीं करेंगे तब तक कोई सफलता प्राप्त नहीं कर सकेंगे। इसलिये मैं इस प्रस्ताव की तफसील को छोड़ते हुए, इसके पीछे जो भावना है उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री रामकंवर (टोक) सभापति जी, श्री मधु लिमये जी ने जो सकल्प मदन के सामने रखा है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ। आज 27 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी छोटे किसानों की समस्या, खेतीहर मजदूरों की समस्या का हल नहीं हो सका है। आज मूल्य आममान को छूट है, गरीबों, छोटे किसानों और खेत पर मजदूरों के सामने नाना प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हो गई हैं। यह सरकार रात-दिन समाजवाद का नारा लगाती है—लेकिन मुझे बतलाइये इन्होंने उन लोगों के लिये कौन सी योजनाएँ बनाई हैं। हमारे योजना मंत्री जी रामने विराजमान हैं। कम अविवशाम के प्रस्ताव पर हमारी प्रधान मंत्री जी और शासक दल के वरिष्ठ सदस्य बड़ी उदारता से समाज सेवा की बात कर रहे, छोटे मजदूर और छोटे कर्मचारियों को, चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को उदारता का पाठ सिखला रहे थे, लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उन लोगों का उद्धार करने में आपके सामने क्या कठिनाइयाँ पैदा हो रही हैं। जब तक आप छोटे किसानों के लिए आवश्यक वस्तुएँ सही मूल्य पर उपलब्ध कराने की योजना नहीं बनायेंगे, उनके लिये पानी की व्यवस्था, बिजली की व्यवस्था, उचित ढंग पर उनका बिजली नहीं देगे तब तक देश के अन्दर अनाज की समस्या तथा उन की अन्य अनेकों कठिनाइयाँ दूर नहीं हो सकती।

किसानों को आज भी खेती के यन्त्र उपलब्ध नहीं हो रहे हैं। उर्वरक वही मिल

[श्री रामकवर]

रह है, सीमेंट नहीं मिलता है, नाना प्रकार की कठिनाइयाँ हैं। मेरा निवेदन है कि आप इन कठिनाइयों पर गम्भीरता से अपनी पार्टी में गौर करें तथा इस के लिये कोई योजना बनायें तथा उस योजना को जनसाधारण पर लागू करें ताकि हमारे देश में उन लोगों का उत्पाद बढ़ सके और वे अच्छी तरह से काम कर सकें।

सभापति जी, हमारे राजस्थान में निर्धन साहब खाद्य मंत्री रहे हैं—वहाँ 15 नाल हुए भूमिहीन किसानों को जमीन का एलाटमेंट हुआ था, लेकिन वे अभी तक जमीनों के मालिक नहीं बन सके हैं। उन पर “स्टे” लगा हुआ है, दस-दस साल तक मुकदमों का फैसला नहीं होता है—उन जमीनों में कैसे अनाज पैदा हो, कैसे कुएं बनाए जायें, कैसे उनका उपयोग हो—इस तरह की दृष्टियों का हल सरकार ढूँढ नहीं पा रही है तथा सरकार इस मामले में बिल्कुल विफल हो गई है, क्योंकि हाथी के दाँत खाने के और होते हैं और दिखाने के और होते हैं।

मधु लिमये जी ने जो संकल्प यहां रखा है—वह बहुत ही प्रगतिशील है। उन्होंने उस के भाग (च) में कहा है—

“10 एकड़ से कम जोतों वाले किसानों को राजसहायता प्राप्त दर पर उर्वरक उपलब्ध कराये जायें और सिंचाई की दरों में 25 प्रतिशत की कमी की जाय।” यह जरूर होना चाहिये।

जहां तक बिजली का मामला है—हमारे राजस्थान में इस साल पाला लगने में कहीं कहीं पर तो 75 फी सदी फसल नष्ट हो गई है और कहीं पर 50 फीसदी फसल नष्ट हुई है—लेकिन छोटे किसानों पर 500-500 रुपये के बिजली के बिल आ गये हैं। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि उन के

लिये बिजली की दर में अवश्य कमी की जानी चाहिये।

मैं योजना मंत्री जी से निवेदन करूंगा—आप गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों पर अपनी सरकार को चला रहे हैं, रात दिन गांधी जी के सिद्धान्तों की बात की जा रही है। लेकिन गांधी जी की विचारधारा गरीबों के पक्ष में थी। गांधी जी गरीबों और छोटे लोगों के साथ थे, सच्चे और ईमानदार लोगों के साथ उन्हें सम्मान था, वे उनसे ज्यादा प्रसन्न रहते थे। इसलिये मेरा आप से अनुरोध है कि आप ऐसी नीति अपनाइये जिसमें छोटे लोगों को, छोटे किसानों को लाभ पहुंच सके।

ट्रेक्टरों की कीमतें इतनी ज्यादा बढ़ गई हैं कि छोटा किसान उनका लाभ नहीं उठा सकता। सिर्फ लखपति लोग ही उन को खरीद सकते हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहता हूँ कि ट्रेक्टरों की कीमतें घटाई जानी चाहिये और उचित कीमत निर्धारित की जानी चाहिये। किसानों को डीजल नहीं मिल रहा है, राजस्थान में ही नहीं, सारे हिन्दुस्तान में नहीं मिल रहा है। मैं ऐसा महसूस करता हूँ यदि किसानों को आवश्यक वस्तुएं समय पर नहीं पहुंचायेगी तो देश में आज जो परिस्थिति है, उससे भी ज्यादा परिस्थिति आगे खराब होने की आशंका है इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि मधु लिमये जी ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है—(क) से (च) तक वह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, इस को अवश्य पाम करना चाहिये।

एक निवेदन मुझे और करना है—सरकार के पास फारेस्ट डिपार्टमेंट की लाखों एकड़ जमीन पड़ी हुई है। मुझे अनुभव है कि उनमें बहुत से हिस्सों में जंगल नहीं है—मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस जमीन को कृषि के लिए अनुसूचित तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों को

एलाट किया जाय, भूमिहीन किसानों को एलाट किया जाए। समाज में गरीब लोग बहुत बड़ी सख्या में हैं—ऐसे गरीब लोगों की खोज की जाय और उन्हें रोजगार दिया जाये या जमीनें दी जाये। इस सरकार का यह रवैया है कि जब रेलवे मजदूरों की बात आती है तो कृषि मजदूरों की तरफ उदारता दिखानी है और जब कृषि मजदूरों की बात आती है तो उद्योगों में काम करने वाले मजदूरों के प्रति उदारता दिखलाती है—जब तक सरकार के अन्दर से यह चालाकी नहीं छुट्टेगी, कोई रास्ता नहीं निकल सकेगा। जब तक हम योजनाबद्ध तरीके में काम नहीं करेंगे तब तक देश की स्थिति में कोई सुधार होने वाला नहीं है, खुशहाली नहीं आ सकती और हमसे जनता के अन्दर ज्यादा में ज्यादा असन्तोष फैलेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं मधु लिमये जी के मरुत्प का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री बा० आर० शुक्ल (बहराइच) :
सभापति जी इस प्रस्ताव में जो निहित भावनाएँ हैं उनमें किसी को असहमति नहीं हो सकती। लेकिन प्रश्न इस देश में यह है कि जो कोई भी निर्णय गवर्नमेंट के स्तर पर लिये जाना है उन पर कार्यान्वयन कभी नहीं होता है।

तो ममान यह है कि कीमते निर्धारित कर दी जाये जैसे पिछले साल किया गया, 76 से 86 किया गेहूँ का भाव निर्धारित किया गया काश्तकारों पर पाबन्दी नहीं लगाई गई कि जल्द गल्ला बेचो, थोक व्यापार गेहूँ का ले लिया गया लेकिन नतीजा यह निकला कि जिस गरीब तबके के लिए सारी नीति निर्धारित की गई थी उस गरीब तबके को कोई सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं हुई। कानून बनाया जाये लेकिन उसका पालन न किया जाये तो कानून का एक मखौल हो जाता है और शासन के प्रति एक घृणा पैदा होती है।

मधु लिमये जी ने बहुत सी बातें कही हैं, वे चिन्ता का विषय हो सकती हैं लेकिन मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि एक शास्त्रीय विचार के लिए तो उन्होंने अच्छा मौका दिया एवं एकडेमिक डिस्कशन के लिए एफ एच पीएन लिया परन्तु समय की तात्कालिक आवश्यकता यह है कि हम सब लो० नर्क वितर्क में ज्यादा समय न बर्बाद कर जल्दी में जल्दी कोई ऐसा निर्णय लें जिससे दुखी जनता को अन्न मिले, जनसाधारण को आवश्यक वस्तुएं सुलभता के साथ प्राप्त हो सकें। इस दृष्टिकोण से हम विचार करना चाहते हैं। मेरा अपना खयाल यह है कि अन्न वाश्तकार में मिल सकें इसके लिये सब में उत्तम तरीका यह होगा कि जिन वस्तुओं की उसको जरूरत है वह आप उसको तरल दे जैसे सीमेन्ट की काश्तकार को जरूरत है, शकर की शादी ब्याह के लिये वाश्तकार को जरूरत है, वनस्पति धी की काश्तकार को जरूरत है, कपड़े की वाश्तकार को जरूरत है। हमारी कोओपरेटिव की दूकानें इस ढंग की होनी चाहिए जो कि बहधधी मल्टीपर्वज हों। शासन की तरफ से यह व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि सीमेन्ट लोहा कपड़ा, शकर, वनस्पति धी इत्यादि उन वाश्तकारों को दिया जायेगा जो कि अन्न दें। तब यह तरीका हो जायेगा कि एक ओर तो अन्न आता रहेगा और दूसरी ओर जो उनके काम में आने वाली आवश्यक वस्तुएं हैं वह उनको मिलनी रहेगी। लेकिन हाता क्या है? एक ओर तो बड़े वाश्तकारों को ट्रैक्टर के लिए बड़े बड़े लोन देने हैं, समुत्ती शर्त पर दे देने हैं राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की तरफ से फर्टिलाइजर के लिए लान देते हैं और अगर कहीं पानी नहीं बरसा तो उनको जितना कर्जा अर्दा करना होता है वह मुल्तबी कर देने हैं। नतीजा यह होता है कि उनको रुपया मिलना रहता है, वे अपने यहां जो वस्तुएं पैदा करते हैं उनको जखीरेबाजी कर के रखे रहते और बड़े बड़े व्यापारियों से

[श्री बी० धार० गुन्ना]

साठ-ठाठ कर के उस समय उसका बाहर लाना चाहते हैं जब कि उनको ज्यादा से ज्यादा भुनाफा हो सके। कहने का मतलब यह है कि जो लोग हमारी इस प्लानिंग, हमारी योजना और बैंको के राष्ट्रियकरण से अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें प्राप्त करते हैं उनके ऊपर अन्न देने की पाबन्दी होनी चाहिए और साथ साथ गवर्नमेंट को भी उसी तरीके से उनकी जरूरत की चीजें उपलब्ध करानी चाहिए। आज आप। कानून बना कर वनस्पति को कीमत निर्धारित कर रखी है लेकिन जिम सोर्स से वह चलता है वही से ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग होती है। इसी तरह से ज। से सीमेंट चलती है वही से ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग होती है। अगर कानून बनाने में ही व्यवस्था बदल जाये तो एक दिन पार्लमेंट बैठ कर सभी चीजों के मूल्य निर्धारित कर द और कह दे कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था हो गई सब को सुविधायें मिल गई लेकिन इसका कोई अर्थ नहीं है। सारा प्रश्न देश में एफेक्टिव एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन का है और मुझे इसको कहने में कोई सकोच नहीं है, मैं दुस्साहस के साथ सदन के सामने निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हम अपनी नीतियों का कार्यान्वयन करने में बहुत हद तक जानबूझ कर या और नरक में असफल रहे हैं।

जहां तक प्रशास के प्रशास का सम्बन्ध वह भी ढीला ढाला ढांचा है। यहां पर इस सदन में हम सभी कहते हैं कि नीकर नत्र जो है वह इसका जिम्मेदार है लेकिन न। रतन्त्र के खराब होने को जिम्मेदारी किसके ऊपर है? अन्ततोगत्वा उसकी जिम्मेदारी शासन के उन्ही कर्णधारों पर आती है जो हमारे द्वारा निर्वाचित होकर शासन की कुर्तियों पर बैठे हैं। बाद में जिम्मेदारों पंक्ति की आती है जो उन को चुन कर भेजती है। अगर इस बात को और बढ़ावें तो जिम्मेदारी भगवान का है जिमने ऐसी कुबुद्धि दी है।

अगर कहीं न कहीं जिम्मेदारी लोकेट करनी है तो फिर वह जिम्मेदारी शासन की ही है। शासन अगर कुछ हो तो मैं समझता हूँ मजदूरों की हड़ताल, जबीरेबाजी, छठमेबाजी रोकी जा सकती है। इसके लिए जो लोग कुर्तियों पर बैठे हैं, शासन-तन्त्र की कुर्तियों पर जो बैठे हैं उन में ईमानदारी आनी चाहिए, उनमें नैतिकता का वातावरण होना चाहिए, उनमें मर्यादायें होनी चाहिए तभी काम चल सकता है।

ऐसी दशा में मधु लिमर जी चाहे जिस तरह का प्रस्ताव लायें, स्वान्त सुख य के लिए प्रस्ताव अच्छा है, हम लोगों को बोलने के लिए भी मौका है लेकिन उससे कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। इतना ही मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

श्री. दरबार। सिंह (होशियारपुर)

चेयरमैन साहब, यह नाम-अफिशियल रेजोल्यूशन जो है इसकी ग्रहमियन बहुत है और इसके लिए जितना भी कहा जाये वह कम है। लेकिन एक बात मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि डिमार्कसी के वक्त में एक सिस्टम टूटा और टूटते वक्त वह अपनी जितनी खुराफा है वह सब छोड़ गया। उसको पुरस्त करने के लिए यह प्लानिंग जो है आज प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर माहब बैठे हुए हैं, उनसे मैं अर्ज करूंगा कि फ्राइसिस के वक्त में वह प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर है, काफी फ्राइसिस है इस में कोई शक नहीं है, फ्राइसेज का इतर ऊपर चला जाना, खाने-पीने वाली एसेशियल कोमोडिटीज जो हैं उनका गायब हो जाना—यह सारी बातें हैं जो हैं वह मजमूरों की तरफ पर असर-अन्दाज होती हैं हमारी प्लानिंग पर। प्लानिंग में जो मजदूरिया हैं उनको हम मयस सकते हैं, आज का जो खराबियां हैं वह हम समझ सकते हैं, हड़तालें, काम कम उजरत ज्यादा मांगने की बात और इधर उधर की सारी बातें जो हैं वह हैं। लेकिन इसके साथ-साथ

हम इस बात से छुटकारा हासिल नहीं कर सकते कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की वही कोताही है और वह वह है कि मैटीरियल एवेनेबिल हो लेकिन वह ब्लैक-मार्केट में चला जाये और प्राफिटियरिंग हो उसके लिए हमारे इन्तजामात ढीले हैं या नहीं? उन इन्तजामात को ज्यादा कसने, मजबूत बनाने और इरादे से काम करने की जरूरत है तब जाकर कहीं यह हमारे काबू में होगा। यह एक विशाल सफल है प्राइसेज और दूसरी चीजों का जिसको हमें तोड़ना ही होगा। इसके लिए कहीं न कहीं ज़रूरत से काम लेना होगा तब जाकर काम बनेगा। (अध्यक्ष) आप अभी नये मेम्बर हैं, आप यह चिठचिड़ पिड़पिड़ बन्द कीजिए। आपको नहीं समझ लगता है तो मैं क्या करूँ।

मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूँ कि मधु लिमये जी जो यह चार पांच चीजें लाये हैं वह काबिले तारीफ़ भी है जिन पर बहुत कुछ कहा जा सकता है लेकिन थोड़े वक्त में ज्यादा नहीं कहा जा सकता। एक बात मैं प्लानिंग कमीशन में अर्ज करता हूँ कि अभी तक हमारी एकोनामी एग्रीकल्चर बेस्ड है लेकिन हमारी बदकिस्मती यह है कि और चीजों के जो भाव हैं वह एग्रीकल्चर की प्राइसेज को डिर्टमिन करते हैं। पहले यह था कि एग्रीकल्चर जो है, जो फूड ग्रेंस है वह दूसरी चीजों की प्राइसेज को डिर्टमिन करते थे लेकिन अब उसका उल्टा हो गया है। आप इसको सीधा कीजिए। इसका एक ही तरीका है कि एग्रीकल्चर की जितनी कमोडिटीज हैं उन पर आप कहीं बंदिश कीजिए कि यहाँ तक प्राइसेज जायेंगी। यह करना भी निहान्यत जरूरी है कि मार्केट में उनके लिए जितने इनपुट्स हैं वह इनको दीजिए। वह अच्छी बात है कि आपने धारिया कमेटी बनायी और उसकी सिफारिशों की रोशनी में अगर आप 80 परसेंट देहात र्क और 20 परसेंट शहरों की आबादी को इन्फ्लियस कमोडिटीज दे पाये तो वह खुशी की बात होगी। लेकिन मुझे शक है कि कहीं फेयर प्राइस

शोप्स की तरह न रह जायें। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि आज डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम ले जायें कोआपरेटिव तक, पंचायती सिस्टम तक। अभी पंचायतों का कोई इन्वाल्वमेंट नहीं है। स्टेट्स में सरकारें इस पंचायती सिस्टम को तोड़ना चाहती हैं। वह डीसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन को पसन्द नहीं करती। अगर आप उन को डीसेन्ट्रलाइजेशन की तरफ ला सके तब तो धारिया कमेटी कामयाब होगी क्योंकि पीपुल्स इन्वाल्वमेंट निहायत जरूरी है। इसलिये मेरी गुजारिश है कि थ्रीटीयर सिस्टम के जरिये वितरण प्रणाली आप लोगों तक ले जाये। नहीं तो जो हाल अभी चीनी का है कि कहने को तो 30 परसेंट ओपिन में मिलती है और 70 परसेंट फेयर प्राइस शोप्स में मिलती है, जबकि वाकई में है इसका बल्कुल उल्टा। वही हाल इन्फ्लियस कमोडिटीज का होगा। आज 70 परसेंट चीनी ब्लैक में चली जाती है। ऐसा क्या है।

कहा जाता है कि स्टेट्स अपने रिसोर्सेज बनायें। और वह इस के लिए शराब की बिक्री पर, उस की अधिक दुकानों पर जोर देती है। मेरी मांग है कि शराब के भलावा कोई और तरीका ढूँढ़ा जाय। आप का प्लानिंग डिपार्टमेंट है, आप स्टेट्स को हिदायतें भेजते हैं लेकिन वह उस के मुताबिक चलने नहीं। माइनर इरीगेशन पर आप को इतना पैसा देना चाहिए कि सरफेस वाटर का लोग इस्तेमाल करें ताकि प्रोडक्शन ज्यादा हो सके। अगर प्रोडक्शन मुल्क में नहीं है तो प्राइस किस चीज की आप फिक्स करेंगे? बहुत से लोग स्ट्राइक करने पर तुले हुए हैं और कहते हैं कि प्रोडक्शन कम करो। तो आप इस फाइनेंशियल क्राइसिस से कैसे निकलेंगे? माननीय लिमये जी का रिजोल्यूशन बहुत अच्छा है, लेकिन मैं उन से दबाव दूँगा कि वह अपने साथियों को कहे कि स्ट्राइक्स कम करो। अगर ज्यादा मांग करना है तो प्रोडक्शन भी बढ़ायें। बिरोधी दल ने अभी नहीं कहा कि प्रोडक्शन बढ़ाने के लिए हम साथ देने के लिए तैयार हैं। प्रोडक्शन

[श्री दरबारा सिंह]

का लफ्ज मुंह से निकालना इनके लिये शायद जर्म है।

पावर की इतनी तंगी है कि 50 लाख किलोवाट की कमी है, चौथी योजना का स्पिल ओवर आ रहा है। थर्मल प्लांट के बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता। उसके लिये कोयला चाहिये। इसलिये इन तमाम बातों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए आप को प्लानिंग को रिवाइज करना पड़ेगा और इस को आप को एग्रीकल्चर बेस्ड बना ही होगा। अगर एक मजदूर का बाजार में जाकर 200 रु० क्विंटल के हिसाब से गेहूँ खरीदना पड़े तो उस की सारी आयदनी उसी में चली गई। वह कैसे अपना और अपने बच्चों का पेट पालेगा। और इंडस्ट्रि में हड़ताल होगी। इसलिये इस विश्वास सफिल को आप को तोड़ना चाहिये।

इनपुट्स आप सस्ते दे नहीं सकते क्यों कि बाहर से आप को सस्ते नहीं मिल रहे हैं, और दूसरी मजबूरियाँ हैं। लेकिन इसमें हमें अपनी ब्रेट को टाइटन अप करना होगा। हम कह रहे हैं कि 15 परसेंट से ज्यादा न बढ़ाये। ठीक बात है। लेकिन मवाल है कि आप ने यह कभी देखा कि किसान क जो कौन्स्ट आप प्रोडक्शन होती है वह क्या पड़ती है? फिर कैसे आप कहते हैं कि 15 परसेंट से ज्यादा न बढ़ाये? जो 40 परसेंट लोग आज देहान में पीवर्टी लाइन के नीचे रह रहे हैं उन्हें तमाम इमेशियल कमोडिटीज दे फायें, मुझे तो यह मुश्किल मालूम पड़ रहा है। आप को ब्लैक मार्केट खत्म करने के लिये, या कम से कम रंकन के लिए सख्त मेजर्स लेने होंगे। आज बाजार में एक किलो डालडा नहीं मिलता। लेकिन घर बैठे आप ब्लैक में एक क्या दो टिन डालडा ले सकते हैं। तो यह कहा में आता है? इस को आप को रोकना चाहिये।

मैं मानता हूँ कि जम्हूरियत में कमजोरियाँ हैं। हम यह स्टैप्स नहीं ले सकते जो डिक्टेटर-

शिप में लिये जा सकते हैं। फिर भी ऐसे मेजर्स तो लिये ही जा सकते हैं कि जो बुलाये हमारे गले पड़ी हैं उन को हम उतार सकें। इसलिये प्लानिंग मिनिस्टर इस कोर्स को रिबर्न करें। जो आप ने एग्रीकल्चर का रिसोर्सेज का परसेंट दिया है वह कम है, इस को दुगना करना चाहिये। बजाय 13 परसेंट के 25 परसेंट करें। तब बीजे यह आप का काबू में आयेगी। नहीं तो नहीं आयेंगी।

*SHRI E. R. KRISHNAN (Salem):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my views on behalf of my party, the Dravida Munnetre Kazhagam, on the Resolution of Shri Madhu Limaye demanding that the Government of India should re-cast its policy with regard to prices and agricultural production. This policy should have as its basis the following criteria;

- (i) electricity rate per unit for agricultural purposes shall not be more than ten paise;
- (ii) fertilisers shall be made available to the farmers with landholdings of less than ten acres at subsidised rates;
- (iii) the Government shall take the responsibility of purchasing cotton, sugar-cane, raw jute, foodgrains and other produce at support prices which may take into account the Cost of production plus a reasonable margin for the farmers;
- (iv) there shall prevail parity between the prices of industrial goods and agricultural produce;
- (v) fluctuations in foodgrains prices of more than 15 per cent shall not be permitted;
- (vi) the irrigation shall be reduced by 25 per cent in the case of land-holdings of less than ten acres.

I do not think that anyone in this House will have any hesitation in accepting the above laudable criteria as the basis for the agricultural policy of the Government.

Sir, the Resolution of Shri Madhu Limaye is of great importance in the light of the ineffective policies of the Government. Since the Government of India could not effectively implement the policy of whole-sale wheat trade take-over, without any sense of remorse the whole-sale trade in wheat has been given back to the private sector. This is a standing monument for the inefficiency of the Government. Here, I would like to say that there are two fundamental reasons for the Government's failure in whole-sale wheat trade. The land-owners and land-lords belonging to the ruling party have not been extending their willing cooperation to their Government in implementing his policy. Our Planning Minister, Shri Dhar, must be much more conversant with the socialist policy of Russia and how it is being implemented by the Government in Russia than any of his colleagues in the Government of India. The ruling party members and the Government there are working in close cooperation and co-ordination. Here in India, the ruling party Members are more interested in the slogans of socialism than in implementing the socialist policies. By the Government's action in handing over back to the private sector the whole-sale wheat trade, it has been proved beyond doubt that the ruling party members have not cooperated with the Government in implementing successfully this policy. The Central Government usually blames that the State Governments have not been enthusiastic in the procurement of wheat. Except in Tamil Nadu, the Governments of the States are in the hands of the Congress Party. I would like to know what action has been taken by the Central Government against the State Governments in

the hands of the Congress Party, which have failed to achieve the target of procurement. Similarly, the Food Corporation of India, entrusted with this duty, is also Central Government undertaking. It will be in the interest of the country to wind up this organisation. Besides functioning ineffectively and inefficiently, malpractices, nepotism and corruption find the breeding ground in the Food Corporation of India. I should say that the Food Corporation of India is nothing but the traditional octopus. I would like to know what action has been taken by the Government to make this organisation work efficiently.

Sir, we are confronted with serious scarcity of foodgrains, drought and famine all over the country. It is known to you, Sir, that 70 per cent of our cultivable area is dependent upon rains. In many States, the land-ceiling laws stipulate the ceiling of 54 acres for this land. The cultivators are not tilling this land because they are not getting remunerative price for their produce. This has led to a fall in agricultural production. I would also like to refer here to the Government's unimaginative agricultural policy. Punjab has all along been a surplus State in agricultural production. But, now the Central Government have ordered that all the land falling within 8 kilometres of an urban centre with 10000 population will be treated as urban area. It is common knowledge that the urban land fetches exorbitant prices and the taxes on the urban land are also considerable. Consequently, the farmers have stopped cultivating such lands. This has resulted in a steep fall in agricultural production. There may not be any surprise if Punjab becomes a deficit State in the coming years. It stupifies one to think about the future agricultural production in such circumstances.

[Shri E. R. Krishanan].

Recently, eight World Bank experts under the leadership of Dr. C. D. Ingold visited India. After having witnessed the agricultural progress made by Tamil Nadu and the interest being taken by the State Government in achieving such stupendous progress, they have complimented the State Government. It will be pertinent to point out how the Central Government have been assisting the State Government in the matter of meeting the agricultural inputs so that the present production is sustained. During the last agricultural season, the requirement of chemical fertilisers for Tamil Nadu was 1.75 lakh tonnes and the Central Government assured the supply of 1.60 lakh tonnes. But, actually only 37,000 of fertilisers were given. How can you expect the State Government to maintain the agricultural production in these adverse circumstances? For this season, our requirement is 1.30 lakh tonnes and the Central Government have assured to supply 1.18 lakh tonnes. I appeal to the Planning Minister that he should exert his good offices to get the actual requirement of Tamil Nadu so that the Tamil Nadu continues to be a surplus state in foodgrains production and to be a source of supply to the deficit States in the country. Only recently the State Government of Tamil Nadu supplied foodgrains to 5 deficit States in the country.

In Tamil Nadu there prevails an atmosphere of peace and amity. There is no scarcity of foodgrains. It seems that the Central Government are showing signs of intolerance towards Tamil Nadu. Probably they want to make it hot for the D.M.K. Government to continue in power. There is a rumour that there will be a single rice zone for the Southern States. This will naturally deplete the surplus of Tamil Nadu so much that it will become a deficit State. By lifting the ban on the movement of

coars grains, the Centre has created an uneasy atmosphere in the State. The price of coarse grains has gone up so much and in consequence the price of rice has also gone up. The State Government has proposed to the Centre that it may be permitted to impose 50 per cent levy on coarse grains to curb the abnormal rise in the price of coarse grains. The Central Government should expedite its accord to this proposal. It is not merely a question of creating difficulties for the D.M.K. Government in Tamil Nadu. It is a question of keeping Tamil Nadu as a surplus State in the interest of entire nation. In Tamil Nadu, nearly 6.5 lakhs of pump-sets have got power connection, which helps a great deal in boosting agricultural production. But, on account of coal shortage, the power generation in the State has come down. Secondly, on account the freight increase in 1974-75 Central Budget, the coal price is likely to go up, which in turn will increase the cost of power generation in the State. I would like to point out that coal supply to Thermal Stations in Tamil Nadu should be the first-priority of the Central Government.

Dr. Normal Borlauk, the world-renowned agricultural scientist, who has own Nobel Prize, has pointed out that, if the Governments of the countries do not pay adequate attention to agricultural production, there will be chaos throughout the world and the Governments will not be able to overcome such a serious situation. I should say that Gujarat riots and the present riots are a precursor. He has also stated in unequivocal terms that the politicians and the bureaucrats sitting in air-conditioned rooms will not be in a position to realise the pangs of hunger. He has also condemned that such people should be entrusted with the responsibility of formulating worthwhile agricultural programmes. In 1980, the population of our country is expected to be 66.8 crores. While the population is steadily going up, the agricultural production is declining. It seems

that neither the family planning programmes of the Government nor the agricultural programmes have been successfully implemented. I would like to know how the Planning Minister is going to meet this grave situation.

In a recent Press Conference, the Irrigation and Power Minister has warned that the electric power situation next year would be grave. He has also stated that Tamil Nadu will be the worst hit in this power shortage. It looks as though that the Central Government run by the Congress Party are intent upon creating food scarcity in the State. I say this because the coal supply to Thermal plants is quite unsatisfactory. The supply of chemical fertilisers to the State is inadequate.

The Central Finance Minister, Shri Chavan, has recently suggested that the States should increase the power rates, the irrigation rates, the land revenue rates etc. in order to augment their resources. I would like to refer here to what happened when the State Government when the power rate was raised by one paise. When the State Government raised the rate from 9 paise to 10 paise, there was a violent agitation in which the ruling Congress Party members, the C.P.I. Members and the Old Congress Party members took active part. They were keen to discredit the D.M.K. Government. The ruling Party members talk one thing here and when they are in opposition, they just do the opposite.

There is a proverb in Tamil Nadu that the pangs of hunger are pernicious. The present agricultural policy of the Central Government portends a bleak future for the country. When the Government at the Centre cannot formulate meaningful programmes and implement them successfully, I wonder whether they will be able to implement the suggestions that have been made by Shri Madhu Limaye in his Resolution. I hope that better sense will dawn upon the Central

Government and they will take a fresh look at agriculture and foodgrains production. I would like to warn the Central Government that they would wake up before the situation overtakes them completely. Before I conclude, I would appeal to the Planning Minister that he should assist the State Government of Tamil Nadu in its magnificent efforts to sustain agricultural production in the face of all odds. I would also request him to incorporate in his agricultural policy planning the suggestions that have been made by Shri Madhu Limaye in his Resolution.

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI D. P. DHAR): Mr. Chairman, after a long debate my turn has come. At the outset, I should like to place on record my deep appreciation of the spirit that underlies this Resolution. I had the pleasure of listening to a very constructive speech from the Mover of the Resolution, Shri Madhu Limaye and also from a large number of hon. Members of this House. The debate on the whole reflected the mood of the country, the mood of questioning and anxiety of seeing the inter-connections and of finding a way out of our social and economic crisis. If the Resolution had been somewhat differently formulated, if the Resolution had been concretised in a manner that one would look upon it as a measure of consistent policy, I would have no hesitation in accepting it. But, unfortunately, the Resolution has been split and enunciated into categories in a manner which makes it difficult to accept it in its present form. Nevertheless, we welcome the underlying spirit of this Resolution which displays a justifiable anxiety about the price situation in this country, a justifiable anxiety to find appropriate remedies for this difficult situation.

Broadly, I would submit, the Resolution could be divided into three analytical categories. In the first instance, and this was also the desire of many other hon. Members who have spoken on the Resolution it is that socially useful production should be encouraged

[Shri D. P. Dhar].

by a fair pricing policy which is remunerative, by providing the producer, the agricultural producer particularly, with basic facilities including subsidisation of inputs etc in irrigation, fertiliser, power supply and other related matters. The second category would be that the system of distribution be such that essential commodities are made available at reasonable prices to the common people, and the third category, in my opinion, would relate to the need for the State to play a important and vital and, if I may say so, a dominant role in securing the surplus for proper distribution at proper prices, and again, more particularly, to the vulnerable sections of our people. These are principles which are unexceptionable and if I may, without hurting the feelings of any hon. Member, submit with all humility, these are the very principles on which we have endeavoured to formulate the Fifth Plan. It is another question that the Fifth Plan has been formulated in times of distress, in times of stress and strain and that it has been affected both by internal and external forces which we have not been able to control. But, what I plead with you is, kindly pay some attention, if it is possible, to some of the underlying policies which we have tried to portray in the Plan as far as these matters are concerned. Mr. Indrajit Gupta gave a new dimension, which is also fundamental, to the question of prices. He was concerned, as were many of my colleagues on this side of the House, about the rising prices. The prices show no abatement, show no signs of acquiring some stability. The question of prices is one of the most essential aspects of the Plan policy that we have enunciated. We have said that unless and until there is stability in prices over the five year period for which the Plan is made, it would be extremely difficult to sustain the protection and the formulations which have been envisaged in the Plan. I make no secret of it that unless an endeavour, a collective endeavour, a

national effort, is made in this direction, the very objectives of the Plan may be in danger. Therefore, while I plead with my own colleagues, I would also, in all sincerity, plead with my friends in the opposition to find ways and means of making their contribution to giving some stability to the price situation.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA (Cachar): Sir, on a point of clarification. Would ne not change the economic system itself?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I know the philosophy that informs Shri Huda's mind and, if I may say so without hurting his feelings, I am not illiterate, as far as that philosophy is concerned.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: I did not suggest that.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: I think that was involved in his question. But may I say that fundamental changes are necessary? Unless we fundamentally make changes in the structure of society, change the structure of the social relations both in the agricultural and other sectors, it is not possible to bring about the desired results. The only question where perhaps I and you differ is how to bring about those changes, and that would take us into a controversy which, I think, is not germane to the consideration of the present Resolution.

If I may, in order to pay my respect to the sentiments which the hon. Member, the mover of this Resolution, has categorised in this Resolution, I would move quickly to some of those items and place my views for the consideration of this House and for the consideration of the hon. Mover for whatever they are worth.

The first part of the Resolution suggests that essential articles of consumption should sell at one and a half times the cost of production, including transport charges, taxes and pro-

sts. As far as this particular suggestion advocates a certain balance or pleads for a abridgement of the distance between the prices of the agricultural products and the cost of articles of consumption, the selling price and the cost price of the articles of mass consumption, we are in agreement with that. But, it is not possible, as a matter of fact it is impossible, to think in terms of bringing about an arbitrary parity, an arbitrary formula of determining this price at the level of one and a half times. You will see, for example, that the prices differ from commodity to commodity. The component of cost also varies from commodity to commodity. As long as the intention is that essential commodities should be made available at fair prices, the principle is accepted. If I may say so, it has been discussed at great length in the Plan document itself. But, as I submitted, it would not be possible to accept this principle in the manner in which it has been spelt out in the first part of the Resolution.

Let us take a number of examples or illustrations. Let us take the case of coal; let us take the case of kerosene. If we apply uniformly the formula of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the price, then, I am afraid, this will act not in favour of the consumer but will go against his interest.

The second part of the Resolution states that there shall prevail parity between prices of industrial goods and agricultural produce. Here again, it would be difficult to conform to a strict formulation as the one made by the hon. mover, namely, to have absolute parity, to apply it as a constraint. I do agree that there should be reasonable parity between agricultural and industrial commodities because this is a principle which was accepted as a policy matter for the Fifth Plan and this element of reasonableness in the case of bringing about a certain amount of curing of the invidious imbalance in the prices of agricultural and industrial commodities is, I think, a very sound principle. It is an objective towards

which we should work. It is an objective which, if it is ignored, we can do so only at our peril, because it is connected in a large measure with the question of stability of prices.

Here, a fundamental question arises to which I would like to draw the kind attention of the House and, particularly, of Shri Limaye. As has been said, the contribution of agriculture to the gross national product is of the order of 48 to 50 per cent. If we look at the investments which have been made in agriculture, we find that there has been a uni-directional of flow of resources into a agriculture without our making any savings from the agricultural sector for investment purposes. And the essence of growth is the capacity to save. The agricultural sector—I do not want to go into statistics and figures and bore my hon. friends here—has been the recipient of a very large investment in the last four Plans. Now the question that arises is what has been the pattern and the form of investment in agriculture and what has it led us to. There is undoubtedly a great increase in production, there is undoubtedly a great improvement in agricultural practices. But is it not time when we should consider the question of taking such measures which would make resources and savings available for investment from the agricultural sector? Now I would draw the attention of Shri Limaye and other friends to the very exhaustive and very able studies made by the Raj Committee on this question. Here we have also to ask ourselves perhaps the inconvenient question as to whether the new investment structure in the agricultural sector should not benefit those segments of our community in the rural areas who have not been the recipients of the benefits of these large investments. My reference is to the marginal farmer, to the small farmer, to the middle farmer, to the landless labour. Unless and until we are able to move these large, deprived sections of the rural community into the mainstream of the production apparatus, it

[Shri D. P. Dhar].

will not be possible for us either to make a dent in rural poverty or to be able to gather the necessary surpluses in agricultural products for our distribution system. The Fifth Plan may be condemned by my respected friend, Shyamnandan Babu, who, I know, with a sense of anguish, has already written the obituary of the Fifth Plan. But I am rather an obstinate optimist; I have not developed yet the capacity to be as pathetic in my attitudes towards development as Shyamnandan Babu, with his vast experience of planning has. Therefore, we have to see that these imbalances which have occurred in the past in the entire investment structure are rectified, are corrected, in the policies that we pursue with regard to agricultural production in the Fifth Plan period. This is exactly the strategy that the Fifth Plan is working.

18 hrs.

Now I would warn my friends on both sides of the House that it is likely that, in the absence of awareness of those who really want to serve these interests, if that awareness is lacking, then these investments will again go and find division into the areas of the affluent and make them more affluent. Therefore, the problem of agricultural development is basically, essentially, a problem of re-structuring the entire social base of agriculture. Look at the most promising areas of our country. Look at West Bengal; look at the Indo-Gangetic Plain; look at Bihar, Eastern UP, etc. They are literally sitting on top of a lake with so many rivers flowing through them. But look at the land system that obtains there. Look at the tenurial inequities which are so utterly and widely prevalent in these areas. How can you think of increasing production? How can you do it if these social barriers to production, structural barriers to production are not demolished? And how can they be demolished if you can shout at each other but not find areas where we can combine, join together for purposes which, as far as I know, all of us have declared to be

common to all of us, in this House and outside the House. There may be doubting Thomases in our Society, as there have always been and Mr. Noorul Huda, when you see a little more of life as I have and grey, without becoming bald, you might see some sense in what I have said.

SHRI NOORUL HUDA: May I put a question to you?

SHRI D. P. DHAR: A little later. Youth is impatient; but you might exercise a little patience.

So, these are the directions which our policies should take in the field of restructuring the productive base of our rural economy.

Now, the third question which has been raised by Mr. Madhu Limaye is this:

'Fluctuations in foodgrains prices of more than 15 per cent shall not be permitted.'

It is easy to say this but I am afraid I have not been able to achieve this in spite of the fact that some sort of ceiling, some sort of upper limit has got to be evolved so that the prices do not run away. But this depends on quite a number of things. It depends on the fluctuations in production, either due to weather or other causes or other calamities. But in a more fundamental sense what we have to think of is that we have to build a viable and an honest system of distribution and unless we have a distribution system which is available to protect the interests of the vulnerable sections of our people I do not think that we can achieve what we have set out to achieve.

I think the whole thing will flounder if the concept of distribution system is allowed to flounder. But, how do we feed this distribution system? This system, as I said, was attempted.

Shyam Babu, I made a complementary reference to you and, in your absence, but Prof. Dandavate had the

skill of taking advantage of your absence.

The fourth part of the Resolution relates to the Government taking the responsibility of purchasing cotton, sugarcane, raw jute, foodgrains etc. at the support price which may be taken into account the cost of production plus a reasonable margin for the farmers.

This, if I may say so, has been attempted—I do not say that we have succeeded. My hon. friend, from the D.M.K. Party has severely criticised the Food Corporation of India. Well, it may have its own faults. But, the Food Corporation of India has its origin in this context. In addition to what is contained in this part of the Resolution, we have, similarly, got the Cotton Corporation of India and the Jute Corporation of India. I do admit that it has been mentioned by a large number of friends that the operation of the Jute Corporation or the working of it has not come up to our expectation. Some fundamental changes in the structure and its functioning have been recently made. We hope that, with these improvements, the functioning of the organisation will also improve. The purpose that lies behind this part of the Resolution of Shri Limaye is sound. It is a very valuable objective and, if I may say so, the Government is working on it—towards the achievement of this objective. I do not claim that it is free from faults, from defects and from inadequacies. But, the intentions are clear and, I think, that wherever we find such defects or shortcomings, we shall do our best to remove them.

18.09 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

The fifth part of the Resolution talks about electricity rate per unit for the agricultural purposes which shall not be more than ten paise.

Now, I am rather, if I may say so, somewhat surprised that person of the ability of Shri Limaye should have made a suggestion in such a capsule form. I think we have got to take into account one thing. It is not vague; it is very categorical but, what I am objecting to is its lack of vagueness and it is utterly categorical; there is a smugness of relief behind this particular proposition. If I may submit, in all humility, the facts that go into determining the price of power show that most of the State Electricity Boards become conscious of this fact—the Finance Minister, I am happy to say, is present here to support me—that they are now in the red and they are running in huge losses and so, the cost of production of electricity has got to be met at least in certain cases. I do not suggest that we should have any extra profits from agriculture. But, the cost of production has got to be met. And the tremendous investments which have been made in the agricultural sector through rural electrification programme for energisation of wells and other lift irrigation systems are almost all running at a loss. If you look even at the irrigation system where you have talked of reducing the rate you will kindly consider that the irrigation rates in most parts of the country—perhaps Maharashtra is the solitary example—the irrigation rates are so fantastically low that even today we are paying a total sum of about Rs. 170 crores a year as a loss only on the maintenance of the irrigation systems. And if we were to accept the suggestions contained in the Resolution of Shri Limaye, I am afraid, the losses would reach staggering proportions.

I am talking in the overall sense that the agricultural sector is a highly subsidised sector and this fact has to be taken into account and the agricultural sector or some segments of the agricultural population of our country have received enormous benefits from the enormous invest-

[Shri D. P. Dhar].

ments which have been made in this sector and the community as a whole would ask them to part with a part of the debt so that we could invest it for Plan developmental purposes.

The last one is about the fertilizers to be made available to the Kisans with landholdings of less than ten acres at subsidised rates. Ten acres is not a small holding in our country and I am afraid.....

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): Actually half of the money goes in the establishment.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: But I must say that the surpluses which have been generated in the agricultural sector for the purpose of investment for development is a fact and to that extent our economy is limping. You must not forget the class which has benefited. We are afraid of touching that class and we must touch that class. I cannot understand the logic of leaving 8 per cent of our agricultural population alone to wallow in opulence at the cost of the community.

I would assure the hon. Member from the D.M.K. that we have had discussions with the Government of Tamilnadu and we have settled the Plan outlays to their entire satisfaction. It is unfortunate that the fertilizer position in the country as a whole is very unsatisfactory because we have not been able to import fertilizer because fertilizer production has fallen all over the world and, therefore, if Tamil Nadu like any other State has to bear certain cut on this account we should not in any way entertain to the slightest extent the feeling that this is some sort of a discriminatory treatment which is being meted out to this Government. We are perfectly prepared to sit with him and if we can in any way be helpful in this respect, we shall be at his disposal. I would assure him that the relations between the Centre

and the Government of Tamil Nadu are excellent in the matter of all development activities, and whatever development activities have been undertaken in Tamil Nadu have been with the consent of the Tamil Nadu Government, and I must say that in the field of agriculture, Tamil Nadu has done extremely well

He also referred to the question of the new wheat policy which I may quickly dispose of. Government have been accused of surrendering to vested interests. This, if I may submit, is a wrong interpretation of the policy. We have not surrendered to anyone. The simple point is that the take-over of the wholesale trade was not an end in itself. We believe that it would be a good instrument for supporting the public distribution system and for building adequate reserves. That was why the policy of take-over was accepted. But the question of take-over has to be looked at in relation to the objectives of food policy and to the prevailing economic situation. After careful consideration we feel that in the existing situation brought about by internal as well as external factors, it would be more helpful to rely on the traditional market mechanism for acquiring the needed quantities of foodgrains for the distribution system and also for improving the availability in the open market. Therefore, we have returned to the kind of policy that prevailed in 1971-72 but with additional safeguards and with more stringent conditions for the operation of the trade. However, in any kind of policy that may be followed, three elements are common. Firstly, public awareness of the economic and social compulsions of the public distribution system has to be made specific and concrete; the task of political education of the producer and the consumer has to be given the highest priority. Secondly, the administrative machinery has to be improved and made more efficient. It has to be freed completely of all

corrupt elements and influences. Thirdly, erring and anti-social elements in trading community have to be dealt with severity. Thus, in short, is my explanation for the somewhat, if I may say, very strong charge of surrender and departure which was levelled against the policy of the Government.

PROF. MADU DANDAVATL (Rajapur): They have not surrendered, but the wholesalers have taken over.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): There had been one hundred per cent adherence to the policy, if that satisfies his soul!

SHRI D. P. DHAR: Shri Syam Babu's soul was tortured last year by the other policy.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
It was tortured because of his hypothesis

SHRI D. P. DHAR: We thought that in order to bring back ...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA
It was not take-over at all. It was only procurement of a limited quantity. It is semantic perversion to call it take-over.

SHRI D. P. DHAR: The fourth reason, if I may add, was to bring back peace and tranquillity to the soul of Shri Shyam Babu.

With these words, I would once again submit with all humility that I and my colleagues on this side of the House have benefited greatly by the debate which was initiated on some of the most fundamental and some of the most important questions relating to our economy, by Shri Madhu Limaye

I had submitted to him for his consideration that had this Resolution been formulated somewhat

differently, Government and I would have had no hesitation in accepting it, but the way it has been formulated. I am afraid I cannot do so. I hope the spirit which informed the whole tenor and content of his speech and the spirit in which I welcomed his suggestions would perhaps persuade him, in spite of earlier blatant poses on other issues, to withdraw this Resolution.

श्री मधु लिमये (बाका) : मान्यवर, एक लम्बे धर्से से इस सदन पर इस सदन में बहम चल रही है। बहम के दौरान जिने सदस्यों ने इसमें हिस्सा लिया अधिकतर लोगों ने इस प्रस्ताव में अपनी सहमति व्यक्त की। जो कांग्रेस के सदस्य थे उनमें मैंने एक भयंकर हताशा और निराशा पायी। उन्होंने कहा कि यह प्रस्ताव तो अच्छा है, सरकार का जवाबी वाचन भी अच्छा होगा लेकिन जब कार्यान्वयन का सवाल आयेगा तो कुछ होने वाला नहीं है। तकरीबन सभी कांग्रेस सदस्यों ने यह बात कही। श्री मन्वी महोदय ने सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था पर बहुत ज्यादा जोर दिया। जैसा कि मैंने अपने प्रस्तावित वाचन में कहा था मेरी चिन्ता यही है कि मैं महर की बात नहीं कर रहा हूँ, मैंने अपने क्षेत्र के उदाहरण दिये थे, उस में महर बरबराह बिल्कुल नहीं हैं, तो जो राष्ट्रीय समाज में बिहार में 38 प्रतिशत खेतिहर मजदूर हैं, लेकिन अधिकतर भारतीय पैमाने पर 25 प्रतिशत, इन के लिये आपकी सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था क्या कर रही है? मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था टूट चुकी है और इस साल बड़े पैमाने पर लोगों को तकलीफ होने वाली है। यह सिसतिला चिलत साल से हो मुरु हुआ था जब हम लोग कहते थे कि मुम्बई में लोग मरने लगे हैं। तो सरकार हमेशा कहती थी कि यह सत्य नहीं है। कोई न कोई दूसरा कारण देता जाता था, दिल का दौरा पड़ गया, चेक हो गई, इस प्रकार कुछ न कुछ कारण दिया जाता था।

(श्री: मधु लिमये)

लेकिन विगत साल एक भले डाक्टर ने जो पोस्ट मारटम किया उसमें सत्य कहने की उन्होंने हिम्मत दिखायी। यह पोस्ट मारटम रिपोर्ट है और उस में हिम्मत के साथ, मेरे ख्याल से इस देश में पहली बार किसी ने हिम्मत के साथ सच्चाई को सामने रखा। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने धमकी दे रखी है कि जांव कर रहे हैं। उस डाक्टर ने यह कहा कि

The cause of death is chronic starvation.

यह मैं धर साहब की खिदमत में सारे कागजात पेश कर रहा हूं। तो मैं यह कह रहा हूं कि इस देश में जो गरीब लोग हैं, जो हमेशा भूखे रहते हैं, उनके प्रति थोड़ी हमदर्दी दिखाइये। यह हिम्मत वाला डाक्टर है कोई नहीं जानता है इसको, किसी भी दल का वह नहीं है।

इसलिये मैं मन्त्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि सह जो नई उन्होंने खाद्य नीति अपनायी है, मैं तो हमेशा इस राय का रहा हूं कि पुरानी भी निकम्मी है और नई भी असफल रहेगी। क्यों? उसके कारण मैं ने जब खाद्य नीति पर बहस हुई थी तो विस्तार से बताये। मेरी आज भी यही राय है कि एक मात्र रास्ता है कि आप ग्रेडेड लेवी की प्रणाली को चालू कीजिए और बाकी किसानों को पूरी छूट दीजिए। पूरे भारत में फूड जोन बनाइये और उस में किसानों को छूट दीजिये कि जिस आदमी को वह बेचना चाहें बेच सकते हैं, ग्रेडेड लेवी के अलावा। लेकिन चीनी मिल मालिकों के प्रति आप का क्या रुख है? 70 प्रतिशत चीनी उन की आप लेते हैं और कहते हैं कि 30 प्रतिशत जिस दाम से बेचना चाहें बेचें। लेकिन जब किसानों का, काश्तकारों का सवाल आता है तो पचास तरह की बातें आप करते हैं। पिछले वर्ष भी आपकी नीति के फेल होने कारण यही थे। ग्रेडेड लेवी के सिस्टम को आप ने नहीं अपनाया, किसानों को उचित मूल्य आप ने नहीं दिया।

और तीसरी चीज कापकी एफ० सी० आई० और सारी वितरण व्यवस्था इतनी खर्चीली है कि उस को बोझ ढोते ढोते इस देश की गरीब जनता तबाह हो गई है। सबसिद्धि देने की कोई जरूरत नहीं पड़ेगी अगर आप भ्रष्टाचार और इस खर्चीलेपन को खत्म करेंगे। लेकिन आप असफल रहे हैं।

अभी अन्तिम चार बातें आप ने कहीं कि यह होना चाहिये, वह होना चाहिये, लेकिन यह सब आप की आशाएँ हैं, वास्तव में यह होने वाला नहीं है क्योंकि दिन प्रति दिन सार्वजनिक वितरण व्यवस्था भ्रष्ट हो रही है। माननीय शिन्दे ने कुछ दिन पहले मेरे एक प्रश्न के उत्तर में यह कहा, जिस का जिक्र मैं ने किया था, कि औद्योगिक चीजों की तुलना में खेती माल के दाम बड़ी तेजी से बढ़ रहे हैं। लेकिन एक पूरा सिलसिला आप लेंगे 10, 15, 20, 27 साल का तो मेरी राय में यह बात सही नहीं है।

आप कपड़े की बात लीजिये। यह 1972 की जो प्रमुख कपड़े की मिलें हैं उनकी बिक्री के अर मुनाफे के आंकड़े मेरे पास हैं, यह बेल्लेंग-शीट्स हैं, इन का आप अध्ययन कीजिए, केवल आइवरी टावर में बैठ कर योजना न बनायें। जब साठे सहाब ने कहा कि जीवन स्तर ऊपर ले जा रहे हैं तो मुझे लगा कि ऐसे स्थान पर वह विवाद को ले जा रहे हैं कि धरातल पर उतर ही नहीं रहा है। मेरे पास बौम्बे डाइंग की वार्षिक रिपोर्ट है इस में इनकी बिक्री में 15 परसेंट इजाफा हुआ सेल्स में। लेकिन मुनाफे में 75 परसेंट का इजाफा हुआ। सेंचुरी बिल्स की बिक्री बढ़ गई 16 प्रतिशत एक साल में, मुनाफा बढ़ गया 32 प्रतिशत। अम्बिका मिल्स 23 प्रतिशत बिक्री बढ़ी, मुनाफा बढ़ा 100 प्रतिशत। इस का मतलब यह है कि प्रति मीटर जो उन का उत्पादन हुआ प्रति मीटर इनका मुनाफा बढ़ता चला जा रहा है। तो जब आप कहते हैं कि किसान को ज्यादा मिल रहा है और औद्योगिक माल पैदा करने

सबसे कमों के दाम घट रहे हैं तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से तो मुझे लगता है कि यह सत्य नहीं है।

जूट के बारे में आप ने स्वयं कबूल किया कि 157 50 ह० बिर्डटल उमके दाम निर्धारित किये ग्रामीण इलाके में किमानों को 105, 110 ह० भी नहीं मिल रहा है। अरबों रुपये की जूट अकेले पूर्वी भारत में जूट पैदा करने वाले किसानों की हुई है जिस के चलने उस का असर आप देखिये कि किसानों ने कहना शुरू कर दिया कि धान लगायेंगे, और दूसरी चीजें लगायेंगे जिस की व ह में जूट की कमी निश्चिन्त रूप से आप के सामने आयेगी। तो 1971 के बाद लगातार मैं यह आकड़े दे रहा हूँ, 1971 से अधिक मुनाफा 1972 में, और 1972 से अधिक मुनाफा 1973 में लगाने का मुनाफा बढ़ रहा है।

अब जहाँ तक गरीब जनता की आपने बात की, कई दफा हम ने यहाँ पर मवाल उठाया था कि जो कपड़ा हमारा मिता म पैदा होता है क्या आप कोई नियम नहीं कर सकते कि 50 फीसदी कम में कम ऐसा मोटा कपड़ा हो जो साधारण लोग इस्तेमाल कर सकें? कुछ तो आप ने बढ़ाया है, 50 फीसदी नहीं, पहले 10 प्रतिशत था शायद डबल करने का विचार किया है। लेकिन हो क्या रहा है? आज आप के नियमों को तोड़ कर फाइन और सुपर फाइन कपड़ा बनाना और उसके लिए जर्मनी केना मिलों के लिये ज्यादा फायदेमन्द है। और आप का टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर और व्यापार मन्त्रालय क्या कर रहा है कि जो आप के नियम है, उन का भी सख्ती से पालन नहीं हो रहा है। कापड़िया गुट के दो मिल कोहेनूर और नव जंक्शन है। आप जानते हैं कि मोचा अपड़ा न बनाने के अश्रियोग में मिलों पर जुर्माना लगाना है और इस तरह से मिलों पर जो कुछ जुर्माना लगा, वह 31 लाख 59 हजार रुपये थे, जिस में से कापड़िया के इन दो मिलों पर 28 लाख रुपया जर्माना लगा यानी उन का हिस्सा

कुछ जर्मनी का 89.8 परसेंट है। अब इस के ऊपर लम्बी-चौड़ी बहस की क्या जरूरत है और इस कापड़िया का एक आदमी मास्ती लि० का डाइरेक्टर था . . (व्यंशवान) ऐसा करने से काम नहीं चलेगा। आप इन चीजों के ऊपर सोचिये। मैं सत्य के आधार पर, तथ्यों के आधार पर बोल रहा हूँ। अगर वह ऐसा निकलता आदम न होता, तो मुझे तकलफ न होती।

जहाँ तक एक्सपोर्ट आबनीगेशन का मवाल है, इन का आउट-स्टैंडिंग कान्ट्री-ब्यूगन 5 लाख रुपये का है और कुल जो आउट-स्टैंडिंग है, उस का यह 56.6 प्रतिशत है। यह व्यापार मन्त्रालय के आर्गोर्वाइसे सारा काम तो रहा है टैक्सटाइल कमिश्नर के आर्गोर्वाइसे यह हो रहा है। अब अगर आप कहेंगे कि दाम नीति और वितरण नीति में इन चीजों का सम्बन्ध नहीं है। तो कौन सा चीजों से सम्बन्ध है, यह मैं जानना चाहूँगा।

आगे चलकर आप आइए जूट के बारे में। इन के बारे में कामर्स बंकल में यह बात आई है। हर सप्ताह जूट मार्केट में जो स्थिति होती है, उस के बारे में कमन्ड, आता है और वह क्या कहते हैं।

"Sales outlook in the export markets is decidedly optimistic. As far as raw jute prices are concerned, they are ruling down. In fact, they are declining. Neither the jute mills nor the Jute Corporation are doing anything to rescue the jute growers and Government also helplessly looks on."

और आपने इन के ऊपर निर्यात शुल्क विगत साल में मेरे प्रोटेस्ट के बावजूद माफ़ किया है और 21 करोड़ रुपये की ख़ास बांटी है। अभी घर साहब मुझे लेकर दे रहे थे कि सिंघाई का रेट कम किया जाएगा फटिलाइजर्स संस्था

[श्री मधु सिन्घे]

दिया जाएगा और बिजली की दर कम हो जाएगी, तो बड़ा भनक हो जाएगा, आसमान टूट जाएगा लेकिन 21 करोड़ रुपये की आपने खीरात बांट दी। इस तरह की खीरात आपने हर क्षेत्र में बांटी है। मैंने तो केवल आपकी एक उदाहरण दिया है। मैंने यह नहीं कहा कि किसान को घर पर आप सिंचाई की सुविधा देंगे, बिजली की सुविधा देंगे, फर्टिलाइजर्स की सुविधा देंगे और उनसे उनकी आमदनी बढ़ेगी और देश की पैदावार भी बढ़ेगी, तो उसके ऊपर टैक्स न लगाए, यह मेरा कहना नहीं था। मैंने क्या कहा? मैंने यह कहा है कि उनको जो इनपुट्स हैं, खेती के लिए आवश्यक चीजें हैं, उन पर आपकी टैक्स लगाने की नीति बलत है। उसमें जो उनकी आमदनी होती है, उसके ऊपर आप टैक्स लगाइए क्योंकि खेती निर्भर रहती है मौसम के ऊपर और एक साल के भ्रमर बोझों से लेकर कटाई तक पचासो-सकट किसान पर आते हैं। इसलिए मैं बराबर इस बात पर जोर देता रहा हूँ कि एबी-कल्चरल इनपुट्स पर जो आपकी टैक्स लगान की नीति है, वह बड़ी प्रतिक्रियावादी नीति है। इनपुट्स में जो उसको लाभ होता है और उनकी आमदनी बढ़ती है, जिससे देश को भी लाभ होता है, उस पर आप टैक्स लगाइए, इसमें मुझे एनराज नहीं है, लेकिन इसके साथ साथ मैं यह भी कहना कि गहरी आमदनी की तुलना में कुछ समय के लिए आपको खेती को छूट देनी चाहिए, तुलनात्मक दृष्टि से यह मेरी राय है। जब घर साहब ने कहा

Agriculture is highly subsidised industry तो मैं दंग रह गया। आपने सरकारी पब्लिक सेक्टर पर घरबो कपड़ा लगाया, लेकिन उसमें कोई सेविंग नहीं निकली और आप एबी कल्चर के बारे में यह कहते हैं। मैं आप में कहना चाहता हूँ कि पंजाब, हरियाणा महाराष्ट्र, गुजरात, तमिलनाडु और आंध्र प्रदेश आदि में निश्चिन्नाइके में आमदनी बढ़ी है। वहाँ के लिए आपने ऐसी

कीमती योजना बनाई है कि किसान बचत करे और अपना पैसा लगाए। इसीलिए मुझे आज यह चेतावनी देने की जरूरत महसूस हो रही है कि पंजाब, और हरियाणा की जो प्रगति है, उसमें भी बाधा उत्पन्न हो जाएगी अगर उन लोगों की आप पूंजीकरण के लिए अपना पैसा लगाने के लिए नये नये क्षेत्र उपलब्ध करा कर नहीं देंगे। मैं ऐसा क्यों कह रहा हूँ क्योंकि इनके पास जो पैसा आता है तो वह कहाँ जाता है। यहाँ पर बच्चापन साहब बैठे हुए हैं, वह बताएंगे कि क्या यह सही बात नहीं है कि क्या हरियाणा में, क्या महाराष्ट्र में और क्या पंजाब में शराब की दुकानें खुल रही हैं? सबसे ज्यादा शराब की दुकानें महाराष्ट्र, हरियाणा और पंजाब में खुल रही हैं और वहाँ पर लोगों के पास जो पैसा आता है, वह उन दुकानों में लग रहा है। आप कार्तकारों को बर्बाद कर रहे हैं, उनकी मलत रास्ते पर ले जा रहे हैं। उनका कोई ऐसा रास्ता दिखाइए जिससे निश्चित क्षेत्र का विस्तार हो और उन को खेती के उद्योग में पैसा लगाने का मौका दिया जाए। इस तरह का आपको कोई काम करना चाहिए। यहाँ पर जो बार बार कुलक्स कहा जाता है, मैं उन लोगों में से नहीं हूँ—मुझे स्पष्ट बात कहने दीजिए, जो उनकी इस बात को सही मानने हो। कुलक्स 2 कह करके सब लोगों की पीटने की जो बात है, यह मैं ठीक नहीं समझता हूँ क्योंकि जिनको आप कुलक्स समझने हैं, कम से कम वे पैदावार बढ़ाने का काम तो करते हैं और इस अर्थ-व्यवस्था में कई ऐसे सेक्टर भी हैं जो कि केवल पैसा खाने और हड़पने का काम करते हैं और पैदावार में उनका एक प्रतिशत भी कान्ट्रीब्यूशन नहीं है। इसलिए मैं यह कह रहा हूँ कि मैं इस बात को बुरा मानता हूँ कि जिन कार्तकारों के हाथों में पैसा आ रहा है उनको पूंजीकरण के लिए, बचत के लिए प्रेरित करने के बजाए आप यह कर रहे हैं कि वे अपना पैसा प्यासी, धारावा और बिजामिता में बर्बाद करें। मैं इसको पसन्द नहीं कर रहा हूँ। मैं चाह रहा हूँ कि उनके लिए आप कोई बैंक खोलें और उन को

ऐसा जोका है जिससे उसका पैसा अच्छे कार्यों में खर्चे और देश की फायदा हो सके। इस बात की मैं और आगे बढ़ाना नहीं चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसमें चीनी की बात भी है। चीनी के बारे में भी कामर्स कीकली ने कहा है कि एक साल के अन्दर जो खुले में चीनी, बिक रही थी, उसका साल एक साल पहले 411 रुपया था और आज उसका दाम 473 रुपया हो गया है, 62 रुपया विलत साल से अधिक है। इस साल जो दाम है, वह 62 रुपया अधिक है और क्या कारण है। मुझे याद है कि चम्पान साहब ने एक दफा कहा था कि चीनी की पैदावार बढ़ेगी, तो चीनी के दाम नीचे आ जाएंगे। विलत सालों में चीनी की पैदावार लगातार बढ़ती आ रही है। 31 लाख टन में बढ़ने बढ़ने 43, 44 लाख टन तक घाप घा गये लेकिन हानत क्या है? खुले बाजार में दाम 62 रुपये बढ़ गये हैं एक साल में। आप के पास इसका कार्ड अबाक नहीं है। यह हिन्दुस्तान ऐसा विचित्र देश है कि डिमाण्ड और सप्लाय के बानन भी इसमें टूट जाते हैं। यह डिमाण्ड और सप्लाय का कानून ही था जिसके आधार पर उन्होंने कहा था कि पैदावार बढ़ जाएगी, तो दाम गिरेगे, लेकिन इसमें भी बहुत सारे नरीके छपनाये जाते हैं। रिलीज की नीति आपके हाथ में है, फूड कॉन्ट्रोल के हाथ में है।

श्री एच० ए० श्री 1ल रेड्डी: (निजामाबाद) इन्टरनेशनल प्राइम 600 करया हो गई है और यहाँ तो धारको कन्ट्रोल प्राइम में कम पर चीनी द. आ रही है। आपने मार्केट में उगादा पैसा देकर जो खरीदने वाले हैं उनके लिए भाव बढ़ गये हैं।

श्री जयु सिन्हा: अध्यक्ष महोदय, फूड कॉन्ट्रोल और फूड डिपार्टमेंट की जो रिलीज की नीति है, उस पर मैं ध्यान से चर्चा चाहता था ताकि केरे पास भी मजबूत हैं उनकी मैं आपसे आग्रह रख देता कि किस तरह में चीनी को मनीयुलेट किया जाता है ताकि चीनी के दाम

न गिरें। मैंने एक दफा कहा था कि यदि, खुले दिनों में जबकि चादी बिबाह ज्यादा होते हैं, कन्ट्रोल की चीनी ज्यादा रिलीज करनी चाहिए लेकिन विलत साल 4 लाख टन चीनी कम रिलीज की इन दो महीनों में हालांकि उत्पादन बढ़ गया था। यदि, जहाँ में घाप क. दाम नियंत्रित करने के लिए ज्यादा रिलीज करनी चाहिए। (अध्यक्ष) ... घाप एक्सपोर्ट बर्ररु की बात छोड़िये, मैं आकर देख रहा हूँ। बेकार की बातें करने में क्या फायदा। इसमें एक्सपोर्ट का सवाल कहा जाता है। जब चीनी का उत्पादन बढ़ गया, तो चादी, बिबाह और त्योहार आदि के दिनों में, जबकि चीनी की खपत ज्यादा होती है, घाप मार्बेजिनिक वितरण व्यवस्था, पब्लिक डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन सिस्टम को ठीक रखते लेकिन आपने विलत साल 4 लाख टन कम चीनी रिलीज की। जब ये नोम ब्रक मार कर खुले बाजार में आएंगे, किमान आएगा और माघाण नोड भी आयेगा।

आज मन्त्रालय पर अभी कमी हसी आती है। एक बार प्युचर के बारे में चर्चा हुई थी। आज मन्त्री ने कहा था कि प्युचर पर पाबन्दी लगाने के बारे में मैं सोचता हूँ। उनकी यह भी पता नहीं है कि 1966-67 में ही इस तरह की पाबन्दी नव चकी है।

Futures and non-transferable specific delivery contracts 1967 में लय चुकी है। मेरी जानकारी यह नहीं है कि पाबन्दी नहीं है। यह है। लेकिन उसके बावजूद बम्बई, धरोला आदि जगहों पर इन चीजों में खूब कर यह बाल होता है। फार्बेट मार्केट कानून की परवाह कोई नहीं करना। जो इसपेक्टर बर्ररु होते हैं उनकी रिबरत देकर प्युचर का काम चल रहा है।

आप फाउण्ड नट आयल की से। कोई सक्ती से काम घा. नहीं लेवे तो क्या होता? फाउंड नट आयल के दाम बहुत बढ़ चुके हैं। इसका को आप देखें। जब जबकी पैदा करने वाले

[श्री मधु निमये]

किसान को कोई हिस्सा मिलेगा ? क्या आप नहीं समझते हैं कि इसके बारे में भी सोचना चाहिये ?

उर्वरकों के बारे में मैं कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ। जापान खाद्यान्नों के मामले में बहुत ज्यादा डिफिसिट था क्योंकि लड़ाई के बाद जापान के सारे लोग जो मंचूरिया में थे, कोरिया में थे, वापिस जापान आ गए, उनकी कालोनीज खत्म हो गई। उनको चावल की वड़ी कमी महसूस हुई थी। लेकिन उन लोगों ने बहुत बढ़िया लैंड रिफार्म किया। कैबिनेटलिट अमरीका के मैकार्थर ने जितना बढ़िया लैंड रिफार्म जापान में करवाया है उतना हम लोग यहां किसी भी सूत्र में नहीं कर पाये हैं, विहार की बात तो आन छोड़ें, वहां तो बकवास है। हम लोगों को और भी आगे जाना चाहिए था, मैकार्थर से भी आगे लेकिन वह कुछ नहीं हुआ। जापान में फर्टिलाइजर सब से सस्ता है दुनिया में लेकिन जिस देश का फर्टिलाइजर का सबसे अधिक जरूरत है उस में दुनिया में फर्टिलाइजर सब से अधिक महंगा है और सो भी मिलना नहीं है समय पर। मेरे क्षेत्र में किसानों ने खरी लगाने का काम तीन चरमाला हले में शुरू किया है, वही खेती नहीं होती थी। मुझे वहां के किसानों ने बताया है कि उन्होंने चार हजार रुपये किलोग्राम के हिसाब से यूरिया लिया है जबकि उसके एक बोरे के दाम 55 या साढ़े 55 रुपये ही हैं। यह आपके पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम का हाल है। आपको कई बार कहा है कि छोटे किसानों को कार्ड दीजिये, कार्डों पर उनको मिलना चाहिये। लेकिन कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

एक और चिन्ता का विषय है। पेट्रोलियम मन्त्रालय ने नेफ्ता का दाम जनवरी 74 तक 252 रुपये पर किलोमीटर रखा था। उसके बाद फर्टिलाइजर के लिए तो यह दाम रखा गया लेकिन पेट्रो-कैमिकल्ज के लिए इसको 410 रुपये कर दिया गया। यह 27 जनवरी

को हुआ। उसके बाद पेट्रो-कैमिकल्ज के लिए 2340 रुपये पर किलोलीटर इसको कर दिया गया। उसके बाद इसको गिरा कर 1000 रुपये पर किलोलीटर कर दिया गया। यह चमत्कार कैसे हुआ ? पेट्रो-कैमिकल्ज के लिए इसको इस्तेमाल करने वाले दो प्रमुख लोग हैं, एक मफ्तलाल, यह मोनोपोली हाउस बड़ी तेजी से इनके आशीर्वाद से बढ़ रहा है और दूसरा यूनियन कारवाइड। इन लोगों का डेरा यहां था, उनके प्रतिनिधियों की पेट्रोलियम मन्त्रालय से लगातार बातें होती रहीं। नतीजा यह हुआ कि जो दाम 2340 पर किलोलीटर हो गया था पेट्रो-कैमिकल्ज के लिए उसको गिरा कर एक हजार रुपये कर दिया गया। इसके बारे में मुझे एक दोस्त ने डो एक नोट भेजा है, उस में वह कहते हैं :

"The outlay of Mafatlal on purchase of naphtha increased from Rs. 12 crores to Rs. 60 crores and the outlay of Union Carbide on purchase of naphtha increased from Rs. 4 crores to Rs. 20 crores when the price per kilo litre was raised to Rs. 2340."

इसका साफ मतलब है कि इस बीच में पेट्रोलियम मन्त्रालय और यूनियन कारवाइड और मफ्तलाल के बीच में एक भयंकर डोल हुई। इसके मैग्नीट्यूड को आप समझ लें। बारह करोड़ से उनका परचेज वा आउटले वढ़ कर साठ करोड़ हो गया और यूनियन कारवाइड चार करोड़ से वढ़ कर बीस करोड़ हो गया। इसके मैग्नीट्यूड को आप देखें। इसके बारे में फिर कभी भी मिलेगा तो बोलूंगा। मैं चिन्तित हूँ। जब इस तरह की लूट होगी तो जो नेफ्ता सरकार उर्वरकों के लिए देना चाहती है, मुझे डर लगता है कि कहीं उतक भी डाइवर्शन इस भ्रष्ट व्यवस्था में पेट्रो-कैमिकल्ज में भी न हो जाए क्योंकि दाम में इतना अन्तर हो गया है। आपकी इच्छा अच्छी थी कि फर्टिलाइजर के लिए मिले।

लेकिन अगर डाइवर्शन हो गया तो उर्वरकों की और भी ज्यादा कमी होने वाली है। रेलवे स्ट्राइक की बात इसमें नहीं आती है।

मेरी राय है कि इस देश में एक बड़ी कमी रही है विगत 27 साल में और वह यह है कि विगत 27 साल में हमारी कोई राष्ट्रीय आमदनी सम्बन्धी नीति नहीं रही है, नेशनल इनकम पॉलिसी नहीं है। इसके चलते बहुत बड़ा अन्याय हुआ है। वर्तमान रेल हड़ताल के बारे में मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस सत्र का यह अन्तिम दिन है। चव्हाण साहब, धर साहब, ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी साहब और मालवीय जी ये चार वरिष्ठ मन्त्री यहां बैठे हुए हैं। मालवीय जी का यह कहना भी है कि कौल को कंजर्व किया जा। वह आज बिल लाये थे। मुझे लगा कि रेलवे हड़ताल को यदि आप इस तरह से प्रोत्साहित करते जाएं तो इसका नतीजा यह होगा कि कौल पूरा ही कंजर्व हो जायगा, इसोमान में नहीं आएगा। इस वास्ते इन चार बुजुर्ग मन्त्रियों में मेरी करबद्ध प्रार्थना है कि आप अपनी नीतियों में नरमी लाएं, मेरे जैसे लोग ट्रेड यूनियन वालों को भी कहेंगे कि देश हित में कोई समझौते का रास्ता न निकालें ताकि रेल मजदूरों का भी कल्याण हो, अर्थ व्यवस्था भी और न बिगड़े और साधारण जनता को जो कष्ट हो रहा है वह भी दूर हो। इसी अंश के साथ मैं इस दाम सम्बन्धी अपने प्रस्ताव पर अपने भाषण को समाप्त करता हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER: There are some amendments which have been moved to Shri Madhu Limaye's resolution. One is amendment No. 2, moved by Shri Daschoudhury.

AN HON. MEMBER: Withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not here. How are you withdrawing it on his behalf? I shall put the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negated.

MR. SPEAKER: The other amendment is No. 3, moved by Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu. I shall put this amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 3 was put and negated.

MR. SPEAKER: Now I shall put Shri Madhu Limaye's resolution to vote. The question is:

"This House is of opinion that the Government should re-cast its policy with regard to prices and agricultural production in such a way that—

(a) essential articles of consumption sell at $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the cost of production, including transport charges, taxes and profits;

(b) there shall prevail parity between the prices of industrial goods and agricultural produce;

(c) fluctuations in foodgrains prices of more than 15 per cent shall not be permitted;

(d) the Government shall take the responsibility of purchasing cotton, sugar-cane, raw jute, foodgrains and other produce at support prices which may take into account the cost of production plus a reasonable margin for the farmers;

(e) electricity rate per unit for agricultural purposes shall not be more than ten paise; and

(f) fertilizers shall be made available to the Kisans with land-holdings of less than ten acres at subsidised rates and the irrigation rates shall be reduced by 25 per cent."

The motion was negated.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Samar Guha
to move his Resolution.

श्री. सुव. कर. व. वि. : यह घनने
संज्ञन से चन. व. वेगा ।

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
Will the Prime Minister please make
some sort of statement about the
railway strike, so that we are able to
act?

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Samar Guha.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is a
golden opportunity, Sir. it is the last
day.

MR. SPEAKER: I have no objection,
if the Government want to say some-
thing.

Shri Samar Guha.

12.50 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE. FRESH ELECTION TO LOK SABHA

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contn): Mr.
Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the
following Resolution:

"In view of the unprecedented
national crisis developing in the
country leading to spontaneous up-
surge of the masses against the
present administrative set-up, this
House urges upon the Government
to advise the President of India to
dissolve the present Lok Sabha and
set up an All Parties' Care-taker
Government to hold fresh elections
for Lok Sabha within two months
of the formation of such Govern-
ment, as a measure for restoration
of patriotic and democratic faith of
the people for building an egali-
tarian society in India."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur):
I am going to submit an amendment

to name the members of the Care-
taker Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: There is also
an amendment which I move to my
Resolution. I beg to move:

"That in the resolution,—

add at the end—

"and the newly elected Lok
Sabha shall function as a Con-
stituent Assembly for the pur-
pose of framing a new Consti-
tution to implement the direc-
tive principles of the present
Constitution and to ensure
socialistic reconstruction of
India on the basic principles of
decentralised democracy."

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon).
You have stated last time that Prof.
Guha may be permitted to move the
amendment.

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of giving
him separate time to move the amend-
ment, I have permitted him to move
his amendment along with the main
Resolution.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: It gives a
complete picture.

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of going
through the same procedures I have
allowed him this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE
(Rajapur): Right of reply also you
may combine!

MR. SPEAKER: I am prepared to
do anything you like today!

He has moved both the Resolution
and the amendment. It is all right.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Some banter-
ing remarks have been made before I
started my speech. Even if six months
before, such a resolution was brought
before this House, I would have
myself considered it not only as
unrealistic but even as ridiculous.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola):
Utterly mad...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I would have myself criticised such a resolution as a resolution born out of cynicism, out of a frustrated mind, a resolution, if talking about politically, which is directed to create a condition for denigration of our Parliamentary democracy as also for creating the conditions for the growth of the right reactionary forces in our country. Sir, I have weighed seriously on these issues and I understand some of the reaction of my friends...

SHRI R. S. PANDEY: He is making a most lovely and beautiful speech. We should be given the privilege to listen to it in the next session.

MR. SPEAKER: You are also making a beautiful comment. Mr. Guha, the time fixed was upto 6.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Sir, the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs announced in the House that this would be taken up at 4. He approached me several times and he gave me 45 to 20 minutes for today's introductory speech. If you do not allow me, what can I do? Let me at least have 30 minutes.

I do not know—I may be wrong and I wish I am wrong—what will be the fate of this country a few months after when we see the crisis that is developing in this country and the unpredictable situation which we face now and which is becoming serious and serious day by day?

The situation to-day, it appears to me, was like the one which we witnessed in the year 1942 prior to our Independence. There was a metamorphic change in the attitude of the people and the mood of the people. And suddenly, after five years or so, the country had lost faith in British Rule and the people were in defiant mood. And to-day, I know that our friends are enjoying power for the

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last 26 years and I may tell them that they should not forget the reality of the situation. I do not accuse you but this is a logic that you continue to enjoy power for years and years. They have lost their objectivity in regard to reactions of the events happening currently. The power which you enjoyed for over two decades, as I said earlier, is losing ground. Similar conditions as obtained in 1946 exist to-day in our country and there is a metamorphic change in the atmosphere, in the mood of the people. They are now in the mood of defiance against the authority.

Everywhere there is mass upsurge. People are revolting against the authority. What does this indicate? It indicates that there is a serious crisis—crisis of confidence in the country. The people have lost their faith in the credibility of the Government. Not only that. They have also lost faith in the capacity of the administration and in the integrity as well.

19.00 hrs.

I want to remind you that the situation is so ripe for revolution that if there were leadership organisations in the country there would be a revolution today, but that subjective factor of a revolution is lacking. However, the objective factor of a revolution which Gandhiji brought about under his leadership is not lacking—which have faith in the consciousness of the people, they may soon bring about a rebellion in the country hundred times more powerful and more explosive than the one we witnessed in 1942. I know some of my friends must have read the classic book by Trotsky "Russian Revolution", especially, the Chapter on the 'Art of Resurrection' and the character of the leadership. He said that "7/10th of the success of a leadership depends on its capacity to understand the mood of the people." I am sorry to say that the Administration to-day is living in an ivory tower and they have miser-

[Shri Samar Guaha].

ably failed to understand the mood and temper of the people. They have miserably failed to understand what is happening in the mind of the people. They have miserably failed to understand the explosive situation that is developing in the country. The whole country today is sitting on the top of a volcano. This volcano may erupt any time. I have said the condition is ripe for a revolution but only the subjective condition is lacking. There are certain signs in Gujarat and Bihar and these signs may develop all over the country. As the subjective factor is not there, organised leadership is not there and the organisation is not there for that reason it may lead to chaos and anarchy. Either they lack the understanding or mood of the people or there is some kind of an attitude that they are trying to develop as if they do not understand what happened in Gujarat and what is happening in Bihar and what may happen in other parts. We can guess what are the reasons? Sir, they employed all kinds of coercive forces—they employed police, they employed B.S.F., they employed CRP and even Army—but even then it has not been possible to change the mood of the people. It has not been possible to make them surrender to the behest of the Government. They had to succumb and yield to the mood of that rebellion, the mood of defiance and revolt of the people in Gujarat. What is the national crisis that is developing. This crisis may develop into an unprecedented manner. I will give the reason. Only day before yesterday in reply to my Question the Finance Minister said due to price rise and due to the fall of value of the rupee the percentage of people living below poverty level is 42 per cent. According to National Survey, in the year 1968-69 the number of people living below the poverty level was 250 million or 28.6 per cent of the total population. Now, the latest price rise and the fall of the value of the purchasing power of the rupee—in reply to one of my ques-

tions they had said 30 paise—has gone down so sharp that according to one calculation it is 15 paise; according to another calculation it is 20 paise and yet according to another calculation it is 24 paise. Let me take it as 24 paise. What is the re-calculation? The re-calculation will be about 65 to 69 per cent of the people of our country are living below poverty level. This means that out of 55 crores, 39 crores of the people are living below the poverty level. Can you understand the meaning of it? That is why I used the word 'volcano' and say that the whole country is sitting on the top of a volcano. If this is not a volcano, if this hunger, if this starvation and if 39 crores of people living below the poverty level is not something of an unprecedented situation, I do not know what else could be.

I would say that the present crisis is not due to economic crisis only. Our people have suffered for centuries from poverty. To quote the words of Swami Vivekananda, the Indian people have suffered for years and years, centuries after centuries, from poverty, starvation and hunger, but the Indian people—these are not my words but these are the words of Swamiji—have developed a wonderful capacity of tolerance. The main crisis, though that may be one of the arisen as a result of the economic crisis, though that may be one of the compulsions for it. But the main reason for the national crisis is the moral crisis. Between principle and practice, between socialism and its implementation, between the socialist principle and the socialist way of our living, there is a big hiatus. The people have found us out and as a result today the people have lost faith not only in the ruling party, but they have lost faith in us also in the Opposition parties. Today, the political community of this country is the most hated community with the people. Today the most hated party is the ruling party and as a consequence of that, that hatred has its effect on the Opposition parties also.

By the slogans of leftism, rightism, socialism, democracy and all this hypocrisy and this kind of committing fraud on the people and this big hiatus between principle and practice, a crisis of confidence has been created by them in the Indian people. This is the basic reason for the present national crisis, and this may lead to imponderable and unpredictable crisis after crisis, surges after surges of crisis in the coming months.

I shall resume my speech on the next occasion.

MR. SPEAKER The House now stands adjourned *sine die*.

19.10 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned *sine die*.